- Memo on Appts. (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Memorandum of Conf., DDE, Dulles, Stassen, Gerard Smith, Goodpaster re disarmament negotiations (2 pgs) 9/10/81 bc	8/31/57	A
2.	Summary Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting 11/28/77 - bc	8/27/57	A
3.	Memorandum for Record re Leaders Meeting (8 pgs) 12/22/80 bc	8/27/57	A
4.	Minutes of Cabinet Meeting 77-52, #29 11/28/78 - bc	8/23/57	A
5.	Pre-Press Conf., Notes (3 pgs) 3/18/82, bc	8/21/57	A
6.	Summary Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting	8/20/57	A
7.	Memorandum re Legislative Leaders Meeting	8/20/57	A
8.	Memorandum for record re meeting, S. Adams and Secy. Brucker on St. Lawrence Seaway (4 pgs) DJH 6/18/82	8/20/57	A
9.	Memorandum of Conf., DDE, Secy Wilson, Gen. Randall, Major Eisenhower re missiles, expenditures, deployment & other defense matters 76-50, #53 12/16/77 - bc	8/20/57	A
10.	Memo of Conf., DDE, Gordon Gray, Joseph Vaughan, Minnich re executive reservists, Stockpile study (2 pgs) 5/27/82, bc	8/16/57	A

Case

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 26
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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

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~~11. Letter~~ 76-49, #54	~~DDE to Herter (2 pp)~~ portion exempted, MR 16-99 #54. DJH 6/18/82	~~8/16/57~~	A
12.	Intelligence briefing items (2 pp) portions exempted, MR 86-196 #11	8/15/57	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES. Box 26 Folder: August - 1957 - Memo on Appts. (1)

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~~SECRET~~

August 31, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 30, 1957

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Governor Stassen
Mr. Gerard Smith
General Goodpaster

The purpose of the meeting was to enable Mr. Stassen to report the status of disarmament negotiations in light of Zorin's recent speeches. Mr. Stassen said that we have put our whole proposal before the Soviets except for the matter of a European zone, which is being held up until after the German elections. He said he had formulated the following alternatives as to what the Soviets might be doing: first, they may be closing out the talks; second, they may be probing hard to see if we will make further concessions; third, these actions may be a front behind which they are preparing to make a further concession themselves. Mr. Stassen said he is inclined to think No. 3 is the most likely, but he is in a decided minority in so thinking. He said there have been similar instances previously, although they are much tougher in their line than before. Zorin, however, had said he would be present at the meeting on Tuesday, and that his last statement did not mean that the last meeting was a final one.

Mr. Stassen felt we should not yield further, and the President said there is nothing we could offer. Mr. Stassen said there are two possibilities for consideration. The first is to make some of the provisions separable, and the second pertains to the European zone after the German elections. Regarding the first, he said that perhaps we could start the Arctic Zone operation and agree to stop testing if the Soviets make concessions. Mr. Dulles asked whether we would not insist on a cut-off of production, and the President asked if we would not have to obtain their commitment at least to the principle. The President thought we will gain through putting a cut-off of production into effect (Mr. Stassen had suggested that this provision is perhaps not too important to the western world). Mr. Stassen then said that after the German elections we could "round out" the European zone,

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MR 80-193 #5
By DJH Date 9/2/81

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and Secretary Dulles recalled that we have said we would consult on a small zone, which must include substantial Russian territory.

Governor Stassen then said that there will be a better chance next week to see if Zorin's statements are a closing out of the present negotiations, or are just probing. He said we will then have to decide whether we try to require them to terminate the negotiations. Mr. Dulles said there is another alternative, additional to the three cited by Governor Stassen. That is an effort in the United Nations to set up a new forum for debating the topic, bringing in India and other countries. The President said he sees signs they are trying to obtain world support for simple pledges -- which so far as he is concerned would be worthless in the case of the Soviets. Mr. Dulles said the Soviets have been taking the stand that the present negotiations are too much in terms of the USSR vs. NATO. Mr. Smith suggested that we might wish to have the Philippines and Sweden added to the subcommittee, and Mr. Stassen said the Soviets would probably try to have India added.

The President said that he has seen some favorable comment developing on the free world proposal just made in the negotiations. Mr. Dulles added that it was a great step forward to obtain NATO agreement on this proposal.

Responding to a question by the President, Mr. Stassen reported the large number of meetings that are being held (two or three in all on nearly every day). The negotiation is an exercise in infinite patience. He recalled that Zorin had said that it looks as though the West is proposing to give West Germany a veto on the plans being developed. He said that the Soviets give some indication that they think their position has been deteriorating since the United States made its statement about willingness to accept a two-year suspension. Many countries are now supporting our proposal for a cut-off of production. The President reverted to the question of a possible Soviet drive for "pledges." He thought that Ambassador Lodge should simply review the record of Soviet pledges since 1933 and subsequent violations. The President said that the United States should be ready to hit this proposal hard because many people are susceptible to the suggestion of simply making agreements not to use the weapons. Inspection is they key to the whole problem.

Secretary Dulles ended by saying that he has a question in his mind as to whether the Soviets will ever open up their country to the extent needed to institute this program. He recalled that they have practically closed down on cultural exchanges since last April.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By dbc NLE, Date 11/29/77

SUMMARY NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 27, 1957

8:30 a.m. -- 10:28 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Knowland
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Dirksen

Rep. Martin
Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends

Mr. Meade Alcorn
Mr. Brundage
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Chilson (in part)
Dr. Saulnier (in part)

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Martin
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Morgan
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Gruenther
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Chesney

Personnel - Further attention will be given to accomplishing appropriate consultation with interested members of Congress regarding nominations and appointments.

Oil Imports - The Cabinet Committee studying this matter will give attention to the level of imports of residual fuel oils in the light of alleged difficulties created for the coal industry.

It was noted that the use of coal is increasing more rapidly than the use of oil in the Atlantic seaboard area.

Inflation - In connection with the strong probability that the Senate will pass and send to the President a postal pay increase bill, the President will consider the desirability of issuing a strong statement on the dangers of inflation and other fiscal problems of this time.

Mutual Security - Efforts will be continued in Conference Committee to restore funds to the level approved by the Senate and then to have the Senate act first on the Conference Report.

It was noted that the current situation in the Mid-East intensified the need for adequate funds for the Mutual Security program.

Sam

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to: Mrs. Whitman (2)
Gen. Persons
Mr. Minnich

(Based on notes by General Goodpaster)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 28, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

At the Leaders Meeting on August 27th, personnel procedures were discussed at Senator Dirksen's request. He said that Senator Cooper had been somewhat miffed over a TVA appointment. Also the McKinney appointment was causing considerable reaction in New Mexico. Senator Knowland said that the chief problem seems to be that the agreed upon procedure was not followed. Normally clearance is sought. This particular matter had apparently been taken up with Senator Lyndon Johnson a week earlier, but had not been mentioned to the Republican leadership. Nor had the National Committee been consulted. He hoped that a repetition could be avoided. He felt that if he had had notice, the adverse reaction could have been considerably diminished. He said that others frequently tell him that they are rarely consulted or asked for suggestions. They are instead told that 'we intend to send down the appointment of so-and-so -- are there any objections?" It would help to ask for suggestions of people who have been helping out, and give a better chance to reward them.

Mr. Martin said that so far as the House is concerned, House members have no voice. They haven't heard of this matter. Mr. Halleck recalled that he had had pretty good luck in his district. The President said that in 1953 every department had been asked to appoint a man to maintain contact on this matter. Perhaps the system is somewhat in disuse. He would see that it is looked into and tightened up. Mr. Alcorn broached the idea of a joint committee with representation from the White House, Senate, House, and National Committee to meet on these matters about once a week.

The President said that men must frequently be picked for their particular abilities. Governor Adams followed this up, citing the practical problem. The President appoints a department head and holds him responsible for operations, including the selection of the people to work for him. The Cabinet officer frequently does the same. He tries for capable men, checks their availability and makes inquiries about them, and finds the matter is about to leak and hurries in a request to obtain clearance without objection. He thought all that can be done is to try

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to make the department heads more sensitive to the Congressional problem. The President asked if the Senate could send forward a list of the people they are interested in. Senator Knowland suggested that the Administration might consult Senators and ask for suggestions of people having the qualifications for particular jobs.

There was then discussion regarding the appointment of Democrats to agencies that are supposed to be bipartisan. He suggested that they not be taken from the South where he is trying to build up the strength of the party. The Congressional members suggested that they not be taken from the North where they have their own problems.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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August 27, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Congressional Leaders Meeting 27 August, 1957.
Present: The President, The Vice President, Senators Knowland, Saltonstall, Dirksen, Congressmen Martin, Halleck, Arends, Messrs. Mendo Alcorn, Brundage, Merriam, Harlow, Martin, Anderson, Adams, Persons, Morgan, McCabe, Hagerty, Cheney, Gruenther, Mrs. Wheeler, Major Eisenhower, General Goodpaster; for part of meeting, Mr. Chilson and Dr. Saulnier.

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Residual Fuel Oil

Senator Dirksen expressed concern over the indications of rises in residual fuel imports and the possibilities of further rises now that crude imports seem likely to be held down. The President cited statistics from a memorandum on the subject that he had been furnished and indicated that he has recommended that the Cabinet Fuel Committee be made responsible for watching the trend of these imports. The figures he gave indicated that residual fuel is not competitive money-wise with coal. Senator Dirksen brought out that miners in many areas are very resentful of this residual fuel even though it is not too competitive. Mr. Chilson reported that in the last five years the use of residual fuel oil, principally on the East Coast, has not increased very fast. The use of coal is increasing much faster, and the outlook in the

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industry is brightening. Mr. Martin recalled that one reason for the shift from coal to oil is the history of frequent strikes and stoppages, with great resultant expense to industry. The President said that the Fuel Committee will watch this matter until January, being particularly alert for any attempt to circumvent the crude oil actions.

Senator Saltonstall recalled that he had offered a bill to provide more U. S. ships to carry coal to Europe, thereby increasing exports. He suggested that a check should be made as to why the bill was turned down.

Senator Dirksen referred to a report that has just appeared inquiring into oil operations at the time of the Suez crisis. The majority report apparently leaked to the press, and then was quickly exploited by the Soviets, who asserted that the oil companies in the Middle East are simply tools of the United States government. He said that he had prepared a minority report which answered all the allegations.

The next item is reported separately.

Senate Report

Senator Kuchel said he hoped the Senate would pass the Mutual Security Bill today as reported by the committee. They will then consider bills for increasing the pay of postal and classified workers. Then will follow the Jenckes bill in which an attempt will be made to

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clarify certain parts through the legislative history. With regard to Civil Rights, he thought that the Senate may have it up for consideration tomorrow. There are some signs of the possibility of filibustering; the situation is very much in question. The President interjected that he had had an indication that opponents to the bill may speak for three or four days.

Senator Knowland said that the postal rate bill will not come up for consideration unless some assurances are given as to favorable consideration of the postal pay bill. He thought it was possible not to send forward such a bill, and thought the Senate should instead work for a bill next session. Regardless of this, however, he said he thought that the Senate would roll the bill through and send it down to the President. He did not expect more than ten votes in opposition to the bill. There was discussion of timing, specifically as to whether the bill was likely to reach the White House at such a time as to permit a pocket veto. Senator Dirksen suggested that it is time to inform our people of inflation trends abroad. He cited the effects in France, Britain, and other countries -- interest rates, for example. Senator Saltonstall added that the decline in value of their currencies should also be covered. Senator Dirksen spoke very highly of the Administration working level team which had presented and supported the Mutual Aid Bill in the final sessions. He named Mr. Saccio, Colonel Cutts, Mr. Murphy, Assistant Secretary Sprague and one or two others. Senator

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Knowland strongly concurred. He said that Senator Saltonstall and Senator Dirksen had also done yeoman service. The President spoke very warmly of his tremendous appreciation for the good work that had been done. In further comment, Senator Dirksen said that the Jenckes bill as being voted out is not as effective as he would have wished. The President concluded by saying that he would see what could be done on a statement regarding fiscal affairs and inflation.

House Report

Mr. Martin said that the House would pass the Civil Rights bill at 3:30 this afternoon by a vote of better than two to one. The House would then take up the Jenckes bill, and introduce the Department of Justice proposed amendments.

Next he said they would take up the Mutual Security Bill. He doubted whether the House would accept the Senate bill; rather, he thought it would go to conference. (He thought that Speaker Rayburn may already have determined upon a final figure.) There was extended discussion of the parliamentary situation with[illegible] with proposals that efforts be made in conference to accept the Senate figure and return the bill to the Senate to act on it first. In such case, Mr. Martin thought there was a good chance that the House would accept the conference figure. He expected the House tomorrow to take up the consent calendar and minor bills.

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The President indicated that he is ready to use up his entire emergency fund in order to build up military strength around Syria, and, if necessary, come down to the Congress for more funds in January. The situation is very critical, he reported. In response to a further question by Mr. Arends regarding Syria, the President said he has been deeply involved in this matter. Factors are quite mixed. King Saud, for example, says that the action is one of ambitious Army officers rather than Communists. He says in fact that no true Arab can be a Communist. The President recalled that General de Gaulle once told him that no true Frenchman could be a Communist. He said he is very skeptical of such generalizations. He said that Iraq and Turkey think that they will have to take some action. Jordan feels too weak to act in the circumstances, and Lebanon is simply alarmed for its safety. He said he is trying desperately to send military aid as rapidly as possible. There are complications such as the fact that the Israeli are equipped with British tanks. He thinks that through massing of strength on the borders some favorable results may be achieved. In such case Arabs in Syria would see other Arabs helping out. Since Turkey is not an Arab country, there is reason for Turkey to hold back.

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The President said that all we can do under the Middle East doctrine is to make sure that the Soviets cannot come in, and give assurances to that effect, and also give military aid to our allies. Nasser, he said, thinks that the Syrians have gone too far. But he wants to keep his position as leader of the Egyptian-Syrian-Yemen bloc. Although he is worried over developments, his sympathies are probably with the officer group now in control in Syria. As of now we can expect no help from him. Israel, the President said, is prepared to take action but for the present is simply standing by.

The President recalled that during discussions with Senator Russell last night, the latter had questioned the value of Formosa to the United States. The President said he had tried to explain what the effects would be in the Far East if Formosa should be lost.

The President said he is inclined to think that if people cannot go along with him and support him on the Mutual Security Bill as it is now, he will not be interested in helping them in the future.

The Vice President spoke for a moment or two in praise of the House leadership in the handling of the Civil Rights Bill. He said they had done a great job, in bringing increased effectiveness into the bill.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MEMORANDUM OF APPOINTMENT
August 26, 1957

The President had breakfast with the Majority Leader of the Senate, Senator Lyndon Johnson.

The Senator presented to the President several papers to show that the 85th Congress had been at least more active than the 83rd Congress. He showed: hours per day spent, more days in session, more bills passed, etc. He also presented lists of 10 most important and 25 most important bills passed. Papers were given to General Persons. The Senator is sensitive, apparently, in this respect.

Senator Johnson is very anxious that the Administration get Republican support in the House for the amount the Senate will vote for the foreign aid appropriation. Johnson is very anxious that after he supports the amount -- whatever is passed -- he not get a "slap on the wrist" from the House.

The Senator suggested that the President see Dick Russell off the record. Russell is very anti-economic aid, but goes along down the line on appropriation for military aid. He is shy, reticent, sensitive personally. Also he thinks the Administration way way so much on civil rights bill, he might possibly be inclined to be helpful with respect to mutual aid appropriation. General Persons, to whom the President was talking, suggested that he prepare to show how much foreign aid goes to Korea, Formosa, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Turkey and Greece. He should also be prepared to talk to him about reduction in military, about closing military installations in Georgia. Also to defend "backlog" money.

Johnson hopes to get the Senate out by Saturday. Hopes also that the 12 Republican Senators who voted against the Administration on previous civil rights bill will now vote for the compromise. (General Persons wants to check - does not think too much trouble about that). Four democrats will go along with Johnson. Johnson wants Executive to do best it can to enlist House support -- continues to insist it is a bipartisan measure.

In this connection General Persons said we had an heroic job to do before next year (1) in selling mutual aid to the country, (2) to get a closer line on actually what is being done on economic expenditures. Senator Johnson told the President that McElroy and Smith were very popular appointments with the Democrats and that they should be gotten before the public as much as possible.

The President's interview with Senator Russell,
August 26, 1957 - 5:30, at House.

The President reported that while the conversation was pleasant, he did not feel he had gotten very far. Senator Russell said that he had made so many statements (against foreign aid) that he could not other than vote against the appropriation bill. But the Senator did promise not to make any speeches.

The Senator told the President that (and this Bob Woodruff had told General Persons) that he had gained so much prestige in his state on civil rights battle that he did not need to worry about opposition in the next election.

The President said (and I was not sure whether this he had discussed with Senator Russell or whether it was an idea that came to him after his interview) that next year we should ask State, ICA, Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, and CIA, to come in and make their presentations until and in such detail that the White House staff thoroughly understood them. We should deal with these agencies as we would a bundle -- put everything together having to do with the world and our security and safety.

The President told Senator Russell that such things as our military budget were not partisan -- we all ought to stick together and work out a plan that would represent the best for our general good for the year. People like Cannon will object, but if others stick together such objections will not be important. Russell told the President he was never going to quarrel with him on defense matters. He said if our strength has to go down to 2.4 million, it has to go. The President said he would try to hold on to Camp Gordon, even if it might have to be on a reduced basis.

Senator Russell is very highly sold on Deputy Secretary of Defense Quarles. The President suggested that we might tell Mr. McElroy that in view of Quarles' experience he ought to suggest Mr. Quarles make the presentation of Defense Department on the appropriation request. McElroy and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of course should do the main presentation of the program -- what we are trying to do in the world. But Quarles is meticulous, scientific turn of mind.

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

August 23, 1957
9:00 A. M. -- 10:50 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. Wilson
Deputy Atty Gen Rogers
(for Mr. Brownell)
Mr. Summerfield
Under Sec. Chilson
(for Sec. Seaton)
Sec. Benson
Under Sec. Walter Williams
(for Sec. Weeks)
Under Sec. James T. O'Connell
(for Sec. Mitchell)
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Gordon Gray
Chrm. Ellsworth
Amb. Lodge
Dr. Saulnier

Under Sec. Treasury F. C. Scribner
Asst. Sec. Commerce F. H. Mueller
Mr. Charles Kendall, ODM
Mr. Wilbur Fritz, ODM
Mr. Leo Hoegh, FCDA
Mr. Arthur Larson, USIA
Mr. Max Medley, GSA
Mr. Edw. C. Sweeney, GSA
Mr. Henry H. Pike, GSA
(For Item #2 only)

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Gen. Cutler
Gen. Goodpaster, in part
Mr. Hagerty, in part
Mr. Martin
Mr. Morgan, in part
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Shanley
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson

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Buenos Aires Conference - Sec. Anderson reported first on his conversations in Brazil where officials pressed the question of assistance for oil development. In response to the President's query, he stated that Brazil was very slowly paying back the $400 million loan previously granted.

Regarding the Buenos Aires Conference, he noted the desire of small countries for some sort of economic treaty. Because of the opposition of larger countries, he believed the outcome would be some form of

declaration not requiring Congressional approval. He noted the Latin American feeling of being stepchildren in the activity of the World Bank. Their desire for an Inter-American Bank was not shared by the Secretary, who believed that loans and existing mechanisms should be used. Mr. Anderson reported also the great interest in commodity agreements, a procedure which would be difficult for the United States. Of particular concern to Peru, Mexico, and Chile was our proposed action on lead and zinc, about which a sharp protest -- only in small part for the record -- would be forthcoming since the action might cause three million workers in Peru to be unemployed.

Other subjects discussed included tax sparing as an inducement to capital investment and compensation for private property confiscated by governments. In view of Mexican sensitivities, Mr. Anderson believed it best to work toward some general language on the latter, acceptable to all countries.

Sec. Anderson concluded by noting the difficulties experienced by Argentina caused by Peron's departure along with some $800 million of its resources, and President Aramburu's efforts to foster democracy in a depressed economic situation.

Government Aluminum and Copper Purchases - Mr. Gray presented briefly the difficulties caused by lower market prices which threatened to force Government expenditures for these metals as high as $483 million when only $285 million had been budgeted.

Mr. Floete then described in detail the problem and reviewed the discussions with the aluminum companies in search of a solution. He emphasized that the original contracts committing the Government to purchase certain quantities, should the companies offer these quantities, had been made in an effort to encourage necessary aluminum production expansion. He noted that a ruling on the legality of these contracts was pending in GAO. He stated also that a possible budgetary solution might be had through sale of this aluminum on the open market by the Government, though this would further depress the market. Secretary Dulles subsequently warned of the extremely adverse effects on other countries of such action.

The President inquired as to the time when these contracts were made and was informed that most of them were connected with the Korean war requirements. He inquired as to the possibility of turning this material to use in military production. Mr. Wilson thought this would merely cause the aluminum companies to offer more to the Government, since such usage would displace direct sales.

After extensive discussion of the possibility of Government sale of copper and aluminum, Mr. Gray recommended against any statement that the

Administration would put the metals on the market. The President felt that some pressure should be put on the companies to cooperate in solving this problem and he noted particularly the recent increase in the price of aluminum. Sec. Dulles elaborated on the adverse impact abroad, particularly as regards Chile and the already difficult lead and zinc problem.

The President summarized his belief that further study should be made of possible defense uses, that the industries should be encouraged to hold their offerings to the minimum, and that if necessary Congress must be asked for further funds to carry out these contracts. He directed that no more such contracts be made unless they have specific approval from the National Security Council.

Sec. Anderson suggested that conversations be held with the industry as a whole rather than with individual companies, and Mr. Rogers believed that this could be done without involving anti-trust problems.

Expenditures and Personnel -- Mr. Brundage gave his monthly report on efforts to reduce expenditures and personnel. He indicated that some appeals from the agencies had been resolved through discussion but that a question remained in some agencies as to whether their responsibility lies to the President or to the Congress. He asked for Cabinet clarification. He reviewed the conditions under which expenditures might be held to $71.8 billion. These involved Defense expenditures at $38 billion, the postal rate increase, no pay raise, and CCC and Soil Bank expenditures remaining within estimates.

Regarding personnel, Mr. Brundage stated his expectation that a request will be made to departments having expanded programs for fiscal year 1958 to accomplish offsetting personnel reductions in less affected areas. Mr. Benson asked for guidance as to limiting expenditure of money specifically appropriated by the Congress for authorized programs. The President replied that by appropriating money Congress does not necessarily provide money, and that Congress does not expect the Government to go bankrupt. He regarded an appropriation action more as a ceiling than as a directed rate of expenditure.

Sec. Anderson again outlined the great difficulty he expected in keeping under the debt limit, particularly in December and January.

Regional Boundaries - Mr. Gray showed the Cabinet a map of the United States, and then flipped through 20 acetate overlays, each overlay showing two different sets of Federal agency regional boundaries -- for a total of 40 different sets of boundary lines. He conceded that even his own and FCDA's boundary lines were different. The very presentation of this chart, of course, made the chief point: that there was a complete jumble of boundary lines, with very little coordination. The President instructed ODM and the Bureau of the Budget to work on a more coordinated set of boundary lines and suggested that in general the States be considered as the smallest area in any boundary set-up, i.e., that a State not be subdivided.

Report on the Economic Situation - Dr. Saulnier reported a shifting of views on the economic outlook towards somewhat decreased optimism. He indicated that statistics for the second quarter show a distinct slowing down in the rate of increase. He cited the situation regarding corporate profits, inventories, sales of manufactured goods, new orders, defense expenditures, metals, the ability of foreign markets to absorb American exports -- all of which show varying signs of reduced activity.

Dr. Saulnier reported the existence of disagreements as to interpretation of these factors and he concluded that there would be a general economic advance throughout the rest of the year but at a slower rate.

The President remarked on the record total of expenditures by Federal, State and Municipal governments.

Regarding the rising cost of living index, Dr. Saulnier described the most recent advance as seasonal and he expected the index to start down again in September. The President, with the seasonal increases in mind, suggested that the Labor Department make public a chart showing fluctuations in the index over the past year and over the past five years. Sec. Anderson called attention to the extra services built into "food prices" in recent years. Dr. Saulnier believed the Bureau of Labor Statistics should take account of this "service" factor.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

(Based on notes by Mr. Patterson.)

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

August 22, 1957

Memo to: General Andrew Goodpaster

Thru : Governor Howard Pyle

From : Earle D. Chesney

Subject : Conference of The President with Lewis K. Gough (Co-Chairman) Veterans Committee of the People to People Program

Mr. Gough met with the President at 8:50 a.m. and gave a printed confidential report to the President, "People to People Veterans Committee European Trip, 1957" accompanied by a brochure of enclosures which covered the USIA Letter, Itinerary, Veterans Letters, Organizations, Minutes, Telegram, Brief, and Press Clippings. Mr. Gough also presented a set of 3-D colored slides showing the activity of the Committee's tour. (This was a gift to the President for his personal use.)

Mr. Gough gave a very impressive verbal report to the President, setting forth his personal appraisals and reactions of the veterans groups in the four countries that were visited on the tour. His committee believes that on the whole their trip was successful as a goodwill tour and hope to follow up the progress made as this was considered by all as only a pilot tour.

Criticism was expressed over the lack of knowledge of the People to People Program by USIA officials in certain spots. The President mentioned this may have been because this was not a Government program and also lack of communications may have resulted relative to this phase. Mr. Gough stated that conferences held with the various veterans groups were in closed sessions which resulted in very frank and friendly discussions of mutual problems. However, his committee refrained from entering into any controversial subjects such as French Colonialism and the Suez crisis.

Some criticism of the U.S. general attitude was brought up during these sessions, but as the press was not admitted and no press conferences were held, this committee was able to escape any unfavorable press comments. Criticism however, was sufficient to convince the committee of the magnitude of the program.

The funds raised for the Veterans trip came from personal contributions and it was mentioned that Mr. Charles Wilson was having difficulty in raising sufficient funds to carry on the overall program. The President stated that assistance would be given Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Gough stated that a complete plan will be presented for the first time in a few weeks which will be submitted to the U.S. Government for criticism, objections and advice.

The attached reports will be presented by Mr. Gough also to USIA.

Please note the President's memo on the confidential report, "Refer to any who should be interested, and then file."

~~SECRET~~

Pre-press Conference Notes
August 21, 1957

INTERNATIONAL

Syria. President read statement prepared by Secretary Dulles, which managed to say that it was important he say nothing to encourage Israel, and on the other hand, to keep Syria in dark as to our intentions. President said that this was a very serious situation, but thought he must say something more than the Dulles' memorandum had recommended. He checked his memory that the Mid East Resolution said nothing about internal subversion and only mentioned when there was direct aggression against a country and that country asked for help.

Oman. President was referred to Lodge statement, with which he was fully familiar.

Disarmament conference. Probable that statement will be issued this afternoon (it was) giving additional proposal on suspension of testing for 24 months rather than ten months. President said this was in effort to show that we were serious and flexible in the matter.

United Nations on Hungary. Nothing new to report.

Red China.

1. Newsmen. Probable that State will in a few days release details of plan to allow 24 news gathering media to establish offices there -- those agencies that will set up permanent bureaus.

The President was distressed that this matter had gone this far, in view of his discussion with Mrs. Mary V. Downey, mother of one of the prisoners in China. The President had told her when he saw her that we had made release of our people first firm condition of all our talks with China. This business about newsmen seems to imply that he had not talked with her in good faith. He called the Secretary of State about the matter and later in the day the Secretary sent over a "clarifying" memorandum on our position. See file.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.204
MR 81-82 #2
By DJH NARS 3/15/82

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Pre-press Conference Notes
August 21, 1957 - 2

2. American students who are en route from Moscow Youth Festival to Red China, despite our disapproval. The President said in connection with this that he thought a government ought to have some means of protecting itself. When you issue a passport to anyone you ask for courtesies for that individual. You imply that you stand ready to defend their rights. He said he thought those young people were "very foolish."

Economic Conference in Argentina. Douglas Dillon is taking over for the Secretary of the Treasury, who returned this morning. It is too early to make any comment on progress of talks.

Martha Dodds Stern. Has left Mexico and is currently in Czechoslovakia. In this connection the President and Jerry Morgan both said the President had written to President Ruiz Cortines asking for return of the Sterns. I have no record in files and as of now State cannot trace.

DOMESTIC

Asian Flu Shots. The President will not take a shot until it becomes generally available. On the other hand he pointed out that if he does take a shot, gets the flu, the stock market jumps off 3 million in a day.

Mutual Aid. President fully informed.

In this connection the President brought up comment by Sam Rayburn the other day that our Embassies were pushing on Congressmen travelling abroad great quantities of counterpart funds -- and he wanted the President to "do something about it."

Special Session. President will study day by day.

Civil Rights. Joe Martin will probably unveil his "compromise" plan today, though he and Congressman Keating both want the "credit". The President queried whether it would be out of character for him to say that it seemed to him that a "lot of people seem to be working to protect the right of the man who might interfere with another's voting rights, rather than protecting right of the citizen to vote."

SECRET

Pre-press Conference Notes
August 21, 1957 - 3

The President will reiterate his belief that the current bill needs to be strengthened. He has had many talks with Republican leaders on the subject.

Reuther Letter. President is familiar with highlights of his proposal to reduce car prices by $100 at wholesale this fall; in return the union would give full consideration to reduction; third, suggest fact finding panel. It was agreed that this was a proposal made for publicity only. President will say he has referred it to his aides for study. The President questioned whether he could say that it represented an effort to exercise labor "statesmanship" and was jumped on by the staff who do not want to give Reuther any "statesmanship" title. The President pointed out that there are millions of people who believe he is honest and sincere.

The Congressional Session to Date. The President said he had no "printable" reaction. (It came out in press conference as "disappointing.")

There is attached to the diary for today a list of legislation that has not gone through, but it is not to be used for publicity purposes.

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By dbc NLE, Date 11/29/77

SUMMARY NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 20, 1957

8:30 a.m. -- 9:57 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Knowland
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Dirksen

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Joseph Martin

Mr. Brundage
Mr. Merriam
Atg. AG Rogers
Atg. Secretary of Interior Chilson
Atg. Secretary of State Herter
Dep. Administrator John S. Patterson, VA

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Martin
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Rabb
Dr. Saulnier
Mr. Stambaugh (in part)

Lead and Zinc - The President indicated that the Administration would stand by its original proposal for a sliding scale tariff increase for these two metals, even though it now appears that the Tariff Commission could act on the problem as expeditiously as any legislation could be accomplished, and that it would be better to handle the problem through the Commission. In view of this, the Administration definitely will not concur in the proposal now being pushed by some elements of Congress for a flat three cent tariff increase.

Veterans Housing - Direct Loans - In view of the Administration's opposition in principle to direct loan programs, Sen. Knowland will endeavor to secure action through a Conference Committee to produce a more reasonable bill than the pending House measure which both extends the program beyond FY '58 and also authorizes extensive additional funds. It was indicated that it would not be feasible to restrict the program administratively once it is authorized and funded by the Congress.

Mutual Security - The President requested that great effort be made in the Senate to secure more than just the $3 billion contemplated by the Senate Committee, and that special efforts be made to show the partisan nature of opposition to the program. It was indicated by Sec. Herter that the increases are needed especially for defense support and the Special Assistance Fund.

The Administration does not desire to return to the older method of handling loans, preferring to see adequate funds provided for the Development Loan Fund.

Civil Rights - Republican efforts in the House will continue to be directed towards securing a strong bill, without any sign of accepting a compromise bill until the opposition is prepared to go that far.

Federal-State Relations - The specific items for discussion at the next meeting of the Joint Federal-State Task Force were noted.

Atomic Energy - It was noted that Rep. Cole seemed satisfied with the provision of $3 million for Federal participation in the engineering and design of reactor construction, and that action will probably go forward on this measure and the bill for U.S. participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Arnold Jones - Sen. Knowland will endeavor to secure Committee action on the nomination of Arnold Jones to the TVA Board.

Pay Increases - The President stressed that should Congress move forward on any pay increase proposals, the greatest urgency was attached to the military pay problem.

Sam

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Gen. Persons
Mr. Minnich

(Based on notes by General Goodpaster)

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bcl NLE, Date 11/29/17

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DRAFT

August 20, 1957

Legislative Leaders meeting, Tuesday, August 20, 1957

The President
The Vice President
Senators Knowland, Saltonstall, Dirksen
Representatives Halleck, Arends, Joseph Martin
Governor Adams, General Persons, Jack Martin, Jack Anderson,
Mr. Harlow, Mr. McCabe, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Gruenther, Mr. Cheney,
Mr. Rabb, Dr. Saulnier, Mr. Strmbaugh (part-time), Major Eisenhower,
General Goodpaster
Mr. Brundage, Mr. Merriam
Acting Attorney General Rogers
Acting Secretary of Interior Chilson, Acting Secretary of State Herter
Deputy Administrator John S. Patterson, Veterans Administration

Lead and Zinc Legislation

Acting Secretary Chilson of Interior recalled that the Administration had recommended a bill calling for tariff increase on a sliding scale for these two metals. He said that Congress had now amended this to provide for a flat 3¢ rate, and Interior had been asked if they agreed with this change. He said Interior had replied that they had not had enough time to get a coordinated Administration position, so they couldn't comment on the proposal. The President asked if Interior had said that the Department, speaking for itself alone, agreed. Mr. Chilson said they had not. The President said he was not for the changed provision. Senator Dirksen said the word has circulated around the Congress that the Administration is not opposed to this provision, but the President indicated that this word seemed to be in error.

The President said that, when the Administration had proposed legislation, he had mistakenly believed that there would be a great

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delay if the matter were taken up through the Tariff Commission. He now finds, however, that the Tariff Commission could act quickly. He therefore thinks that a mistake was made in sending up the legislation. He thinks the matter should go to the Tariff Commission. Senator Knowland commented that there is a lot of steam behind the tariff proposal. The President said he thought we should agree that we think it is an unwise provision, and that it would be better to make use of the Tariff Commission. Our extreme position is as in the legislation in the House (along the Administration lines). He would not go beyond that.

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Veterans Housing - Direct Loan Program

Dr. Saulnier reported on the bill now before the Congress relating to the direct loan and loan guaranty programs, now scheduled to expire in mid-1958. The House bill did not extend the time, but did provide $210 million for the program, $150 million of this in new money. The Senate proposed to extend the program to July 1st, 1959, reducing the $210 million to $50 million. The House then voted to restore the full funds for 1958, and an additional $150 million for 1959. The President said that he is against the direct loan procedure as a matter of principle. Representative Martin asked if the Administration could not slow down the rate of making the loans. Dr. Saulnier said that it is possible to slow the rate down, and Mr. Patterson of the Veterans

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Administration said that while this is possible, our practice has been to operate on a "demand" basis. Representative Halleck said that if there is a slow-down when applications are on file, the House Committee is likely to call the Veterans Administration to account very quickly. Senator Knowland said he would check the status of the legislation, and see if it could not be put into conference to work out a more reasonable solution.

Mutual Aid

Senator Knowland said that Secretary Dulles, Mr. Hollister, and Admiral Radford had been very effective in their presentations. It is difficult, however, to find enough votes on the Foreign Relations Committee to restore the funds. He estimates that the best that can be gotten will be about $3 billion. He said there was some hope of completing the markup within a day, although some signs of delay are apparent. The President asked if a record vote could not be called for on the authorized funds, but Senator Saltonstall said that those opposed to the full amount might introduce an amendment to use the figure in the House appropriation. Secretary Hester said that the most important items are Defense support and the special assistance fund. Senator Knowland said that it might be better to let the committee concentrate on military assistance, which seems to draw greater support. The

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President thought that this is a case in which everyone should bring out that the opposition to the program has come from people who are making a partisan matter out of this. Representative Arends reported that he had kept a close record of teller votes to date.

Senator Saltonstall asked whether, if it appears impossible to get more money for the lower fund, an effort should be made to go back to the old scheme of administration. The President and Secretary Hoover said they thought this should not be done.

Civil Rights

Representative Martin reported that the bill was still in the Rules Committee and would stay there unless the opposition were willing to make some changes in it. He said they are trying to make it into a 100% victory for the Senate Majority leaders. However, he thought that the letters that are now coming in might have some effect in increasing Congressional readiness to strengthen the bill. He said that the opposition needs at least one Republican vote in order to get the bill out of the Rules Committee. He said that it could not come up for a vote for a week, for reasons of parliamentary procedure. Representative Halleck asked if there is any compromise that could be developed. Representative Martin said he thought a compromise could not be attempted yet, but thought that the opposition might be weakening.

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He felt it was best to keep the pressure on and let the opposition come to him. The President asked if Representative Martin was planning to unveil the compromise soon. Representative Martin said that he thought he would have a meeting of the Republican leaders in the House, and let the opposition learn the outcome after this meeting. The President summarized, saying that we are simply taking the stand that the bill has to be strong enough to be effective.

Joint Federal-State Action Committee

Mr. Stambaugh reported briefly on the meeting of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee recently held at Hershey, Pennsylvania. He reviewed the list of specific functions and specific types of tasks which are going to be thoroughly studied prior to the next meeting of the group (in November).

Senate Report

Senator Knowland reported that the conference reports on the IAEA participation bill and on atomic construction had been adopted. Representative Hallock asked if there had been any commitment to go beyond the engineering phase on reactor construction. Mr. Harlow said he had talked to Representative Cole on this matter and that Representative Cole was quite satisfied with the provision for $3 million as intended. Senator Talmontall suggested that the President send a request down

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for appropriations indicating what authorizations should be funded and what authorizations should be limited further, and Mr. Brundage indicated he would study the matter.

Senator Knowland went on to report that he was trying to get the Arnold Jones nomination through the Public Works Committee, but was not certain as to whether he would be able to do so or not within the next couple of days.

With regard to the postal situation, Senator Knowland said he expected the pay bill to come up in the next week. Hearings regarding the postal rate increase were to start at once. Senator Olin Johnston had indicated, however, that he expected to hold the matter up beyond the end of the present session. The President commented that if there is going to be an increase in pay, the Government should start with the military people who are really suffering.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning, 10:47 to 11:02, the President met off the record with Mrs. Mary V. Downey of New Britain, Connecticut. She is the mother of an American held prisoner by the Chinese Communists. She was brought here by Senator Bush, who introduced her to the President but did not remain through the meeting.

Mrs. Downey wanted to know what the government was doing to gain release of her son, John Thomas Downey, an Army civilian employee held for the last six years by the Chinese. The President told her we had made release of our people the first firm condition of all our talks with the Chinese. He assured her we would not yield on this point, and would not agree to any piecemeal release of prisoners. He explained that we were demanding their release before we would even talk about any of the things the Chinese want, such as recognition, U.N. membership, trade, etc. He emphasized that in making this demand we were not thereby agreeing to any of the Chinese requests -- merely agreeing to talk about them provided they first released all of our prisoners.

The question of time was discussed, as well as the many meetings on the matter since the Geneva Conference. Mrs. Downey agreed with the President that we must continue our efforts even if previous meetings have not been fruitful. He told her that any estimate of the prisoners' time of release would be purely a guess.

Mrs. Downey was reassured by the President's attitude and his understanding of her personal feelings. She said she had discussed the matter at great length with State Department officials, but was now convinced, after talking with the President, that her Government was doing everything humanly possible to solve her problem.

E.A.M.
Ed McCabe

cc:
General Persons
General Goodpaster

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Aug 16

August 20, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Governor Adams met at 2:30 PM on August 16th with Secretary Brucker on the subject of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Mr. Brucker's briefing of the Governor was as follows:

Under Public Law 358 the St. Lawrence Seaway is being constructed and will be operated under the supervision of the President. This responsibility is delegated to the Secretary of Defense and is currently subdelegated to the Secretary of the Army.

A conflict exists within the purview of the Secretary of the Army. By Section 8 of this law the Corps of Engineers, a part of the Army, is under contract to St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to construct and exercise technical assistance in the operation of the Seaway. Also, under Mr. Brucker's supervision directly is the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, completely separate from any military connections.

(As background, Mr. Brucker offers the estimate that the 14-foot channel will be completed by 1 July 1958 and the 28-foot channel in May or June of 1959, after which there will be some continuing construction involving the connecting waters.)

The difficulty arises in the fact that the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation has let out a contract to the Corps of Engineers which will terminate on 1 October 1958. Mr. Castle, the head of the Corporation, plans to discharge the services of the Corps of Engineers after that. Mr. Castle plans to do all the administration himself, and General Itschner, the Chief of Engineers, feels that the Engineers should actually perform the physical operation of the Seaway.

The merits of the case, as Secretary Brucker sees it, are as follows:

1. The Corps of Engineers has experience in the field of inland waterways. On the statutes it has responsibility for many inland waterways. Further, the Corps of Engineers says that it has primary responsibility in this country for the operation of canals and locks and that Congress did not mean to exclude them on a specific deal.

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2. On the side of the Seaway Development Corporation, the Act as written gives the power to them to make contracts. Further, Mr. Castle states that nobody has a monopoly on inland waterway activities and he proposes to develop his own unit.

In summary, the Corps of Engineers cites the experience it has, taking the position that the initial operating phase will be a delicate time, with accidents highly possible. Apparently the Corps of Engineers hates to leave this project since it has had the responsibility for development, partly because of the adverse appearance of an early terminated contract. Mr. Castle on the other hand criticizes the massive bureaucracy inherent in the Army Engineers, and feels that he can develop experience within his own corporation.

Mr. Brucker summarized his own viewpoint as follows:

1. He dislikes a new organization created to do the job already done by an old.

2. He is concerned, as are the Engineers, over the safety factor in the initial stages of the operation.

3. He feels the Engineers will run the Canal at less cost than will the Seaway Corporation.

4. He admits that if the Engineers function in operations as they did in construction, it will be necessary to go from Massena to Buffalo to Chicago to Washington to get a policy question answered. He points out, however, that General Itschner feels the situation can be corrected easily. Mr. Brucker's solution for the problem is that for the start and through the first full shipping season the Engineers should be retained under contract. This would bring them to 1 December 1960.

Governor Adams then explained that this matter had been brought up inadvertently at this level. The Bureau of the Budget had desired to transfer responsibility to the Department of Commerce and the question had been brought up with Secretary Wilson. Generally speaking, the conclusion had been that this Seaway should be administered by a civilian agency. The Canadians have a St. Lawrence Seaway Authority which is a strictly civilian unit. The Canadians are sensitive and protocol conscious and do not like to deal with the military under these conditions.

All had agreed, therefore, with Mr. Dulles concurring, that the Seaway should not be administered by the Corps of Engineers on that account. In discussions with Mr. Quarles and Mr. Wilson, it had been decided that the decision should be delayed because there was something on both sides.

Mr. Dulles' outlook on this, according to Governor Adams, is that logic is on the side of administration by the Department of Commerce since the Seaway is a commercial enterprise and will involve such things as collection of tolls. However, it is expected that Defense will do a better job. The conclusions, then, that Governor Adams reaches are that:

1. The Canal should be administered by a civilian agency.

2. There is no particular need for an early conclusion as to the division of these responsibilities under question.

3. Responsibility may rest with Defense or be transferred to Commerce. In this connection, however, Governor Adams feels that it is better to leave it in Defense because a better and cheaper job will be done. Here he would expect for operation and maintenance that the Secretary of Defense would leave this to civilian agencies. He feels that the Corps of Engineers could give these agencies the benefit of experience but such Engineers as are involved should be under civilian officers. He has not checked with Bureau of Budget in this regard. He further states that the Corps of Engineers should not campaign for operational jurisdiction.

Discussion then turned up that the two viewpoints were essentially the same. Secretary Brucker's plan for Engineer continuation in the Seaway was that they should not be an independent agency but that the Engineers should be limited to operation and maintenance only under direction of civilians.

Some discussion then followed on the point of view of the Canadians in attempting to set up an all-Canadian seaway. This, however, was not directly relevant to the case at hand. The conclusion was that essentially as Secretary Brucker initially recommended. The St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation will maintain and operate the Seaway and continue contractual arrangement until it is convenient to take over all responsibilities. Once more both Governor Adams and Secretary

Brucker agreed that it appears best at this moment for responsibility to remain with the Department of Defense. (In substantiation, Mr. Brucker read from the preamble of P. L. 358 that the project was being done primarily in the interests of National Defense.)

John SD Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Major, Infantry, U S Army

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1957

MEMORANDUM FORTHE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Compromise Civil Rights Proposal

The compromise civil rights proposal prepared by the Department of Justice does the following:

(1) It would reinstate Part III to the extent of permitting the Attorney General to seek injunctions in Civil Rights cases other than voting cases where the local authorities request the Attorney General so to do in writing.

(2) In criminal contempt cases, it would provide that where the penalty to be imposed is imprisonment for not in excess of 90 days or a fine not in excess of $300, the trial for contempt would be without a jury. In criminal contempt cases where the punishment is to be imprisonment in excess of 90 days or a fine in excess of $300, the contempt would have to be tried by a jury.

Attached is a statement prepared by the Department of Justice on this proposal.

Gerald D. Morgan

Statement Regarding Proposed Amendments to H. R. 6127

H. R. 6127 as passed by the House of Representatives was a moderate yet effective bill designed to provide more protection for individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. In our opinion the enactment into law of the bill as originally passed by the House would have been very much in the national interest.

However, the Senate has adopted a number of amendments which we believe seriously impair the effectiveness of the bill. In order that its effect and usefulness be not completely destroyed, we have undertaken to draft the following proposals designed to meet the major objections to the House bill raised on the floor of the Senate.

I.

In place of Section 102(g) as it now appears in the bill, it is proposed to substitute the following language:

> No Commission member, official or employee shall without the Commission's consent release in public session or otherwise disclose to anyone except another Commission member, official or employee any evidence or testimony taken in executive session. Whoever violates this provision shall be fined not more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Section 102(g) was introduced into the bill in the House of Representatives. It was not a part of the administration-sponsored

bill (H. R. 1151) introduced by Congressman Keating. The House Committee on the Judiciary in reporting upon H. R. 6127 pointed out that Section 102(g) was a new proposal introduced into the bill in order to punish "wilful and unauthorized disclosure of evidence obtained in an executive session of the Commission."

If it is considered necessary to provide criminal penalties for wilful and unauthorized disclosure of evidence obtained in executive sessions of the Commission, those penalties should be aimed at the persons who must of necessity be primarily responsible for the unauthorized disclosure. They should not apply to news reporters and others who may divulge through publication or otherwise information received by them from witnesses or from persons connected with the Commission. The proposed change of language will effect this result.

II.

Part III of the bill as originally passed by the House of Representatives was deleted by amendment in the Senate. It is now proposed to substitute the following language:

> Part III -- To assist Local Officials in the Protection of Civil Rights
>
> Section 121. If two or more persons conspire for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory or any legal subdivision or agency thereof from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws,

> the Attorney General, at the written request of the constituted authorities which are the object of said conspiracy, may institute for the United States a civil action for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction or restraining order.

Part III of H. R. 6127 as originally passed by the House of Representatives would have authorized the Attorney General to bring civil proceedings in the federal courts for injunctions and other preventive relief to secure for individuals the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. It was argued on the floor of the Senate that to authorize the Attorney General to bring such proceedings in the federal courts might result in unwarranted interference with state government and local affairs. No such argument or objection can be made to authorizing the Attorney General to bring such actions at the specific written request of local officials who are being obstructed in their endeavors to comply with the Constitution and laws of the United States. Cases have arisen in the past and will arise in the future in which local officials making a bonafide effort to comply with the Constitution and laws of the United States are met with a campaign of threats, intimidation and even violence from agitators. Local officials under such circumstances are entitled to expect and receive assistance from the government of the

United States in making the laws of the United States effective. Under present law and under H. R. 6127 as it now stands the Attorney General cannot give such assistance to local officials even when requested. The substitute for Part III would authorize the Attorney General to give such assistance when requested in writing. This proposal cannot be criticized as involving any threat of interference with state government or local affairs since it authorizes federal action only upon the written request of the local authorities.

III.

It is proposed that sections 151 and 152 as they now appear in the bill be omitted, and that, instead, paragraph (c) of Section 131 of the bill be amended to add a further sub-section to 42 U.S.C. 1971, as follows:

> (f) Any person, corporation, partnership, or association willfully disobeying or obstructing any writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command issued in any proceeding under this section shall be guilty of criminal contempt and shall be punished by a fine, which shall not exceed the sum of $10,000 in case the accused is a natural person, or by imprison- not exceeding the term of five years, or both. In such a proceeding for criminal contempt, the accused, upon demand therefor, shall be entitled to trial by a jury which shall conform as near as may be to the practice in criminal cases: Provided, however, That the court

in which such criminal contempt proceeding is pending may, in its sole discretion, order that the accused shall not be entitled to trial by a jury, and if such an order is entered by the court the accused shall if convicted by the court without a jury be punished by fine which shall not exceed the sum of $300 or by imprisonment not exceeding the term of 90 days, or both.

This subsection shall not be construed to apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, nor to the misbehavior, misconduct, or disobedience of any officer of the court in respect to writs, orders, or process of the court.

Nor shall anything in this subsection or in any other provision of law be construed to deprive courts of their power, by civil contempt proceedings, without a jury, to secure compliance with or to prevent obstruction of, as distinguished from punishment for violations of, any writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of the court in accordance with the prevailing usages of law and equity, including the power of detention.

Statement

H. R. 6127 as passed by the House would have authorized the Attorney General to follow the usual procedure in equity cases to prevent interference with the right to vote. The bill as passed by the House did not introduce any novel procedures or depart from the usual and traditional proceedings for the enforcement of court orders. However the amendments to the bill adopted by the Senate would drastically change and weaken the procedure for enforcement of court orders by interposing a jury between the court and the enforcement of its orders. This was a sweeping as well as

a drastic change. Under the provisions of sections 151 and 152 as passed by the Senate jury trials would be required in all cases of criminal contempt in all litigation both public and private. It would even require jury trials in proceedings brought to punish disobedience to subpoena or any other process of the court no matter how important or trivial. ~~It was argued on the floor of the Senate that this was a desirable change in equity procedures generally and that it was not intended to discriminate against the enforcement of court orders in voting right cases.~~

~~Now, however, it has been~~ Because it is recognized that the authority and effectiveness of the federal judiciary will be seriously weakened if a jury is interposed in all cases between a federal court and the enforcement of its orders, it is ~~virtually conceded by the opponents of the House bill~~ now suggested by proponents of the Senate position that trial by jury should be required only in cases of criminal contempt arising from proceedings brought to enforce the right to vote. No logical argument has so far been advanced for placing the enforcement of the right to vote in any such inferior status.

The justification for injecting trial by jury in cases of criminal contempt was the argument that the proceedings were essentially criminal in nature and should therefore follow the

procedures in criminal cases as closely as possible. The facts of constitutional history do not support this contention. Precedent after precedent has been cited to show that the power of a court sitting in equity to vindicate its authority by criminal contempt proceedings for violation of its decree has never been restricted by the constitutional guarantee of trial by jury.

Even in criminal cases there are well recognized constitutional exceptions to the right to trial by jury. Congress has itself recognized these exceptions by providing for trial by the court without a jury. The District of Columbia Code, section 11-616, enacted by the Congress, contains the following provision:

> In all prosecutions within the jurisdiction of said court in which, according to the Constitution of the United States, the accused would be entitled to a jury trial, the trial shall be by jury * * *.
>
> In all cases where the accused would not by force of the Constitution of the United States be entitled to a trial by jury, the trial shall be by the court without a jury, unless * * * the fine or penalty may be more than $300, or imprisonment as punishment for the offense may be more than ninety days * * *.

Attached as Appendix A is an illustrative list of offenses, prosecution of which Congress has authorized in the District of Columbia by a court without a jury.

The proposal now advanced to omit sections 151 and 152 of the bill as enacted by the Senate and to substitute the language

above stated would bring the practice of utilizing juries in cases of criminal contempt arising out of disobedience to orders in equity proceedings involving voting rights more in line with the practices and usages with respect to juries in criminal cases. It will also restrict the novel introduction of trial by jury in cases of criminal contempt to disobedience of orders made in voting right cases. While we consider it just as unwise to interpose a jury in the enforcement of court orders arising in civil rights cases as it is in equity proceedings generally the present proposal will at least permit the simple and speedy procedures of enforcement that are usual in equity cases to be followed in those instances where the court considers that the fine should not exceed $300 or the imprisonment of 90 days.

Aug 16

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 #53
By DWilson Date 12/16/77

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 20, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 16, 1957

Others present: Secretary Wilson
General Randall
Major Eisenhower

Expenditure ceiling - Mr. Wilson presented a copy of his plan for the expenditures of the three services in 1958, pointing out that the figures for the first half must not exceed half of those shown on the memorandum. He pointed out that the Budget Director had estimated slightly higher but that Mr. Wilson had instructed him to keep expenditures within these limits.

The President stressed that the only way to get into an area where we have a strong position with the Congress as regards budgets is to eliminate soft estimates. By the time the budget is down to the point where further cuts would be truly injurious, we can fight for our estimates.

The difficulty, in Mr. Wilson's view of the procedures thus far, is that we have attempted to go on a "requirement of services" basis and settle it down as the early expenditure goes on. We sometimes have a poor shopping list and at the end of the year some monies are not expended. When Congress discovers these unexpended items, it chops on the following year. Expenditure is of course a separate matter from obligational authority. The President stated that before very long the backlog of unexpended monies will be eaten; therefore, expenditures and NOA will be the same.

In that connection, Mr. Wilson pointed out that fiscal year 1959 should wash out that backlog. The Army previously had some unexpended funds which were used for makeup for other services. The division of monies for 1959 will be the same as those brought forth in the NSC meeting of 25 July. The figures as shown for 1960-61 will be used, but more flexibility for planning will be allowed than was brought out at that meeting. In this connection, Mr. Wilson has required force levels from the services by September 10.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Discussion then lapsed into an analogy between the defense expenditure problem and that of mutual aid, with emphasis on the soft estimates. Mr. Wilson in this connection pointed out that on the foreign aid we will have to take a completely new look at what we will receive, what our requirements are, and what our allocations must be. The President mentioned parenthetically that he does not know how we will be able to get by with $620 million of defense support.

Mr. Wilson then expressed the opinion that he can see where we can save $150 million of mutual aid. Of course, this will involve by necessity President Rhee's losing four divisions in Korea. The complication in this problem, according to the President, is that President Rhee is completely capable of cutting his forces entirely to the point where they are able only to maintain internal security and decide to abolish any idea of holding the front line.

Missiles

The committee for consolidation of IRBM No. 1 and IRBM No. 2 has been appointed. There will be no more of each type missile ordered beyond a few for testing purposes. In this connection the President offered the opinion that if we had the missile problem to face over again -- that is, if we were in the position we were five years ago -- that he would institute an agency similar to the Manhattan District for missile development. The difficulty now is that of morale. From the way it is being handled in the press, it will appear that the Army and the Air Force are in a cat and dog fight over possession of the missile, with the Air Force emerging winner. This we know is not true since we are following plans which have been made of long standing. He went on to point out that the new IRBM will have as much of the Jupiter as the Thor. He emphasized the current morale problem of ground troops, again stating his conviction that ground troops at home will save this country in the next war and expressed his consternation at the reluctance of the Army to accept that as a role. He mentioned the pride of discovery which the Army has developed concerning the Jupiter and stressed it should not appear that we are deciding a great fight.

Mr. Wilson expressed the opinion that he was right in bringing the Army into the IRBM field since the developments at Huntsville had gotten

quite far advanced. He agreed with the President that there will be at least as much Jupiter as Thor in the final IRBM. The IRBM was initially conceived as a "fall-out" of the ICBM. (That is, the ICBM would be a three-stage and the IRBM a two-stage rocket of the same design.) However, it did not turn out to be that simple and the fall-out from the 175-mile Redstone also resulted in an IRBM. The difficulty was that the group of German scientists located at Huntsville desired to get into longer range missiles. The Army's viewpoint was that these missiles were really large mortars and that the Army was therefore going ahead and operating these missile units, even though on a sub rosa basis. He recognizes there is a large service morale problem which involves the entire future ballistic missile mission. (Mr. Wilson further allowed that he had had previous experience with a bunch of inventors.)

The Army Missile Program

Mr. Wilson then brought up the subject of the Army missile program which had been treated in the discussion of 12 August. He expressed the feeling that if we had sufficient money we should let the Army go ahead with the modified Redstone. However, since the Redstone is becoming an obsolete weapon, Mr. Wilson said he "tends to choke" on developing it further. He recommends that the Army go ahead with a two-stage solid propellant missile, say 10,000-15,000 pounds, highly maneuverable. He states that it can be a good missile for the 200-mile range and does not know whether it can be boosted into the 500-mile range.

Again the President reiterated his statement of 12 August that the technical angles, which include cost and procurement, are not matters for the President. However, he reemphasized his desire that the Army not feel that it is forbidden to develop a good missile which has the capability of firing 500 miles.

Redeployment

Mr. Wilson brought up the fact that we still have not got all our combat troops out of Japan. One of the problems is where to put them, one of the solutions, of course, being to redeploy them home. His figures were that we can eventually redeploy 8,000 out of Korea,

40,000 out of Japan and 35,000 out of Europe, in view of the smaller divisions and the possible reductions in size of headquarters. In this connection the President said you can redeploy very easily so long as you don't talk about it. Mr. Wilson expressed the opinion it would be difficult to keep this redeployment secret. However, he had every intention of keeping it secret until 15 September, the date of the German elections. The large trouble, in Mr. Wilson's view, is President Rhee.

Proceeding further to the other services, he felt that he could redeploy 15,000 out of the Navy which will bring the total to about 100,000 redeployments from overseas. As to 1959, the plans there depend on what we will work out this fall. In summary, Mr. Wilson's opinion is that the services could go to a figure of 2.5 million more and keep five divisions in Europe and two in Korea. He states that he still has to "make his sale" with the Army, who thinks they are one division short. Much apparently will come out of the meeting on 5 September between the Department of Defense and Secretary Dulles.

Personnel

Mr. Wilson expressed satisfaction over the results of Mr. McElroy's confirmation procedures before Congress and stated that Dr. Foote's would go up to the Senate today., Mr. McElroy's nomination had been reported out of committee unanimously except for a remark which Senator Byrd placed in the Record. The matter of concern to Senator Byrd is that of "conflict of interest," and involves a difference in viewpoint. The difference in viewpoint is that the Secretary of Defense,, by one view, is not a procurement officer. A procurement officer's is a technical job, and an old law requires that the procurement officer should have no interest in the contracting agencies. However, the three departments are separately administered, and whereas the Department of Defense may reach down into the services in exceptional cases, it is entirely possible for the Secretary of Defense to stay away from a situation which might involve a conflict of interest. With this last point Senator Byrd disagrees.

Disarmament

Disarmament was mentioned only briefly. Mr. Wilson expressed the hope that General Twining would take the same interest as Admiral

Radford has taken. He deplored the press tendency to paint a picture of a conflict between State and Defense.

Personal plans

Discussion then went to personal plans of Mr. Wilson. He plans to be off on leave in the next couple of days, but will be ready to return at a moment's notice. This is the result of the current embarrassment caused by many high officials of the Government being absent during the most heated period of the Congressional session. Mr. Wilson's plans are to make the change-over at a time from late September to 10 October. He plans to make a speech for former Secretary of the Navy Thomas in California on 10 October. He then brought up the matter of the opportunity for the new Secretary of Defense to see the President at frequent intervals. The President expressed the opinion that it is better to stick with the policy that a Cabinet officer can delay any other appointment and can come to see the President whenever he wishes, rather than try to set a regular date for a meeting. Mr. Wilson mentioned the great aid it had been to him at first to be able to come periodically to make sure he was "in the ball park."

In the matter of personnel, Mr. Wilson expressed the hope that Mr. Quarles may be prevailed upon to remain in the Defense Department. No trouble on this matter is anticipated at this moment. He also mentioned that Admiral Radford should be kept available if possible. However, the President stated that the fact that Congress had not kept him on permanent active duty makes it more difficult to make Admiral Radford available.

IRBM for UK

The next item discussed was the difficulty we are having in making good our commitments to the UK as regards the IRBM. On this subject the President was very familiar. The President was happy that he had been careful at Bermuda to tell Mr. MacMillan that the commitments to supply IRBM to Britain were not entirely firm because of the change in price and the difficulty of estimating for a product that is not yet complete. The President, however, did express dismay at the vast difference between the initial estimate and the figures that are being put forth now. Mr. Wilson then assured the President that the picture is not so bleak as the $149

million figure (over $78 million estimated cost to US) in the fact sheet of 15 August and feels that a cutback in spare parts may ease the problem somewhat.

HARDTACK

When Mr. Wilson brought up the subject of Operation HARDTACK, the President stated that this subject has him in a more awkward position than any other that he can think of. Here he is talking disarmament and at the same time planning a four-month period of atomic weapon testing which will involve twenty-five shots.

Mr. Wilson assured the President that of the twenty-five, only five were under the auspices of the Department of Defense.

He then went on to mention another item in cost figuring for guided missiles. The Defense Department, from its own point of view, gets war heads for nothing, since these are sent from AEC and are charged to AEC funds. However, the smaller the warhead the more expensive as regards the IRBM types. Therefore, Mr. Wilson will henceforth require all people in calculating costs of missiles to figure in the cost of the warhead as well. This is something which has not been done in the past and affected the Army's optimistic figures as regards the cost of the 500-mile missile. The President acknowledged this proposal and felt that it was sound. However, he once again emphasized, in connection with the Army missile program, that a good weapon should not be taken away from the Army for the mere fact that it fires more than two-hundred miles.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Major, Infantry, U S Army

Appendix A

The following table lists some of the offenses which may be prosecuted in the police court of the District of Columbia without a jury.

D. C. Code Section	Nature of Offense	Maximum Penalty
2-130	Offenses connected with practice of the healing art, except for practicing medicine without a license.	$100 or 90 days.
2-409	Violation of laws with respect to registration of nurses.	$200 or imprisonment in workhouse for 60 days.
5-631	Violation of laws with respect to insanitary buildings.	$100 or 90 days (each day's violation a separate offense).
6-119h	Violation of laws or regulations relating quarantine.	$300 or 90 days or both.
6-304	Violations re reporting requirements for births.	$200 or 90 days or both.
6-508	Violation of garbage disposal laws.	$100 or 60 days or both.
9-125	Offenses on Capitol grounds (no damage to public property exceeding $100).	$100 or 60 days or both.
22-1107	Unlawful assembly; profane and indecent language.	$250 or 90 days or both.
22-1112(a)	Indecent exposure, not before minor.	$300 or 90 days.
22-1115-6	Interfering with foreign diplomatic and consular offices, officers, property.	$100 or 60 days or both.
22-1120	Sale of tobacco to minors under 16.	$10 or 20 days.
22-1121	Disorderly conduct (breach of peace).	$250 or 90 days or both.

D.C. Code Section	Nature of Offense	Maximum Penalty
22-1307	Wearing or using insignia of certain organizations by non-member.	$20 or 30 days or both.
22-1406	Sale or concealment of property by conditional vendee with intent to defraud.	$100 or 90 days.
22-2701	Inviting for purposes of prostitution.	$250 or 90 days or both.
22-3302, 3304	Vagrancy.	$300 or 90 days or both.
22-3414	Use for advertising purposes or mutilation of flag.	$100 or 30 days or both.
22-3421	Sale of unwholesome food.	$300 or 90 days.
25-128	Drinking alcoholic beverage on street, park or parking lot, or in vehicle thereon, or in unlicensed public place, or during prohibited hours; being drunk in such places or at such times; being drunk and disturbing the peace of any person any time.	1st offense: $100, 30 days, or both. 2nd offense: $200, 60 days, or both.
36-215	Employing minor in violation of child labor laws and regulations, or hindering their enforcement.	1st offense, $100, 30 days, or both per day. 2nd offense: $200, 90 days, or both per day.
36-442	Violating provisions of chapter or regulations regarding industrial safety.	$300 or 90 days.
40-104	Violating provisions of chapter or regulations regarding registration of motor vehicles.	$300 or 30 days or both.
40-605(d)	Operating vehicle faster than regulations permit.	$300 or 90 days.

D. C. Code Section	Nature of Offense	Maximum Penalty
40-609	Hit and run driving involving substantial property damage.	1st offense: $100, 30 days, or both. 2nd offense: $300, 90 days, or both.
43-909	Destroying or interfering with any apparatus owned, operated by, or in charge of the Public Utilities Commission or its agents.	$100 or 30 days or both.
46-319(a)	Knowingly falsifying or not disclosing a material fact to obtain or increase unemployment compensation payments to self or another.	$100 or 60 days or both, and repayment of amount illegally received.
46-319(c)	Wilful violation of provisions of chapter regarding unemployment compensation for which no penalty specified.	$200 or 60 days or both per day.
47-2207	Violating provisions of chapter regarding Public Auction Permits.	$200 or 60 days or both.
47-2347	Violating provisions of chapter or regulations regarding General License Law; failing to file information required therein.	$300 or 90 days.

[redacted]

August 16, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 16, 1957 -- 11:00 AM

Others present: Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Joseph Vaughan (part time)
Mr. Minnich

1. Mr. Gray explained the meeting of some 600 Executive Reservists to be held late in October or November for several days. These are people recruited by Secretary Weeks and BDSA to man the Emergency Production Agency if and when necessary. Mr. Gray expressed his and Secretary Weeks' hope that the President could look in on the banquet and speak for perhaps ten minutes.

The President said he would try to do this if he were in town and he asked Mr. Gray to send in a memorandum at a later date presenting briefly the pertinent information.

2. Stockpile Study - Mr. Gray reviewed his conversation with Governor Adams on the desirability of establishing a committee of very distinguished citizens to study the stockpile situation and the question of disposal of surpluses that result from the new shorter-base policy. He believed this necessary in view of indications that Senator Symington and others were preparing for a major hassle on this next year.

The President spoke at length on the merits of retaining nonperishable materials even though in excess of the needs under the three-year policy. He stressed his concern with rehabilitation requirements over and beyond those of the armed forces. He felt that extreme care should be taken to avoid dumping on the market and breaking the market price. He was ready to admit the need for exceptions where it was apparent that the potential use of an item was rapidly disappearing.

The President said he had no objection to such a study provided it was undertaken without publicity, kept confidential, and submitted finally to Mr. Gray so that he could ascertain in complete freedom the nature of any further action.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

[redacted]

3. Mr. Gray informed the President that contrary to their recent discussion it now seemed unnecessary to undertake immediately to reconstitute the "non-military defense committee." He indicated certain other studies would suffice for the present.

4. Mr. Gray presented a chart with overlays showing the innumerable discrepancies in the field boundaries of the various regions of each Government Agency. He appreciated that these differences were not capricious but he felt that they constituted an impossible situation in any emergency.

The President directed Mr. Gray to make an extensive presentation on this subject at the next Cabinet meeting. He felt that the regional structure certainly would have been simplified in an emergency and he saw considerable value in accomplishing it for peacetime purposes.

Sam

L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

FILE UNDER NOTES ON APPOINTMENTS. Constitutes record of breakfast appointment with Senator Knowland, August 16, 1957.

August 16, 1957.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Chris:

This morning I had breakfast with Senator Knowland. In the course of an extensive conversation he mentioned that he was still concerned about the present and probable future character of our relationships with Yugoslavia. His concern is directed toward any military help we might give Tito. I informed him that the airplane deal (which I thought we had already fulfilled) with Tito involved obsolete F-86s.

Beyond this, I carefully explained to him that the central influence in all our foreign relations was the polarization of world power in Washington and in Moscow, with a whole group of free nations, loosely attached to each other by a common desire for independence and a religious basis, opposed to a monolithic and atheistic dictatorship. Everything has to be gauged and measured against this background and the problems created by this basic antagonism and struggle. I pointed out that consequently deals were made with Tito that were not in any sense to be interpreted as an approval of his regime. Their main purposes were two: (a) to make certain that he does not drift back again to the place where he would permit Soviet dictation of his policies, and (b) to induce him to conduct his affairs so as to confirm more closely to Western standards of civilization. He merely asked at the close of this part of our conversation that State and Defense (to which might be added ICA) review our policies of the moment to see whether or not any changes would seem to us to be necessary or desirable.

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under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

CONFIDENTIAL

I told him I would mention this to you. Actually I am under the impression that recently we have reviewed the Yugoslav National Security paper. In any event, if you think there is anything valuable or significant that I could provide Senator Knowland, who seems very desirous these days of lining up solidly with the Administration, I would be delighted to have you pass it to him directly -- or let me know so that I would have the necessary information when I see him some time in the future.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

(D)

~~TOP SECRET~~ Log No. 80-196

Briefing Items - August 15, 1957 Document No. 11

Jordan - There seems to be increasing pressure on the government in Jordan, which the Ambassador describes as a decrease of confidence in the present government. Syrian and Egyptian press and radio attacks have been highly effective. Israel has kept up effective pressure to its activities in the government House neutral zone. It is felt that it is becoming increasingly difficult for Hussein to keep his pro-Western orientation.

Truman Library

In the middle of this, King Hussein is planning a tour of Turkey and Western Europe, a project which is planned in the face of several attempts to dissuade him. (What the relationship of this trip to the assassination threat is remains to be seen.)

Meanwhile our Ambassador has been instructed to inform Hussein we have given the reconsideration he has requested to our decision on how the $10 million military aid should be spent.

India - India is in the throes of an economic crisis which has apparently deepened, and Nehru has reportedly grown increasingly despondent. The current policy is to support the present second Five-Year Plan but Nehru is reportedly planning to replace the Finance Minister with Deshmukh whose performance as Finance Minister from 1950-56 was a major factor in the success of the first Five-Year Plan. Deshmukh is considered strongly pro-United States.

Guatemala - The state of siege will be raised on 20 August and the election placed on 20 October, apparently to maintain the dominance of the present party in power.

Syria - The security guards around the Embassy have not been removed, and there is chance that more officials will be declared persona non grata. Meanwhile we are attempting to get our case over to the Kings of Jordan and Saudi-Arabia, as well as the Prime Minister of Iraq and the President of Lebanon. We are asking for their observations on the situation.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-196 #11
By DJH Date 10/30/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(c)(d)
NSC Letter 9/4/81
NLE Date 10/20/81

[redacted]

Yemen - The situation in Yemen is apparently growing worse as regards Communist penetration. [redacted]

Belgium - Apparently the Belgian resolution to the UN is an internal political move on the part of Larock. [redacted]

However, the opinion has been expressed that some such resolution is inevitable and an alternative might be even more unfavorable, in the Western view. An attempt to persuade Belgium to withdraw the resolution would probably have bad effects.

[illegible] - Memo on Appts. (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Summary of Conference on Army Missile Program (5 pgs)~~ 76-50		~~8/14/57~~ 8/13/82, bc	~~A~~
2.	Intelligence Briefing items (2 pgs)	8/14/57	A
3.	Intelligence Briefing items (1 pg)	8/13/57	A
4. ~~Memorandum of Conf., DDE, Strauss, Gerard Smith, Cutler, Maj. Eisenhower re nuclear weapons~~ 76-50, #56	1/24/78-bc	~~8/12/57~~	~~A-RD~~
5.	Memo of Conf., DDE, Gordon Gray, Minnich re Operation Alert (2 pgs)	8/12/57	A
6.	Intelligence Briefing Items (1 pg)	8/10/57	A
7.	Memo of Conf. DDE, Strauss, G. Smith, Cutler, Maj. Eisenhower re nuclear weapons and testing (1 pg) (portions exempted, ERDA-12/3/76; DOD-3/9/77) 76-50, #56 para 4 MR 80-105 #3) por. in MR 84-7	8/9/57	A-RD
8. ~~Memorandum for Files re Middle East (4 pgs)~~ ~~76-49~~ 78-77, #2		~~8/9/57~~ 3/6/81, bc	~~A~~
9.	Intelligence Briefings (2 pgs)	8/7/57	A
10. ~~Legislative Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes~~	11/28/77-bc	~~8/6/57~~	~~A~~
11. ~~Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~	11/28/77-bc	~~8/2/57~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 26

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
12. Memorandum	~~Jack Z. Anderson to Whitman (1 pg)~~ Opened for Review 4/19/84	~~8/2/57~~	~~C~~
13	~~Memorandum of Conf., DDE, Wilson, Maj. Eisenhower~~ (3 pgs)	8/2/57 6/13/85 ltr	A&C
14. Letter	Strauss to DDE (2 pgs) 80-109#1 (portions exempted by DOE 12/5/79)	8/2/57	A

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 14, 1957

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE ON ARMY MISSILE PROGRAM

August 12, 1957, 10:30 AM

Present: The President
Secretary Wilson
Secretary Brucker
Secretary Quarles
Admiral Radford
General Lemnitzer
Major Eisenhower

The Problem: The problem, as defined by Secretary Wilson, breaks down into four areas:

(1) The IRBM, or THOR-JUPITER problem.

(2) The need of the Army for 500-mile tactical missile.

(3) The Army's request to modify the REDSTONE with a lighter warhead and modified guidance system to permit it to fire about 500 miles.

(4) The potential development of a lighter missile for Army use, having a solid propellant.

The problem of concern to the President was that of the Redstone improvement. He stated that it had been alleged that the Army had no requirement for a "several hundred mile missile" and that he felt the idea worthwhile for flexibility and economy. He was concerned, however, as to the value of improving the Redstone.

Discussion: The discussion that followed centered on the following matters:

(1) Weight and practicability of the Redstone. Technical problems involved, such as propellants.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 76-50 #55
By DJH Date 8/11/82

~~TOP SECRET~~

(2) Roles and missions allocations of 1956.

(3) Cost of Redstone improvement.

(4) Emphasis placed on tactical support by the Air Force.

(5) Relative accuracy of Redstone vs. IRBM.

(6) Wisdom of the concept of "time of greatest danger."

Generally the positions taken by those present at the conference were as follows:

(1) Secretary Wilson -- There is some question as to the value of a 500-mile missile to the Army mission. However, working on the basis that the value be recognized, the Redstone has the following serious defects:

a. Heavy and bulky
b. Poor propellant
c. Cost, $80 million for the Redstone project
d. Availability and cost of warheads, the smaller, the more expensive.

In view of the above, Secretary Wilson's recommendation is the development of a solid propellant missile to deliver a 1500-pound warhead 200 miles, with a view to utilization of a 600-pound warhead, when such a warhead becomes available, which will permit a range of 500 miles.

(2) Secretary Brucker and General Lemnitzer -- The Army feels definite need for a missile of the 500-mile range, not so much to reach out into the enemy territory as to provide security for the missile itself by placing it well to the rear to fire in support of front line troops. As to the improvement of the Redstone itself, the Army representatives had this to say:

a. The Redstone is not so awkward as is pictured. When fully loaded it weighs 57,000 pounds but it does not weigh that much in a mobile situation.

b. The Russians are developing a 500-mile missile which will give them a capability not possessed by the United States.

c. The project at hand will require no new breakthroughs for development but rather a modification of a remodified item back to its essentially original form.

d. Costs by Army estimates will amount to $50 million rather than the $80 million estimated by the Secretary of Defense. (The apparent conclusion to this discrepancy is that the Army figures do not include procurement whereas the Defense figures include both procurement and R & D.)

e. No additional missiles above the currently planned number will be requested. In other words, the total number of Redstones plus modified Redstones will not exceed the number of currently planned Redstones.

(3) Admiral Radford's position. Admiral Radford's comments centered principally around the roles and missions decision. He pointed out that the decision to limit the Army to 200-mile missiles was made initially by General White and General Bolte, and that the Joint Chiefs of Staff consider that this is still the official limitation. He states that the Air Force has responsibility for all missiles over 200 miles and that the Air Force does not like to use the Redstone. He further states that if the Army develops a missile over the 200-mile range by present rules that missile will be taken over by the Air Force. Admiral Radford points out that the current IRBM with a minimum range of 300-miles can be so placed as to eradicate any possible gaps in the range spectrum.

(4) Secretary Quarles pointed out that the 1500-pound warhead is currently programmed for the IRBM.

(5) The President enunciated his views on several of these points:

a. He re-emphasized several times the unwisdom of taking a rigid view of missile ranges and of roles and missions of services.

b. He pointed out the real morale problem inherent in a service which feels that its talents are not being used to the utmost.

c. He expressed concern over the patchwork nature of the proposed Redstone program.

d. He pointed out the problem of the commander on the ground as regards the sometimes low priority given in tactical-support by the Air Force. He further pointed out that current Air Force programs tend to take their cuts in tactical rather than strategic air. This fact is accentuated by the differences in the nature of the targets desired hit by the Army and Air Force. He stressed his disapproval of the concept of the "time of greatest danger," adding that it had been a concept for several years. He pointed out that any building toward a peak would result in an uneven financing. He desires to achieve an evenness of financing as much as possible. (This was brought out in connection with the fact that Polaris would not be available as an Army substitute until after 1963.)

Decision

The President's final decision is as follows:

(1) The detailed planning and evaluation of all missile programs, such as the program for the improvement of the Redstone, fall within the responsibilities of the Department of Defense.

(2) No service should feel that it is restricted within a rigid range ceiling. Specifically, the Army should not be

denied a 500-mile missile on the mere basis that the missile possesses a range capability of over 200 miles.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Major, Infantry, U S Army
Acting Staff Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

9:05 a.m. - 9:25 a.m. Thursday, August 15, 1957

I accompanied Congressman Errett Scrivner of Kansas in to see the President. After a brief discussion of the drouth conditions on the Atlantic Seaboard, the Congressman brought up his principal reason to see the President.

He is concerned over the President's continued request for Federal aid to school construction. He has introduced a bill, H.R. 8397, which provides that one percentum of all Federal income tax collected in each State and Territory shall be covered quarterly into the Treasury of each State and Territory, to be expended only for aid to education, including school construction. The President indicated a definite interest although he said he was afraid the poorer States would not receive the amount necessary to do the job under Scrivner's proposal. He also stated that the needs test is not applied as it is in bills which the Administration has proposed to the Congress. However, he asked me to take the question up with Secretary Anderson who is Chairman of the Federal Representatives of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, and have him take a long hard look at the Scrivner proposal. I am turning the file which the Congressman gave me over to Ed McCabe who has jurisdiction over H.E.W.

Just as Scrivner was leaving he indicated to the President that he is trying to do a portrait of him. The President presented him with the picture from which he himself is making a self-portrait. The Congressman was grateful and went on his way rejoicing.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

cc: Mr. McCabe

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
August 14, 1957

This morning I had Senator Holland in to talk to me about the project for establishing a new airport in Fairfax County, commonly known as the Burke Airport. I had heard that Senator Holland was particularly hostile to the carrying out of the Burke project.

The attitude of the Commerce Department (and the CAA in that Department) is reported fairly accurately in the short summary of facts attached hereto.

Senator Holland has several emphatic objections, all of which appear to him, of course, to be valid. He summarized them somewhat as follows:

(a). The area around Washington is being settled up rapidly as population grows and Fairfax County is one of the regions included in this rapid residential development. Only the eastern half of that county is available for the reason that drainage from the eastern half flows into the Potomac below Washington. In the western half of the county, the drainage is into the Potomac above Washington. By law no more storm or city sewerage can be dumped into the Potomac above Washington. Yet he points out that the Burke Airport development is in the heart of the eastern section of the county on ground that is especially valuable from a residential viewpoint. Since the airport will require a total of 4,400 acres held in fee simple, and 2,000 additional acres which will be released to prevent building in the areas used for approaches, he feels that condemnation of that amount of ground would be grossly unfair to the citizens of the area. Incidentally, he stated that the population of this particular region had more than doubled within very recent years, going from eighty thousand to about two hundred thousand.

(b). The Senator says that the one million dollars invested by the government in this project back in 1951 would not be wasted even if it should now be abandoned. The value of property has so increased in that area that he says the government could make a profit out of the deal.

(c). Their Committee has testimony that with an airport located at Burke, there would be interference between the stacking areas needed by the National Airport and Burke Airport. As a consequence the full value of neither port could be realized.

(d). He maintains that construction at Chantilly -- some distance to the northwestward -- would be much less than at Burke. Commerce denies this, saying that the difference in construction costs would not be more than a million dollars out of a total budget of some 50 million.

(e). He is very much concerned with the bitter opposition to the Burke project of the four area Senators. These are Byrd and Robertson of Virginia, and Beall and Butler from Maryland. The opposition of the Virginia Senators is based on different reasons from that of the Maryland Senators. The latter want to compel part of the Washington traffic to use the Friendship Airport near Baltimore and thus share in the cost of maintenance of that facility. The Virginia Senators do not want the Burke Airport merely because the residents object and they of course are concerned politically.

(f). He believes that when the new super highway running westward from Washington is completed (it will run directly along the border of the Chantilly airport), that the travel time from Chantilly to Washington or the Washington Airport will compare favorably with the travel time from the Burke Airport. In this connection he says that six major airports in the United States lie further from the cities they serve than does the Chantilly area from Washington.

(g). Finally he argues that Congress has never approved the Burke site. He says that authorization for a second airport was given by Congress in 1950, but the site was picked out by CAA. They got one million dollars from Congress on the representation that they could buy all the ground they needed. Actually they got only one-fifth and that is all the government owns in this region.

In view of all these things, Senator Holland believes that the project should be re-studied and he particularly suggests that the new Aeronautics Advisory Committee, under the direction of General Quesada, re-study the whole matter.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
August 14, 1957 - 3.

In this situation, the Secretary of Commerce says that we have studied all of the possible solutions to the Washington traffic problem over the period of the past four years. Always the answer of the individuals making the study has been that the Burke Airport was the best site and the Commerce Department has adopted this as their official solution.

The House of Representatives has already passed an appropriation bill to acquire the remainder of the ground necessary and to get started on construction. He says therefore that the Commerce Department cannot back off from the proposition and will simply recite again to the Senate Committee all of the various steps through which this study has gone through the past years. They will then say in effect "The bill is now in your hands and with our recommendations, based on our best information and professional advice. You, of course, will have to do as you please with it."

D. D. E.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Presidential Meeting with Congressional Leaders on Mutual Security, August 12, 1957

At 6:00 p.m., above date, the President met with the following in his White House study:

Senator Lyndon Johnson
Senator William Knowland
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Carl Hayden
Speaker Sam Rayburn
Representative Joseph Martin
Representative Clarence Cannon
Representative Otto Passman
Representative Richard Wigglesworth

Present also were Acting Secretary of State Herter, Director Hollister of I.C.A., Admiral Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the undersigned.

At 5:30 the three Executive Department officials and the undersigned met with the President in his study to discuss the Congressional meeting to follow. It was agreed that the President would give special emphasis to defense support funds, this emphasis being urged by Admiral Radford and seconded by Mr. Hollister.

At 6:05 the President opened the meeting with a general statement reminding the Congressmen of the traditional bipartisan nature of the Mutual Security Program, stressing the continuing nature of the Soviet menace and describing some of its current probing activities, then urging the Congressmen to do their utmost to obtain appropriations at the level prescribed in the authorizing bill.

Thereupon the President asked Senator Johnson for comment. Senator Johnson dwelt on the difficulties in securing the funds authorized for this program. He stated that Congressional mail is filled with protests against foreign aid, and that last year, when casting the deciding vote for increased appropriations, he had warned Senator Knowland that this year he might take a different position. He observed that this program had driven Senator George and Senator Connally out of the Senate and could well drive him out if he continues to support it at a high level.

The President asked Johnson what alternative exists for America to support of this program at a high level. Senator Johnson gave no response, nor did any other Member of Congress present.

Senator Hayden then remarked that, in his judgment, the Senate Appropriations Committee would cut the program under the authorization by at least $500 million. Speaker Rayburn challenged the statement but the Senator repeated that the program is sure to be substantially reduced.

Senator Hayden complained that the Mutual Security appropriation is always so long delayed as to become the last order of Congressional business in each session, and that this delay militates against the appropriation. Speaker Rayburn and Senators Johnson and Knowland concurred in Senator Hayden's statement. The President said he would do his best to expedite this legislation and the appropriations in the future. The discussion made clear that much of this year's delay was due to the many Executive Department and Congressional restudies of the mutual security program.

Speaker Rayburn pointed to the fact that only 4 of 20 Texas Congressmen supported the authorization this year -- one-fourth the usual number -- and asserted that he and Joe Martin had had to handle the authorization bill with great care to avoid a deeper cut.

He then asked John Taber for his estimate on the House Appropriations Committee's attitudes. Mr. Taber thought that, aside from some minor items, the program would fare reasonably well. The Speaker then asked Messrs. Passman, Cannon and Wigglesworth for their estimates. Mr. Passman delivered a spirited and lengthy statement,

consisting mainly of charges that in past years the program has been inflated, that cuts previously made have not been damaging, that all funds appropriated have not been expended or obligated even after they have been reduced, that this past year over one-half billion dollars could not be obligated in the allotted time, that over $6 billion is in the Mutual Security pipeline -- a figure far too high, and that if the funds requested this year should be appropriated, well over $9 billion, a stupendous figure, would become available for this program. In the light of such considerations, he said, he was determined to cut the program again this year, but he reiterated time and again that this would be done "in a fair way." The President, after several assertions by Mr. Passman that he would be fair in cutting the program, stated emphatically that Mr. Passman need not worry about being fair either to the President or to anyone in the Administration, but that the President most earnestly hoped that in approaching this appropriation Mr. Passman would be fair to his country. Mr. Passman repeated that he would support the program this year as in the past, but at a level lower than the authorization.

On Speaker Rayburn's inquiry, Mr. Cannon commented that, in his opinion, had the Appropriations Committee acted on August 12th, the Mutual Security Appropriation would have been slashed not less than $500 million and probably nearer to $1 billion under the authorization. He would not venture a prediction about the future but said that the Committee he had just left was still in that frame of mind. Mr. Wigglesworth ventured no opinion.

Mr. Martin observed that the Republican side of the House is performing better than any time in the recent past in respect to this program, and therefore that he and Mr. Rayburn could pass a large appropriation if the Appropriations Committee would report a large figure to the House Floor. Speaker Rayburn said he would do all he could to achieve that end, and Senator Knowland commented that he would do his best in the Senate to get a high figure even though it was evident from the discussions that the odds were against much success.

Throughout these discussions Mr. Passman commented a number of times. His remarks in respect to the funds in the pipeline and the half billion dollar carry-over this year were answered by Mr.

Hollister and Admiral Radford. Mainly Mr. Passman was insisting that the lead time provided for military hardware is excessive. Admiral Radford partially conceded the point.

At 7:10 the President observed that he thought the conference had proceeded as far as it usefully could. The meeting thereupon adjourned.

Bryce N. Harlow

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August 13, 1957

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Brundage:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Civil Rights - The Administration will press its efforts to remove that part of the Senate amendment to Section IV which provides for a jury trial in right to vote cases and in proceedings not presently subject to a jury trial requirement. Acting Attorney General Rogers will keep in close touch with the Leadership in this regard.

Mutual Security Program - Both the Senate and the House are expected to complete action on the Mutual Security Authorization bill today or tomorrow.

The President emphasized the need for Congressional consideration of the Mutual Security Appropriation on its merits as a vital national security measure -- which should be approved independently of other current problems arising from non-security matters.

United States Headquarters at United Nations - The Administration will not endeavor this session to submit any proposal for this Headquarters building.

Guarantee of Aircraft and Equipment Purchase Loans - Director Brundage will advise the Leadership further as to the Administration position on this bill.

Sincerely,

L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Percival F. Brundage
Director
Bureau of the Budget

Mrs. Whitman ✓

CONFIDENTIAL

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 13, 1957

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Civil Rights - In a long discussion of what would be most effective tactics, the Vice President summarized that Republicans would be blamed for any failure to enact Civil Rights legislation in the event that Republicans voted to send the bill to Conference and it died there. The prospect was that a Conference Committee would never report out a bill.

The President thought it ironic that the Democrats had succeeded in making it appear that any civil rights legislation that might be enacted would be their proposal -- and that if Republicans didn't go along, they would be painted as trying to pull a "Horatius at the bridge" against civil rights. Yet, the President pointed out, a number of very prominent Negroes, including Dr. Bunche, had written urging him not to sign any "sham" bill.

There was much division of opinion among the Leaders as to what could be expected from the Senate. Sen. Saltonstall was strongly in favor of insuring some sort of a civil rights bill this session. Sen. Knowland asserted that the 85th Congress would never do a bill omitting the jury trial provision, hence he would agree to getting now the new Assistant Attorney General and the Civil Rights Commission. Then perhaps the 86th Congress could go a step further, he said. Mr. Rogers insisted that the pending bill could be strengthened greatly if the public could awaken to understanding what was at issue. So far, public attention had been monopolized by the newspaper columnists.

The President spoke at length in favor of fighting it out to the end to prevent the pseudo liberals from getting away with their sudden alliance with the Southerners on a sham bill.

Mutual Security - Rep. Halleck pointed to Sen. Lyndon Johnson's statements on civil rights and on mutual security. It appeared that mutual security was being held up as a blackjack to be used in getting through various Democratic proposals.

The President said that at the meeting he had had the previous evening he had tried to serve notice that mutual security was not something that could be used for trading -- that was why he had kept coming back to mutual security as a matter that rested between them and their country.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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August 12, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 12, 1957, 10:00 AM

Others present: Secretary Wilson
Secretary Gates
Admiral Mumma
Mr. Brundage
Major Eisenhower

A letter which is required by law for the President to approve was submitted by Secretary Wilson. The first question was that of justification for the atomic carrier. The President asked Admiral Mumma what were the main advantages of that carrier and why it is not possible to wait and see the results on the atomic powered cruiser.

The main advantage of this vessel is the elimination of the necessity for refueling at frequent intervals. This matter is most important to the submarine but is still highly important to surface vessels. The submarine-cruiser-carrier program is meant to be a phased affair. The cruiser will be in operation for one year before the work will be completed on the carrier.

Mr. Wilson at this time pointed out that the carrier is most vulnerable when refueling. On a long trip the carrier will not be using up jet fuel at a rapid rate, will therefore have a longer range and will spend less time in this vulnerable posture. He further pointed out in the interest of economy that as prices go up the value of the item must go up proportionately. The Navy is convinced that this is true with this carrier. The President's concern lies chiefly in the fact that the state of the art is advancing so rapidly that we are likely to be installing a power plant which by the time the carrier goes into operation will be practically obsolete. He feels that current carriers are adequate for limited war and feels that the chief value of the carrier lies in the first few days of a war, which reduces the necessity for the vastly long range of the vessel.

The second question here was answered by Mr. Wilson, who pointed out that the vessel should last some twenty years and is sufficiently economical as to save money over that time.

The first question was answered by Secretary Gates, who pointed out that this particular experiment will advance knowledge on atomic power plants which will be of use for further military and civilian vessels. This point was substantiated by Admiral Mumma. After discussion of the economies of various fuels plus financing of the sea plane project, the President approved and signed the letter.

As to the matter of publicity, the President's decision is to make no public announcement of the construction of the atomic-powered carrier.



John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Major, U. S. Army

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Aug 1957

Reaction to President's Islamic Center Address

Mullah Ayatollahzadeh Khorassani called on the Embassy to express the "warm welcome by all religious leaders in Tehran and Qum (religious training center) to President Eisenhower's Washington Islamic Center Dedication address." He added the religious leaders from these two areas were particularly impressed by the President's statement: "America would fight with her whole strength for your right to have here your own church and worship according to your own conscience."

Khorassani reported that in a service held July 4th at the Mosque of Majid in Tehran, one of the leading mullahs of Tehran, Ayatollah Mohammad Mossavi, praised President Eisenhower "for his great interest in and respect for Islam." Mossavi quoted from the President's statement and said one reason for the progress of the U.S. "is the American's deep belief in religion." Some 30,000 persons are reported to have attended the service.

Prestige copies of the address, in Farsi, had been distributed by USIS to 400 influential Iranians, many of them religious leaders.

The Iranian press gave prominent display to the President's address as distributed by USIS from the Middle East File of June 28. More than 200 column inches appeared in the Tehran press within 24 hours of release.

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Cy 1 of 5

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August 9, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 9, 1957 -- 2:30 PM

Others present: Admiral Strauss
Mr. Gerard Smith (State Department)
General Cutler
Major Eisenhower

Reference: Letter to the President from Admiral Strauss, dated August 2, 1957, subject: Operation HARDTACK

Numbers of Weapons - The first question which had disturbed the President with relation to Operation HARDTACK was the number of weapons involved. The President felt the number 25 was high. Admiral Strauss explained that the number had been arrived at arbitrarily, that he had two laboratories, each of which had requested 20 shots, and had received a request from the Department of Defense for 10 shots. This figure he had, at first glance, cut in half. Admiral Strauss further explained that he had every intention of shaving down below the mark of 25.

Duration - The next question of concern was the duration of the atomic tests, lasting from 1 May probably through August. The President felt that an excessive amount of time consumed in testing served to magnify our efforts to the world at a time when disarmament negotiations are under way. Admiral Strauss' explanation was a requirement for perfect meteorological conditions for each experiment, particularly for the large yield weapons. The Admiral pointed out that on occasion he had been required to wait for two weeks for firing a given shot. He expressed the opinion, however, that he would be able to condense the four-month period of time to some extent.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(1)+(6.2(b)
DOE 11/23/83; State/NSC 2/6/84
NLE DATE 5/3/84

Size - In answer to the President's question on the necessity for tests of large yield weapons, Admiral Strauss had the following to say:

1. AEC and State Department cannot justify a need for the very large weapons. The requirement to test multi-megaton weapons

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 #56
By E.W.Sim Date 1/4/77

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~~RESTRICTED DATA~~
NSC letter 4/9/82
8/10/82

MR 80-105 # 3
By DOE/RHO Date 8/10/82

comes primarily from the Department of Defense which is interested in ascertaining the size of yield which may be carried in the B-52. The weight of the bomb is estimated at 25,000 pounds.

2. [redacted]

3. Inaccuracy of delivery means can be compensated for in part by increasing the size of the weapon. (The President pointed out, however, that the scaling laws apply on a cube route basis, which would give a 40 megaton weapon a radius of damage only about 1-1/2 the size the radius of damage of the 10 megaton.)

Admiral Strauss then mentioned a compromise which he felt he could use to advantage. This compromise would require that no weapon would be used which had a yield larger than that of the 1954 test (15 MT). He further stated this 15 MT weapon would be far cleaner than the 1954 version.

Altitude - The question came up as to the height at which the high altitude test shots will be burst. Admiral Strauss gave as the top figure 250,000 feet, rocket delivered.

Type - Admiral Strauss estimates that all the weapons tested, with the exception of a few of the smaller ones, will be of the thermonuclear type.

Public Relations - The main dilemma in conducting tests of this magnitude in 1958, as the President sees it, is that of planning and carrying out extensive tests on the one hand while professing a readiness to suspend testing in a disarmament program on the other. From much of the world this paradoxical conduct may bring accusations of bad faith. The President is agreed, however, that having gone this far, it is necessary to carry through with HARDTACK. Several measures will be followed to place this decision in the best possible light:

1. Observers from various nations will be invited to witness the shots.

2. Our position in the disarmament talks must be that we cannot suspend testing until a date at least a year from now. Until that time we, as others, will continue to test as necessary.

3. The United States will maintain a flexible attitude in these negotiations for disarmament, and would agree to accept the inevitable inefficiency which will result from a two-year layoff. As to the problem of losing the best scientific talent as a result of the two-year layoff, it was agreed that the bulk of the best talent could be retrieved and the result in organizational setbacks would just have to be accepted.

4. The testing schedule will be kept confidential until more thought can be given as to how to announce it.

5. The time span for the tests will be condensed to the maximum extent within the power of the Atomic Energy Commission.

6. The statement may be made, in which the British will probably join us, that we will put no more radio-activity into the atmosphere than is taken care of by normal decay of that contamination already in the atmosphere.

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Conclusions - The President granted authority to continue the HARDTACK tests within the following limitations:

1. Testing of large yield weapons will be accomplished with weapons no larger than that exploded in 1954.

2. The time span for the series of tests will be condensed to the maximum extent.

3. Announcement of the tests will be withheld and the matter will remain confidential until full details of the announcement are worked out.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Major, U. S. Army

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August 12, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 9, 1957, 2:30 PM

Others present: Admiral Strauss
Mr. Gerard Smith (State Dept)
General Cutler
Major Eisenhower

ERRATA SHEET

Page 2, paragraph 4 reads as follows:

Admiral Strauss then mentioned a compromise which he felt he could use to advantage. This compromise would require that no device would be tested which had a yield larger than that of the 1954 test (15 MT). He further stated this 15 MT weapon would be far cleaner than the 1954 version.

Page 2, paragraph 6 reads as follows:

Admiral Strauss estimates that most of the weapons tested, with the exception of a few of the smaller ones, will be of the thermo-nuclear type.

THE DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION, U.S. ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, HAS DETERMINED THAT THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NO RESTRICTED DATA OR FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA. ERDA HAS NO OBJECTION TO ITS DECLASSIFICATION.

John F. Hartsock 10/7/75
REVIEWED BY DATE

John S. D. Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower
Major, US Army

~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

~~SECRET~~

August 9, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

Dr. Edward L. R. Elson came in to report to the President regarding his just concluded trip, with Mrs. Elson, to the Mid East, in the last six weeks. Dr. Elson was travelling as a private citizen, in his capacity as Chairman of the American Friends of the Middle East.

He visited: Cairo, Beirut, Damascus, Tehran, Karachi, Baghdad, Jerusalem, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Apparently the high point of his travels was the presentation of a letter from the President to the King of Saudi Arabia. (He said parenthetically that Ambassador Wadsworth thought he was the first American to enter Saudi Arabia, travelling as a clergyman).

General observations. Based upon his interviews with all classes of people he makes the following general observations.

1. There are three different kinds of tensions in the Mid East: tensions between the various States, tensions as these states look toward the East; tensions as these states look toward the West. Each individual state is caught in a vortex of such tensions. Additionally there are the shifting alliances of the changing world -- now Syria and Egypt; Lebanon, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, etc.

2. The President is exceedingly popular, particularly for his spiritual qualities and for his statesmanship. Nasser said: "The President of the United States is one man in the political field I could trust." (Apparently to another observed he said there were two such people, the President and Dag Hammerschjold). He found similar reactions from Ben Gurion, in Iran, and from King Hussein, and others.

3. Where the Eisenhower Doctrine has been accepted, there is a new feeling of security. Nations like Pakistan and Iran now feel they can concentrate on improvement of internal conditions because of the Doctrine.

4. In the Arab world you find much emotionalism and historic hostilities, bordering on the pathological. Israel fears extinction; the Arabs fear expansion by Israel.

Nasser. Dr. Elson saw Nasser for an hour and twenty minutes. He noticed that on display were pictures of political leaders, but none of Western leaders, all of those who are Communists or who have Communist leanings. The day happened to be the one after the President had dedicated the Islamic Center and Dr. Elson took the opportunity to speak of the President's religious life, the Inaugural prayer, and that the American people were in the midst of a great religious awakening.

Nasser in turn spoke of the idealism of his own life, of plans to overthrow King Farouk and of the dedication of those Army officers. His great problem is to get competent, honest, trustworthy officers. He said he received over 30,000 letters a month from the U.S.

Nasser said that during the Suez crisis 400,000 small arms were given to civilians, and instead of their being misused, the net result was a drawing together of civilians and army in a common front. In Egypt there is widespread feeling that in spite of all the effort of the US and UN, it was the threat of Russian volunteers that saved the day. The British are more popular than ever -- more popular than the U.S. For the first time a religious ceremony by Dr. Elson in Cairo was attended by secret agents, and his script was subject to inspection before he gave the sermon. This lack of appreciation of the President's efforts was the most shocking thing he met in Cairo. Ambassador Hare is dedicated, doing a fine job.

Nasser said that William Atwood's article in Look Magazine recently portrayed exactly his philosophy and was entirely accurate. Dr. Elson recommended it to the President. Elson asked Nasser what he would say if he could to America and the answer was "we want to win world in a spirit of love -- bloodshed and war do not represent a way of achieving understanding." Dr. Elson concludes that this represents what Nasser would like to have been if he could have become what he once wanted to be in that part of the world -- he has become trapped in historic sequence of events.

The President agreed that others who had told him of visits with Nasser had the first impression that "you can do business with Nasser -- that he is personable and plausible." Some people change their impression after a second or third visit and decide he is a consumate actor.

Saudi-Arabia. The Foreign Minister told Dr. Elson that the friendship that was established between the President and the King on the latter's trip here would endure, that the King would cultivate and preserve it at all costs. Mention was made of differences regarding the Gulf of Aqaba. Apparently the King left here thinking wishfully that the President was in favor of restoring everything to status before the Israeli-Egyptian war -- i.e., that the Gulf would be considered Arabian waters, not, as we consider it, an international waterway.

The President was most interested in the suggestion that if the matter of the Gulf were taken to the International Court, it would mean that Saudi Arabia recognized Israel as a State.

Ben Gurion. Elson says he is a cominbation of Moses, Joshua and George Patton. His talk had to do with desire and need for peace. He told Dr. Elson that the Israelis got out of the Sinai campaign all they had a right to expect. He meant by that the the Port of Elath is now secure -- they can now develop the Negeb which will give them 40% more territory. They also destroyed Egyptian arms.

As a general comment, Dr. Elson pointed out the difference in the way the Western and Eastern worlds think of land. We think of it as a piece of real estate to be bought or sold. They consider land as part of their personality.

Concerning correspondence, Ben Gurion said, "I answer President Eisenhower's letters." Elson said he did not believe it would be a good idea to invite Ben Gurion here -- that he feels it is more important to keep Arabs and Jews apart than it is to bring them together. He said, "What we ought to aspire to is to have a guaranteed containment of Israel." And he added that of course that statement meant some international authority to enforce that containment. The President mentioned that when the King of Saudi Arabia was here he had admitted that "we know that Israel is an historical fact."

Jordan. Elson has great admiration for young King Hussien who has, he says, matured in a hurry. He suggested that the King be brought over here for a visit, thinking he would have tremendous appeal particularly for the young people -- likes motor cars and planes and football and that sort of thing. The President pointed out, however, that having picked the King of Saudi Arabia, a much older man, as the hoped-for leader of the Arab world, it might create jealousy and not be good if King Hussein came over and received a popular reception.

Dr. Elson is very proud that a man whom he pointed out five years ago as being

a Communist, has been jailed -- and that he, Dr. Elson, was decorated for this discovery.

In conclusion, Dr. Elson offered to be helpful in any way possible.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

August 9, 1957.

Dr. Elson spoke of the matter of the new church that Henry Luce is trying to raise money for. The President asked if it was receiving the cooperation of all the branches of the Presbyterians.

Apparently there were three distinct Presbyterian Churches. Two of them have merged -- merger to take effect next May. The United Presbyterians have merged with the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America (that is the branch to which Dr. Elson belongs).

The other branch is the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which represents churchres in nine southern states. Apparently during the Civil War this branch broke off and never resumed relationship with the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Meeting of John Hollister with the President

At 9:00 a.m., August 7, 1957, Mr. John Hollister, Director of International Cooperation Administration, met with the President. The undersigned was the only other person present.

First discussed was Mr. Hollister's trip to the Bohemian Grove, the President mentioning that at a recent press conference it had been insinuated that Mr. Hollister was not adequately supporting the foreign aid bill as evidenced by his leaving Washington while the bill was under debate in the Congress. The President explained, with some amusement, how he disposed of the issue in press conference.

Mr. Hollister mentioned that during the President's vacation at Newport he would welcome having the President as his guest at Watch Hill, where there is an excellent (and, he said, easy) summer golf course about an hour's drive from Newport. The President said he would telephone Hollister during his stay at Newport. He evidenced interest in the invitation.

The President expressed some doubt about his vacation plans because of the lateness of Congressional adjournment and the health of Mrs. Eisenhower.

Mr. Hollister told the President that it looks now as if "Jimmy Smith" is willing to succeed him as Director of ICA. The President expressed pleasure. Mr. Hollister complimented the President highly on his selection of Mr. Mc Elroy for Secretary of Defense.

Mr. Hollister then expressed the conviction that the Administration would be ill-advised to press too strongly for borrowing authority for the Development Loan Fund in Fiscal Years 1959 and 1960, saying that "no year funds" in the amount of $500 million for Fiscal

Year 1958 will adequately meet the need. Both he and the President agreed, however, that Secretary Dulles has strong personal views in favor of the borrowing authority.

Mr. Hollister then urged that all governmental operating activities in the foreign economic field be placed under one head. This recommendation was thoroughly discussed, after which the President requested that Mr. Hollister forward to him a formal report with recommendations when he leaves office. The President said he desires the report not only for himself but also for the affected governmental departments and agencies. Mr. Hollister said he would gladly furnish such a report.

Mr. Hollister then expressed the view that, looking to the future, many existing military assistance programs will have to be modified sharply downward in nations ranging from Japan through Asia to Turkey if the United States is to be able to expand urgently needed economic programs in such critical areas as Africa. Mr. Hollister emphasized the need for building strong internal security forces in most nations in this region of the world, thereafter sharply reducing military forces now being maintained. This point was discussed at considerable length, the President pointing to difficulties involved in various areas, particularly NATO, but indicating some receptivity to the general idea.

On leaving the office at 9:30 a.m., Mr. Hollister asked the President for an autographed picture. The President said he would be delighted to provide it.

BH

Bryce Harlow

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For further information,
see entry 9 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning the President met with Senator Morton of Kentucky and Congressman Ayres of Ohio. They discussed school construction legislation.

Morton and Ayres suggest that in urging Congressional action next year the President return to the essence of the 1955 Hobby bill. They believe Congress will pass such a bill -- if all Republicans insist on it, refusing to compromise as in the past. They thought HEW and Committee Republicans had been too quick to compromise this year. Both said the recent House action convinces them the Democrats will vote for any Administration bill intact if they know we are prepared to stand firm. Both offered to help develop details of a bill, and said they would introduce it and work for its passage. They specifically recommended a program to insure a market for school bonds, with an arrangement for school districts to rent school buildings with the rental to be applied to ultimate purchase.

The President expressed interest in their suggestion, and told them he had felt his original (Hobby) bill was the best approach; and that he had not been happy with the thought of compromising below the 3-1 need ratio in this year's bill.

Ed McCabe

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Copy to:
General Persons
General Goodpaster

Pre-press conference briefing
August 7, 1957

INTERNATIONAL

Disarmament proposal. Secretary hopes the President will give a good strong plug for proposals he advanced in London. If we can't get disarmament, we can't allay fear of war.

Ambassadors.

Gluck. Both this story and the one about Earl E. T. Smith are political and newspaper stories. Many political appointees have given great service to their country in Ambassadorships. Incidentally, we have never had a Secretary of State who was not a political appointment. The President said he would like, but would not, say that Mr. Gluck's story had gotten a lot of publicity that he never intended. Feels that he has been picked to bare bones, suggest that we wait and see what kind of Ambassador he makes.

Smith. President will not criticize action.

Queen's visit. Blair House is just undergoing repairs, major ones contemplated for October. Also, the Queen and Prince are old friends and their staying at White House will give opportunity for informal talks. Difficulty was about retinue. Queen has accepted to stay at White House.

The Iman of Oman. Message has been received by State, but has not come to President's attention. Actually we do not maintain diplomatic relations with Oman and Muskat. One communication came to President Wilson from the Iman of Oman, which President Wilson did not answer.

Bulganin. President will not comment if question comes if he thinks Bulganin is being downgraded.

Khrushchev. Meeting with Tito. Secretary said yesterday it was not surprising that an effort was being made to woo Tito. So far no indication that Tito had not maintained independence of his position.

Youth Festival. We did grant visas but not endorsement of project.

World Conference of Churches. Have issued statement calling for end of atomic tests. Refer back to disarmament proposals.

Mutual Security. President will give strong plea for restoration of cuts.

Neil McElroy. Actually, the announcement cannot be made today but the President will say it is an endless and intricate process before you can submit a name for such a position. If any appointment is made, press will be notified same day. We do not have Mr. Wilson's resignation in hand, though he has indicated desire to retire before the end of the year.

Russians stopped Armed Convoy going into West Germany. After protest convoy proceeded.

Navy. One of planes off Jacksonville, June 19th, had to jettison an atomic bomb. Did not have any fissionable material. Navy trying to find.

Story about disclosure of atomic bomb plants. Strong lead as to their location was given by an officer testifying before Armed Services Committee (asking for more money for all night canteens, etc.) President was aghast that the story had leaked.

DOMESTIC

Civil Rights. President will stick by August 2 statement. Labor lobbied because they wanted jury trial for certain aspects of Taft Hartley Act. Question of whether the President will sign if it comes to him. He said it would be a most difficult problem because it does represent some step, at least in minds of people, forward. On the other hand, if he signs, it is thought that it will mean that no other legislation can be enacted for at least a decade or two. Bill Knowland is reporting on an amendment -- not yet known. President will say he will wait to see what kind of bill comes out. Bill Rogers has sent long memorandum to Knowland on jury trial, and President may refer to it.

Hoover Recommendations on accrual accounting. President has approved.

Gas Bill. President has expressed himself on it.

Pay bills. Refer to letter to Congressman Murray.

Strauss statement. President approves.

Drought. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut applied for drought relief and were denied. They have asked for reconsideration. The President said that when drought relief was started, it was thought applicable only to areas that had suffered three consecutive years. Agriculture and Civil Defense people are in area and want to be helpful.

Federal-State relationships. First meeting to be held this week end.

FHA interest rates. President was reminded of actions.

August 6, 1957

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Brundage:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Budgetary Situation - Further consideration will be given to arranging for presentation of the pertinent data regarding the relationship, during the months ahead, of receipts, expenditures, and the national debt.

Postal, Classified, and Military Salary Increases - The President stressed the vital importance of avoiding additional inflationary pressures such as those that would result from any salary increases at this time.

Postal Rates - It was agreed that it would be undesirable to have this legislation considered jointly with salary increase proposals.

Civil Rights - Should the Senate approve this legislation as amended last week, every effort will be made to have the bill referred to a Conference Committee and to secure restoration of Section IV to the original form recommended by the Administration.

Natural Gas Legislation - It was agreed that the Republican Leadership of the House is pursuing the proper course with respect to the natural gas bill.

AEC Authorization - Every effort will be made to delete the provision in this bill that would require the Atomic Energy Commission to undertake an atomic "public power" program.

Reorganization Act Extension - It was agreed that the House version of this legislation is unacceptable and that efforts should be pressed for maintaining the procedures approved in previous years.

Sincerely,



L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Percival F. Brundage
Director
Bureau of the Budget

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Martin
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Jack Anderson
Dr. Hauge
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Rabb

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 6, 1957

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Debt Ceiling - The President advised the Leaders very confidentially that the debt situation was taking on a critical appearance that might require the Administration to request an increase in the ceiling. The Administration still had hopes it could squeak through, but that would depend greatly on what Congress did in the final weeks and on whether Defense would succeed in getting down to the level of expenditures that was requisite in the situation. At the current rate of defense expenditures, what little margin now existed would be used up by November or December, and the Treasury would be out of money unless additional borrowing were authorized. So the question was whether to ask a debt ceiling increase while Congress was still in session, or to take a chance on getting by, with a need to call a Special Session of Congress should we not make it.

Mr. Brundage was concerned lest any temporary increase in the debt ceiling might encourage Congress and even some departments to relax their efforts against higher expenditures. He was certain, however, that we would need the debt ceiling change if Defense failed to lower its level of expenditures, if Congress failed to increase postal rates and if Congress approved a new round of wage increases for government employees.

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mutual Security - The President spoke strongly in support of the Mutual Security program, and expressed concern lest this problem of the debt ceiling might cause Congress to make great cuts in mutual security. He pointed out that the mutual security funds presently under consideration in the Congress were really for a year later, hence not really involved in the debt ceiling problem -- but Congress would overlook that. He went on to point out how Russia is now concentrating its efforts on economic penetration, and he said he had asked State to get up a list of recent Russian moves of this kind. He noted in passing how a dictatorship has the advantage of being able to push economic penetration by subsidizing at will -- airlines, for instance.

Postal Pay and Rates - A lengthy discussion of these subjects was focussed mainly on the expected Democratic tactic of holding up the rate increase until the President approved a pay increase -- otherwise, no rate increase.

Civil Rights - Attorney General Rogers asserted that the Civil Rights bill in its present form was a monstrosity -- the most irresponsible act he had seen during his time in Washington. It would apply across the board -- to the Federal Trade Commission, the NLRB, and all the rest, so that if a man disregarded an FTC order, the FTC could not enforce it.

Mr. Rogers said that a revised Section IV limited to voting rights and providing for jury trial would be like giving a policeman a gun without bullets.

The Vice President remarked that the so-called liberal forces might soon end up supporting something like that, for Sen. Douglas, Mr. Reuther, Mr. Meany, and the NAACP are all talking in those terms.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

The President.

At the present stage of its consideration by the Senate, the Civil Rights Bill (H. R. 6127) contains five provisions:

I. A provision creating a bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights, consisting of six members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, with power (a) to investigate allegations of denial of the right to vote, (b) to collect information concerning denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution, and (c) to appraise the laws and policies of the Government with respect to equal protection of the laws. The Commission is given power to issue subpoenas and to administer oaths to witnesses. The Commission's subpoenas are enforced by order of the District Courts. Under the jury trial provision of the bill, jury trials are necessary in contempt proceedings for violations of such orders.

II. A provision authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney General to perform such functions as the Attorney General may direct. The Attorney General proposes to create a Civil Rights Division of the Department with the new Assistant Attorney General in charge.

III. A provision making unlawful threats, intimidation, or coercion for the purpose of interfering with the right to vote in Federal elections, and giving the Attorney General the power to bring injunction proceedings to prevent such threats, etc.

IV. A provision purporting to give to Negroes a right

which they already have -- the right to serve on Federal juries. Section 1863 of title 28, U. S. Code, now provides that no citizen shall be excluded from jury service in any Court of the United States on account of race or color.

V. A provision requiring that all trials for criminal contempt in injunction suits brought by the United States, upon demand of the person charged with such contempt, be before a jury. This provision is not limited to contempts committed under the civil rights bill, but covers the entire body of Federal law. Preliminary investigation discloses that it affects the enforcement of not less than thirty-nine statutes, including:

Packers and Stockyards Act
Associations of Agricultural Producers Restraining Trade
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930
Agricultural Adjustment Act
Federal Seed Act
National Housing Act
Sherman Act
Clayton Act
Federal Trade Commission re false advertising
Wool Products Labeling Act
Fur Products Labeling Act
Securities Act of 1933
Trust Indenture Act
Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Public Utilities Holding Company Act
Investment Company Act
Investment Advisers Act
Associations Monopolizing Trade in Aquatic Products
Interstate Transportation of Petroleum Products
Interstate Commerce Act
Natural Gas Act
Flammable Fabrics Act
Federal Power Act
Federal Alcohol Administration Act
National Labor Relations Board Orders
National Emergency Strikes
Fair Labor Standards Act
Bridges Over Navigable Waters

Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act
Atomic Energy Act
Enclosures of Public Lands
Shipping Act of 1916
Landing Submarine Cables
Communications Act of 1934
Federal Motor Carrier Act
Civil Aeronautics Act
Water Carriers Act
Freight Forwarders Act
Defense Production Act

Under many of these statutes (e.g., Federal Trade Commission Act, Civil Aeronautics Act, National Labor Relations Act, Public Utility Holding Company Act, etc.), the orders of the court are made by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and these courts being appellate in character, have no facilities whatever for convening a jury in a contempt case.

GDM

Gerald D. Morgan



COST OF PAY BILLS - POSTAL

H. R. 2474 as passed by the House provides a flat $546 increase for 524,000 postal employees at an estimated cost, including effect on fringe benefits of $317,500,000 per year.

S. 27 as reported out by the full Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee provides a 7½% increase for 524,000 postal employees plus a so-called cost of living increase for rank and file employees at an estimated cost, including effect on fringe benefits of $300,000,000 per year. The cost of living increase for the bulk of postal employees, including clerks and carriers is $240 a year, for first-line supervisory employees in Level 6, $160 a year, and for first-line supervisory employees in Level 7, $80 a year. No cost of living increase is provided for postal employees above the first-line supervisor.

COST OF PAY BILLS - CLASSIFIED

H.R. 2462 as reported out by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee provides a 11% increase for approximately one million executive department, judicial and legislative employees at an estimated cost of $532,000,000 per year, including effect on fringe benefits. There is a ceiling of $1000 on the increase to be given any individual employee and the present $16,000 maximum is retained.

S. 734 as reported out by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee provides a 7½% increase for approximately one million employees at an estimated cost of $363,000,000 per year, including effect on fringe benefits.

Note:

Either of the bills involving postal employees would distort the relationships between salary levels of employees as provided in Public Law 68, but the Senate bill is the more vicious of the two since it would result in substantially larger increases for rank and file employees than would be given to some of the supervisory personnel. Both the postal and classified pay bills are on the Senate calendar.

HISTORY OF POSTAL EMPLOYEE SALARY INCREASES

A summary of recent salary increases for postal employees follows:

(1) January 1, 1946, $400 across the board for annual rate-employees, 20¢ an hour for hourly rate employees, and 20% for fourth-class postmasters;

(2) June 30, 1948, $450 across the board on annual rates, 25¢ an hour on hourly rates, and 25% for fourth-class postmasters;

(3) November 1, 1949, $120 on annual rates, 2.5¢ on hourly rates, and 5% for fourth-class postmasters, $200 increase for regulars' entrance salaries, $100 more for temporaries, and three longevity grades for certain employees;

(4) July 1, 1951, $400 on annual rates, 20¢ on hourly rates, and 20% for fourth-class postmasters, plus elimination of the first two salary grades and one or two grade advancements for certain employees;

(5) Effective March 1, 1955, a 6% basic salary increase, and December 3, 1955, an additional 2.4% upon reclassification of positions (Public Law 68, 84th Congress). This raise increased first-year payroll cost $207 million. It will have a five-year impact increasing payroll cost even further due to accelerated automatic step-increases.

In addition to the effect of the 1955 pay raise, the Department's deficit for fiscal 1958 is further increased by the liberalized retirement law which added 6½ percent to payroll or about $134,500,000 to costs.

HISTORY OF FEDERAL CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE SALARY INCREASES

A summary of recent salary increases for classified Federal employees follows:

(1) July 1, 1945, 20% on the first $1,200, 10% on the next $3,400, and 5% on the remainder, with a $10,000 ceiling: average increase, 15.9%;

(2) July 1, 1946, 14% with $250 minimum, subject to $10,000 ceiling: average increase, 14.2%;

(3) June 30, 1948, $330 across the board: average increase 11%;

(4) October 28, 1949, increases averaging $140 annually, overall percentage increase 4%, with three supergrades (maximum $14,000) created;

(5) First pay period beginning after June 30, 1951, 10% across the board, with $300 minimum and $800 maximum: average increase, 10%;

(6) First pay period after February 28, 1955 (Public Law 94, 84th Congress), 7.5% increase for each classified employee; cost, $326 million annually.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, August 6, 1957 -- 8:30 a.m.

1. Budgetary Situation

2. Classified Pay

3. Postal Pay and Rates

4. Civil Rights

5. Natural Gas

6. Status of Legislative Program

7. Senate Report

8. House Report



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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

August 2, 1957
9:00 A. M. -- 10:45 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Under Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Robert Anderson
Sec. Wilson
Deputy Atty Gen Rogers
(for Mr. Brownell)
Mr. Summerfield
Asst. Sec. Aandahl
(for Sec. Seaton)
Under Sec. True Morse
(for Sec. Benson)
Sec. Weeks
Under Sec. O'Connell
(for Sec. Mitchell)
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage, and
Mr. Arnold Jones
Mr. Gordon Gray
Chrm Ellsworth
Dr. Saulnier

Adm. Strauss
Mr. Lee Hoegh, FCDA
Sec. Quarles
Mr. John Patterson, Veterans
Administration
Mr. Albert Cole, HHFA (in part)

Dr. Alan Waterman, National
Science Foundation (in part)
Dr. Hugh L. Dryden (in part)
Mr. Neil Carothers (in part)

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Hagerty (in part)
Mr. Morgan (in part)
Gen. Cutler
Dr. Hauge
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Martin
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

The President directed his opening remarks to the action the preceding evening by the Senate on the Civil Rights bill. He saw this as one of the most serious political defeats of the past four years, primarily because it was such a denial of a basic principle of the United States. The President then commented on the gallant efforts of Sen. Knowland for which he had much admiration. The Vice President and Mr. Rogers remarked on the actions of a few individuals, and the Vice President emphasized the unreality of the arguments presented by those who voted the jury trial amendment. He believed it to be merely a "cover" issue.

Budget Apportionments - Mr. Brundage stated that in the action thus far to effect economies in FY 1958, only the Veterans Administration had succeeded in establishing a large reserve. He noted that Labor and HEW maintained that they would have difficulty living on their full budgets, hence reserves were not practicable. He recommended, in order to hold down expenditures so as to preserve a balanced budget and provide a surplus for tax reductions, that apportionments for the first quarter of 1958 be made on the basis of the last quarter of 1957 with seasonal adjustments, that agency heads be directed to re-submit apportionment requests, and that the Cabinet reaffirm policies set forth in previous meetings.

Mr. Brundage stated that the law neither authorized nor prohibited the Bureau of the Budget making apportionments below the levels authorized by Congress. He indicated that the Truman Administration had frequently established reserves through apportionment.

Mr. Brundage believed that something might be accomplished in the area of grants to states which are based on administrative determinations rather than any fixed formula. He asked Mr. Folsom to enumerate some of these. Mr. Folsom listed the Public Health grants as one of them, but he asserted there would be a very adverse reaction by the public if the amounts authorized by Congress were not fully used. He had the same feeling for other programs that touched the public closely, though there might not be such concern over perhaps the Rural Library program. In any of these, however, he believed that the states should be given advance notice rather than having the Administration change its policy after submission and approval of a budget. The President remarked on his dislike of such situations, where the Administration in effect loses control of programs and can influence them only by making ridiculously low requests in the expectation that Congressional increases will result in the level actually desired by the Administration. Subsequently, in discussion, the President noted that the public was not quarreling with economy these days. Mr. Folsom felt that the HEW programs were regarded differently by the public and particularly by Committee Chairmen who kept very close to the subject and were already pressing to determine what HEW action would be. He repeated his feeling that restrictive administrative actions should be made known well in advance. The President saw a difference between the interests of Committee Chairmen and the interests of an economy-minded people who want a tax reduction.

In response to Mr. Brundage's queries, Mr. Aandahl concurred in the proposed apportionment for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Cole did similarly with regard to the housing program where $100 million would be held in reserve.

The President remarked ironically on the failure of Congress in its actions to live up to its economy crusade undertaken so loudly at the

beginning of the session. He felt, however, that the time was not far away with respect to Defense matters when Congress will make substantial cuts, hence the Administration must get prepared so as to eliminate the need for sharp fluctuations in Defense programs. He felt that reserves must be established for many reasons, including the need for having some funds available to take care of unexpected developments. Mr. Morse set forth the problem of Agriculture's public relations which seemed to be much like those of HEW. The President then commented that it was quite logical to spend less in the first quarter of a year in so far as programs were in their preparatory and initial stages. He directed Mr. Brundage to take these problems up on a case by case basis.

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The discussion was concluded with Mr. Wilson's comment that he was endeavoring to hold to the figure set (see also discussion of final item).

OCB Referrals (CI 57-47) - Mr. Cutler reviewed the Cabinet paper describing the procedures for staffing through OCB any proposed public statements pertaining to nuclear energy and related matters. Mr. Herter urged that the departments effect clearances promptly when asked, since releases on this subject are so sensitive.

Basic Research (CP 57-70) - Mr. Brundage described briefly the trends of government expenditures for basic research since 1953, noting particularly the increase in the three most recent budgets. He noted that the amount for FY 1958 was set at $215 million.

Dr. Waterman, in his presentation, characterized basic research as being not impractical even though it had no set specific objectives, as enjoying a very small share of expenditures for research and development generally, and as having an unpredictable outcome but inevitably paying for itself if done on a broad scale. He presented a series of charts showing the relative participation of government, industry, and colleges; reasons for governmental support of the colleges, and the breakdown of funds available to the colleges for basic research. He concluded by noting the dilemma inherent in the problem of science and technology: unless the Nation carries on scientific and technological development it jeopardizes national security and the competitive economic strength of the country; and on the other hand, in carrying it on, the national economy is at present strained. All of this, he believed, emphasized the need for working out a satisfactory balance.

The President noted the size of the fund allocated for procurement -- much more than what went to basic research. Mr. Brundage cited missiles development as the reason.

Mr. Gray stated that the study of the Science Advisory Committee had

produced a recommendation for increasing funds for basic research. The Committee, like Dr. Waterman, could not agree that increases for basic research would have to be dependent on reductions in other activities. For instance, he said, in regard to colleges there did not exist other activities that could be reduced.

Mr. Quarles spoke briefly on problems relating to the development of ballistic missiles and accounting procedures.

Sec. Weeks inquired as to the desirability of increasing the activity of the Bureau of Standards in regard to the science of measurement which was so essential to industrial and research developments. Dr. Waterman agreed that it ought to be increased. Mr. Wilson commented to the effect that eventually a point of extremely diminishing returns would be reached in this field. Mr. Weeks felt that in research the end was never reached.

The President concluded the item by recounting his purpose in having it so as to let everybody know what the Administration was trying to do in this field.

Orientation of Non-Career Officials (CP 57-71) - Mr. Brundage referred to the earlier recommendations for such a program to orient new officials in their specific jobs and the working of the government as a whole. He cited also the program conducted by the Defense Department. Mr. Wilson believed his program generally was successful but he would be happier if a course could be given on how to save money!

The President believed the proposal a good one, since it would help the new official to find his way through the maze of government.

Mr. Herter hoped that non-career and career diplomats who had been overseas for some time could participate in this program on returning to the United States.

School Construction Legislation - Sec. Folsom recounted at some length the pressing reasons which had led individuals like Sen. Taft, Mrs. Hobby, himself, and ultimately the Administration, to espouse an emergency school construction measure. He noted the major principles written into the Administration bill and then described the Congressional maneuvering that had caused the defeat of the bill. He emphasized that a change of only three votes would have put the measure successfully through the House. He could not be sure whether the Administration could be more successful next year.

The Vice President felt that the lukewarm attitude of professional educators had contributed to the defeat. He thought they would realize that they could not get the vast aid program they wanted and that they would begin quickly to support a limited bill wholeheartedly. Consequently, the Congress could be expected to be more favorable next year.

The President noted how so much of the opposition to the measure really stemmed from an interest in fighting the graduated income tax.

National Debt Limit - Sec. Anderson reviewed in detail the narrowness of the margin by which the Administration would be under the debt ceiling, particularly next winter. He cited a number of assumptions that provided the basis for these estimates.

He recommended that the situation be presented to Congress in writing, that the Administration emphasize the great effort that it would make to remain under the debt limit, but that it might become necessary to ask Congress to come back to authorize a temporary lifting of the ceiling. He felt that the question should be discussed with the Leadership as to whether the presentation should be made to Congress formally or informally -- or indeed whether the Administration should ask for an increase in the ceiling at this time.

Mr. Brundage was not at all certain that Defense would be able to hold to the $20.8 billion figure estimated by Treasury for the first half of FY 1958. Mr. Wilson felt that Defense could hold to that even though it would be difficult since one of the six months had already gone by and it required time to make the necessary readjustments. He was not hopeful of getting below the $20.8 billion figure, even though he had directed the Services to report to him the specific actions they would take in order to operate at a level of $19 billion. He pointed out that a reduction of Defense programs would cause some 200,000 lay-offs by the industries that supply the Department. Mr. Brundage warned that failure to secure the postal rate increase, combined with an overrun by Defense, would result in failure to achieve any surplus.

There was a brief discussion of other complicating matters, such as the Government's commitment to purchase aluminum and nickel.

The President thought it might perhaps be best for Sec. Anderson to talk to the Leaders about the situation, pointing out that it would be safest for Congress to authorize an increase at this time but also emphasizing the Administration's willingness to try to get along without an increase even though this might eventuate in the need for a special session. Mr. Herter questioned the timing of such a discussion, as it might relate to Congressional action on the mutual security bill. Mr. Anderson felt that the Administration could not wait long since Congress would resent any last minute presentation.

Civil Rights - The President discussed briefly with the Cabinet a statement that he might make on the Civil Rights legislation. He felt that it would be desirable to make this very soon so as to prevent the jury trial smoke screen from completely obscuring the real situation.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman ✓
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NLE NR Case No: 80-109
Document No.

August 2, 1957

Dear Mr. President:

Normally the Atomic Energy Commission submits to you approximately six months ahead of any nuclear test series, when the exact shots to be fired become reasonably firm, a letter outlining the objectives and scope of the series. The same letter or a later one requests approval, as required by law, for the expenditure of the special nuclear materials involved. My letter to you of December 21, 1956, described the PLUMBBOB Operation and that of February 21, 1957 requested approval for expending materials.

Planning has gone forward, as is necessary, for the next Pacific series, termed Operation HARDTACK, and planned originally to begin about May 1, 1958. HARDTACK is a critical operation to our developmental programs and should include:

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 80-109 #1
By LKS NLE Date 1/4/80

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. ~~1-301~~ 6-201
DOE letter 12/5/79
NLE Date 4/4/80

In view of the importance of this series to our defense posture and the present state of international relations with respect to testing, it appears desirable that we start HARDTACK as early as possible consistent with achieving the necessary objectives of

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the Operation. We have reviewed this matter with the Department of Defense and believe that, if the series is limited to essential tests, the series would be initiated about 1 April and be completed within four months. An estimated 25 shots would be involved. It is not possible at this time to specify the exact devices to be fired or the expenditures of material involved.

To meet this schedule, however, we must inform our laboratories that their development effort must be expedited and be directed towards the earlier date, we must expedite the readying of the Joint Task Force which conducts the Operation, and we must expedite the shipment of materials and construction of test facilities. These actions would soon lead to surmise that we were proceeding with preparations for a Pacific test operation to start early in 1958.

We believe most strongly that Operation HARDTACK should begin as early as possible and intend to proceed with the Department of Defense with preparations on this basis. However, in view of the disarmament negotiations under way, we believe you would desire to be informed of this fact prior to our proceeding. We request, therefore, that you note that we shall proceed immediately to make plans and preparations for initiating Operation HARDTACK as early as possible and shall submit to you later a more definite listing of devices to be fired and of materials to be expended.

Respectfully yours,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Chairman

The President
The White House

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE August 2, 1957

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

- -

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

My first reaction to the vote in the Senate last night is to extend my sincere appreciation to Senator Knowland and to those Senators who stood with him in valiant and persistent efforts to bring to all our citizens protection in their right to vote -- a protection of which many are now deprived.

Rarely in our entire legislative history have so many extraneous issues been introduced into the debate in order to confuse both legislators and the public.

The result cannot fail to be bitterly disappointing to those many millions of Americans who realized that without the minimum protection that was projected in Section 4 of the bill as it passed the House of Representatives, many fellow Americans will continue, in effect, to be disenfranchised.

Finally, no American can fail to feel the utmost concern that an attempt should be made to interpose a jury trial between a Federal judge and his legal orders. During our history as a nation great Americans have pointed out that such a procedure would weaken our whole Judicial system and particularly the prestige of the Federal Judiciary. In this case it will also make largely ineffective the basic purpose of the bill -- that of protecting promptly and effectively every American in his right to vote.

# # # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

Friday, August 2, 1957 -- 8:49 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

I accompanied Senator Potter of Michigan in to see the President. He was interested in the implementation of the provisions of the Housing Act of 1957, particularly, with reference to lowering the down payments. The President assured him that the matter was under constant study and an announcement would undoubtedly be made soon. The Senator gave me a memorandum on the subject which I shall refer to F. H. A.

The Senator was also interested in the effects of automation on the workers in the Detroit area. He suggested a Federal Commission to study the subject. The President and I indicated that the Secretary of Labor could probably conduct a pilot study with some of the officials presently in the Department of Labor without the necessity of setting up a new Commission. The Senator agreed that this could very properly be done, and the President asked me to take it up with Secretary Mitchell. I have a memorandum on this subject which will be presented to the Secretary.

A very pointed discussion with reference to last night's vote on the jury trial amendment occurred just before the meeting broke up. Both the President and the Senator were at a loss to explain why some of our Republican Senators deserted us. The President said "why Hell Senator Revercomb is asking me to appoint his brother as Judge -- but after last night ---".

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

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August 2, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 2, 1957 -- 11:15 AM

Others present: Secretary Wilson
Major Eisenhower

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1. Expenses of running the Defense Department - Mr. Wilson explained to the President that he is issuing instructions to the Service Secretaries requiring them to comply with the prescribed expenditure ceilings in FY 58. He explained that he was taking action to reduce stock levels and inventories and considering a reduction of progress payments from the present 75% to possibly 65%. Savings in these areas show up slowly, however, and the full effect of the progress payment reduction would not be realized for some time.

Mr. Wilson discussed his press conference of August 1st, in which he pointed out that the Defense Department has been operating at a $40.2 billion rate and explained that this rate of operation could not continue with only $36 billion appropriated by the Congress.

Mr. Wilson mentioned further economy measures such as reducing flying hours, reducing "level of effort" R&D programs and reducing operation and maintenance funds in the next five months. Mr. Wilson pointed out that the cost of operation and maintenance is approximately $10 billion annually and that reducing this figure 10% in the first half of FY 58 should save $500 million. He explained that he was working on a semi-annual budget of $20 billion, of which $19 billion is for the Defense Department and approximately $1 billion for foreign aid. He mentioned that he intended to ask the Service Secretaries to make their plans on a 6% reduction across the board which should give approximately 1% lee-way in meeting our expenditure goals.

The President pointed out the device of cutting out of overtime as a means of effecting savings and suggested that after Congress had adjourned, the Executive Department should point out the effect of the cuts to the public. In particular, the public should know that sufficient funds have been appropriated to support only a force of 2.5 million rather than the present 2.8 million persons.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NSC Review 5/26/82
By BSR Date 5/26/82

~~SECRET~~

2. Force levels within proposed budgetary ceilings - Mr. Wilson mentioned that he is sending a memorandum to the Service Secretaries on the subject of the budget for FY 59. He will request them to make studies of the future programs beyond 1959 to the extent required in the preparation of the 59 budget. This would tentatively allow the Army 850,000 military personnel in 1959 and on this basis he estimates that the Army can maintain five divisions in Europe and two in Korea. Any further reduction, however, would require bringing some divisions out of those areas. He pointed out that since the Army now has 17 divisions that with 850,000 military personnel they should be able to maintain 14 divisions.

Mr. Wilson indicated that he would work closely with Mr. Dulles in regard to our military program.

Mr. Wilson mentioned a suggestion by Senator Saltonstall that he might follow the policy of former Secretary of Defense Johnson and brief the Congressional leaders before any major reductions or closing of installations takes place. Both Mr. Wilson and the President agreed that this was a bad time for such a briefing.

Mr. Wilson offered to send copies of the principal action papers, and the President agreed that they would be kept by the Staff Secretary.

3. Appointment of Mr. Neil McElroy - Mr. Wilson brought up the subject of the confirmation problem which Mr. Neil McElroy might face. He pointed out that Procter & Gamble had sales to post exchanges and some minor defense business. He also pointed out that he had interests in certain oil operations, some of which operated on government-owned land and this might complicate his confirmation.

Procter & Gamble is presently operating the Milan Arsenal under a contract with the Army, but they would like to give up this operation and the Army is looking for another contractor to take over from them. Mr. Wilson sees no difficulty in clearing up this problem.

4. Confirmation of Dr. Foote - Mr. Wilson anticipates some difficulty in regard to the appointment of Dr. Foote, who formerly ran the research program for Gulf Oil Company. Dr. Foote owns approximately 1600

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shares of Gulf stock and there is some question as to whether people will attack him because of this fact. Mr. Wilson pointed out that he is not a procurement officer, however, and we need good scientists such as this to direct our research program. Mr. Wilson said he would let this matter remain pending for some time until the McElroy appointment is cleared up.

5. Date of Mr. Wilson's retirement - The date of Mr. Wilson's retirement will be kept flexible, with 1 October as the target.

John S.D. Eisenhower

John S.D. Eisenhower
Major, U.S. Army

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON

August 1, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

PACIFIC GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE CASES
(CAB Dockets 7725 and 5031)

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CAB proposes PAA fly direct to Tokyo but with passengers, mail and freight generated only in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

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Tokyo is the gateway to the Orient.

The Great Circle route is the route of the future to Tokyo.

Seattle is the logical gateway to the Great Circle route.

Why? - It is 700 miles shorter than from San Francisco and passengers, mail and freight generated east of the Mississippi and north of a line from St. Louis to Portland west of the Mississippi, will surely select this route.

Example: Today the Post Office routes 80% of the mail through Seattle. It pays 46.44¢ per ton mile for a 5,078 mile route, or $2,358.00 for the trip. If this mail is divided between NWA and PAA, PAA receives no more than NWA, but today must haul the mail 6,256 miles from San Francisco, making its effective rate not 46.44¢, but 37.7¢ per ton mile. This lower rate to PAA would still be present, though, in lesser degree, even with PAA on the Great Circle route from San Francisco as recommended by CAB.

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The record of traffic growth since 1954 proves the pulling power of the Seattle gateway.

Ton miles adjusted to the Seattle-Tokyo non-stop mileage (4770)

Twelve months ending	5/31/54	5/31/57	Increase
PAA	13,000,000	21,000,000	61%
NWA	22,000,000	42,000,000	91%

The rapid growth of the last few years appears sure to continue and is equally sure to be reflected in greatly increased traffic through the Seattle gateway.

CAB examiners, employing 1955 figures, found that rights for PAA at Seattle-Portland could divert 1/3 of NWA tonnage and might endanger its subsidy free position. The Board corrected this, using recent figures, to find 1955-58 traffic growth would result in 49% improvement in NWA 1958 revenues over 1955, despite anticipated diversion.

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Pan American and Northwest

Estimated Federal Subsidy Requirements For Fiscal Years 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 & 1957, 1958

Air Carrier:	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Northwest System	$4,857,000	$3,893,000	$2,249,000 1/	—	—	—	—
Domestic	$1,440,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign & Overseas	$3,417,000	$3,893,000	$2,249,000	—	—	—	—
Pan American System 2/	$23,558,000	$24,923,000	$19,047,000	$7,138,000	$6,819,000	$2,563,000	—
Alaskan	898,000	1,351,000	1,367,000	1,371,000	1,336,000	332,000	—
Atlantic 3/	5,837,000	4,182,000	1,625,000	232,000	490,000	438,000	—
Latin American	8,599,000	11,110,000	11,501,000	6,612,000	4,926,000	1,500,000	—
Pacific 4/	8,224,000	8,280,000	4,554,000	-1,077,000	67,000	293,000	—

1/ Northwest has been on a service rate since January 1, 1955. While its mail rates for the calendar year 1954 are presently open for further determinations, no further subsidy is estimated.

2/ Pan American was placed on a service rate for its entire system in a CAB temporary mail rate decision effective October 1, 1956.

3/ PAA's mail rates for its Atlantic Division during the period commencing January 1, 1946 and ending December 31, 1954 have recently been reopened by CAB for purposes of reviewing the actual subsidy needs for the period.

4/ PAA's mail rate for the Pacific Division for calendar year 1954 is presently open.

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board, Bureau of Air Operations, A. Stocking - 7/15/57 & 7/24/57.

Basically, Board policy appears to contemplate the status quo (with California-Tokyo non-stop added for PAA): "Northwest's North Pacific traffic has increased in recent years, and in the future it may well attract the larger share of traffic between the U.S. and Tokyo. This is, however, not an undesirable by-product of the current Pacific route structure but the planned key to obtaining a fair measure of competitive balance in the area."

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Against this is the desire of the Seattle-Portland community to have the competitive service PAA vs NWA.

> Press, Chambers of Commerce, Senators Magnuson and Jackson and all Republican Congressmen from the State of Washington have been emphatic in urging PAA not only fly the Great Circle route, but fly it with traffic pick-up privileges at Portland and Seattle.

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On balance and particularly in recognition of the fact that NWA has the advantage as a traffic generating factor of its domestic operations reaching through the most populous sections of the United States to Washington in the South and New York in the North, I believe the lines can safely be allowed to compete on equal terms through the Seattle gateway.

If NWA seeks operating rights on the Central Pacific route, I should hope this might eventually receive your approval.

Failing all else, I obviously recommend approval of the Board's decision with the proviso that it restudy the traffic growth (as it suggests on page 17 of Docket 5031) one year hence and report to you its findings.

Sinclair Weeks.

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SW/v

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 1, 1957

Memo to: Mrs. Ann Whitman

From : Earle D. Chesney

Subject : Girls Nation, American Legion
Greeted by the President

The Girls Nation, American Legion, was greeted by the President in the Rose Garden at 11:10 a.m. today. Prior to this, the President met in his office Miss Judith Qualls, President of the Girls Nation, and Miss Katherine E. Hand, Vice President. The President discussed briefly their program and accomplishments during their stay in Washington. The President asked Judith if they had seen everything they had anticipated and hoped for while in Washington and she replied, "Yes, now that they had met the President, they had seen more than they could anticipate and hope for".

Prior to the meeting the group arrived at the East Wing and were given a brief talk on operations of the White House Staff and were then given a tour of the White House which was terminated a few minutes prior to their scheduled appointment with the President.

No gifts were presented which require thank-you notes. Photographs were taken of the President and the group. No action required on the above. The attached is for your information so please send to files.

Aug 1. 1957

Program

Summary of a Report to

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

by CHARLES E. WILSON

President, The People-to-People Foundation, Inc.

- The need for the People-to-People Program is as great or greater than when it was initiated nearly a year ago.
- However, certain unforeseen obstacles have appeared in its path that were not clear when it was first announced.

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OBSTACLES

1. Inadequate initial financial support for a professional staff to handle so vast a voluntary program.
2. Inability of most Chairmen to raise funds for the work of individual committees (i.e. Jacobs, President of a University conducting a financial campaign; Schuck responsible for Boy Scouts budget; Bauer responsible for World Medical Association, etc.)
3. Resistance on part of established organizations and foundations which were working extensively in people-to-people field and felt they were ignored in setting up President's People-to-People Program.
4. Reluctance of foundations, corporations and others to support this program until its work is more clearly defined following a comprehensive survey of all people-to-people activities in this country and abroad.

No "White House clearance"(?) on Document

5. Suspicion, shared by some Committee Chairmen, that this program might be dominated and controlled by government instead of being a genuinely private, non-governmental effort assisted by government.

- In view of these obstacles, which have caused delays and distractions, a renewed expression of the President's personal interest in the program and in its importance in the furtherance of peace is most essential. We therefore make the following recommendations.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the President assist the Foundation to secure from private sources a minimum of $250,000 for operating expenses for the first year - preferably $750,000 to cover a three-year period - on the assumption that at the end of this time the Foundation will be self-supporting, and in the meantime fund-raising efforts would be principally on behalf of the individual committees.

2. The President to designate a week in January as People-to-People Week; this to be implemented by a major promotion by the Advertising Council and the full-scale cooperation of the 42 Committees in association with the Foundation staff.

3. The President to address a meeting of all leaders in private and governmental agencies engaged in people-to-people activities, including all Committee Chairmen and members, over a nationwide broadcast during People-to-People Week, speech to

express special appreciation to the pioneer agencies in the people-to-people field; speech should also make clear that after its initial period of organization with the help of government, it is now entirely on its own, financially and otherwise, and must continue as a private, non-governmental agency of the people working hand in hand with similar people's organizations in other countries.

4. Assuming the availability of funds mentioned above, the Foundation to undertake a survey of the entire field of people-to-people activities in this country and abroad by a competent staff with the counsel of an advisory committee consisting of members of the most important government and non-governmental agencies in the field, with a view to finding the areas in which the Foundation Committees can work most effectively.

5. To strengthen the Board of Directors by election of such men as Ben Fairless, Nelson Rockefeller, former Secretary Humphrey, and eight to ten other influential financial leaders, including well-known Democrats; to appoint from this group a strong Finance Committee with special responsibilities for fund raising.

6. Pending the desired goal of housing of committee staffs in one building with adequate conference and meeting rooms, to organize regular meetings with Committee Chairmen and/or executives for discussion of joint undertakings and projects.

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7. Through correspondence immediately, and later on a person-to-person basis, to establish contact with the individual organizations represented in the Congress of European American Associations and the individual organizations of the Young Industrialists of Europe and certain labor organizations for the same purpose.

8. To organize regional tours of the four major areas of the world by groups of individuals representing our 42 Committees and the Foundation, to sit down and talk with our world neighbors, to listen to whatever they have to tell us, and to learn firsthand more about the nature of the great task we have been asked to undertake. This project could be made self-supporting through sponsors on radio and television.

9. Work out with Mr. Larson the details of transferring leadership of the people-to-people program to the Foundation after December 31, 1957 when it is to become a genuinely private, non-governmental program with guidance and assistance from USIA, and to work out clearly defined lines of communication between Foundation and Government for the most effective operation of the people-to-people program.

10. Drop the term Foundation in our corporate name to eliminate confusion with established financial foundations. Name to be People-to-People, Inc.

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Aug 1.

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 29, 1957

Dear Mr. President:

This is the twentieth report on the progress of the program for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The most significant action since my last report was the signing of research and power agreements with Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Amendment to the Agreement with France. This was a major implementation of United States policy as announced by you on February 22, 1956 and July 3, 1957, making available enriched reactor fuel. Germany and Italy have plans for power reactor projects; France will be able to further the already advanced status of her program. Progress in these three countries is important to the success of EURATOM and the agreements now concluded with them recognize the possibility that the bilateral agreements may be converted into an over-all arrangement between the United States and the six Euratom nations.

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Including those mentioned above, eight agreements or amendments have been forwarded to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy during the month. The others are: power bilaterals with Peru and the Union of South Africa; research bilaterals with Iraq and with the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the City of Berlin, and an Amendment to the Netherlands Agreement to incorporate provisions of its previous research accord.

On June 28, 1957, the Commission announced the commitment of $350,000 each to the Governments of Japan, Portugal and Venezuela to assist in financing research reactor projects; this brings to seven the total number of such commitments made under the provisions of bilateral agreements and pursuant to the proposal made in your

address at Pennsylvania State University on June 11, 1955. The grants made in June were for the following projects: Japan--a heavy water moderated, pool research reactor to be built by AMF Atomics Inc., of New York; Portugal--a 1 megawatt pool reactor to be built by the same firm; and Venezuela--a 3 megawatt pool reactor to be purchased from the General Electric Company.

We approved the sale of 11 tons of heavy water to Australia bringing the cumulative total of this material sold to further the Atoms for Peace program to more than 300 short tons. This important reactor material is being used in the development of nuclear energy programs abroad.

Attached is a summary of the current status of our Agreements for Cooperation. We shall continue to keep you informed of further developments in this program.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Lewis L. Strauss

Chairman

Attachment:
Summary

The President
The White House

SUMMARY

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES NOW HAS AGREEMENTS FOR COOPERATION

Research Reactors		Power Reactors
Argentina	Italy	Australia
Austria	Japan	Belgium
Brazil	Korea	Canada
Chile	Lebanon	France
China	Netherlands	Norway
Colombia	New Zealand	Switzerland
Costa Rica *	Nicaragua *	United Kingdom
Cuba *	Pakistan	
Denmark	Peru	Germany *
Dominican Republic	Philippines	Italy *
Ecuador *	Portugal	Netherlands *
Germany (City of Berlin) *	Spain	Peru *
	Sweden	South Africa *
Greece	Switzerland	
Guatemala	Thailand	
Ireland *	Turkey	
Iran *	Uruguay	
Iraq *	Venezuela	
Israel		

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COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS NEGOTIATING AGREEMENTS IN THE AREA OF POWER REACTORS

Argentina	Japan	Uruguay
Brazil	Philippines	Venezuela
Cuba	Spain	
China	Sweden	

* Will be effective after fulfillment of necessary statutory and constitutional requirements.

1957 - Signatures

SIGNATURES

September 30, 1957

1. The Honorable Charles P. Taft, thanks for copy of talk by late Senator Taft re "modernism of Senator Taft while in office."

2. The Honorable James Roosevelt, re support of President's stand on Little Rock situation.

SIGNATURES
September 30, 1957

1. Mrs. Louis A. Patriquin re work of Salvation Army in Providence

2. General of the Army Omar N. Bradley

3. Mrs. James Whitehurst, re her role in Germany

4. Birthday note to Mr. Crim

5. Honorable Victor L. Anfuso re Middle East

6. L. W. Gayman, thoughts and prayers

7. Bill Byars, re visit to farm, Cherry Blossom cow and calf

8. John C. West, re suggestion traffic

9. William J. McEvoy, cannot attend Burning Tree affair for Nate Twining

10. Jane Vinson, young Republican

11. William Lipphard, re Ambassador letter

12. Douglas M. Black, re Crusade, re patience, etc

13. Chaplain Sundt, re sermon

14. Chaplain May re sermon

15. Chaplain Jenkins re sermon

16. President Syngman Rhee, re painting for birthday gift

17. Len Hall re birthday

18. Dr. Saulnier re Small Business pamphlet

19. Mr. Findiesen, re apples, son has beenhelping us

20. Miss Bashoor re invitation to wedding

21 Attleboro Band

SIGNATURES
September 29, 1957
NEWPORT

1. Harold Engstrom, member of Little Rock School Board

2. 31 identical letters of employees of H. J. Howe, Inc., who sent President gold golf tee. Syracuse

3. Message to Newsboys of America

4. q Letter to Marie Murphy, paralyzed by polio, Newport

5. Governor Underwood, cannot accept invitation to address commencement of Salem College next June.

6. Mrs. Mary Hoppin re Little Rock decision

7. Tex and Jinx re Little Rock decision

8. Holbert T. Smales, Preservation Society of Newport Co. thanks for Newport Architecture book

9. Robert R. Young, cannot visit Angus farm

10. Ogden Reid, re Jock Whitney's affiliation, Little Rock

11. Catherine Hurlbutt, thanks for recorded songs of Colorado Birds

12. Congressman Will E. Neal, re appointment to Lincoln Sesquicentennial

13. James Van Alen re visiting Tennis Hall of Fame

14. Mayor John J. Sullivan thanks to people of Newport

15. Colo el John T. Sheehan, re Rhode Island State Police help

16 Chief Samuel Dugan, thanks to Newport Police Department

17. Howard Cushing, thanks to Newport Country Club

18. Mr. Walter L. Dignam, thanks to New England Telephone Company

19. Charles J. Aubin, thanks to manager of Officers Club

20. Jack Eagan, thanks for help to secret service

21. Howard Cushing,

22. Norman Palmer, thanks for help with golf game

23. The Secretary of the Navy, thanks for hospitality

24. Admiral Arleigh Burke, thanks for hospitality

25. Admiral Henry Crommelin, thanks for hoppitality

26. Governor Goodwin J. Knight, re suggestion of appointment of Dr. Frank Banks to IKlamath River Basin Compact Commission

27. Chapman Revercomb, re appointment Col. Heber Rice to Lincoln Sesquicentennial

28. Congressman Victor L. Angu Anfuso re Middle East problems

29. Congressman Oren Harris re his protest of Little Rock action

30. Senator William Langner re Chamizal dispute

31. Congressman David D nnison, re Little Rock

32. Mrs. Flora Shirah re American Indians -

33. Pictures - for William Broomhead, with best wishes (he is Rep. State Chairman)

34. For Bayard Ewing, with warm regard and best wishes

35. For Mrs. Mildred Pickett with best wishes

36. For Jerry Dwyer, from his friend

SIGNATURES
September 27, 1957

1. 5 letters to Senators and Congressmen of Maine regarding oil imports; they protest that restriction on imports works hardships on people of Maine

2. 20 letters to regional leaders of USO regarding importance of USO and need for funds

3. Miss Marie Helen Sasselli regarding subsidy for college education to peace time GIs. Good letter in argument that wartime GIs deserve help more than peace time GIs.

4. Mrs. Emma Mitchie re telephone call about situation in south

5. Woodrow Wilson Mann regarding telegram urging troops to Little Rock

6. Ernest A. Gill re problem of older people

7. J. H. Quinan, re problems of small business

8. D. A. Bryan, Colorado Batpist General Convention

9. Resignation of Robert Haydock from Clemency and Parole Board

10. Mrs. John J. Amory re Repulse of Longstreet Assault

11. James P. Walsh, re Flag of Peace poem

12. Arthur A. Desser re ball point pens

13. Wayne W. McNally, re invitation to visit Nathan Bishop Jr. High Sch.

14. Mrs. Nellie C. Webb, re 100th birthday

15. Frank Wood, thanks for birds

September 27, 1957

16. Mrs. Leroy Wagner re real estate taxes

17. Mrs. J. Wesley Mallams, re televisied portion of press conferences

18. Governor Thomas Herter re Little Rock situation

19. Harry Warner re New Year message

20. Adam Clayton Powell, re Little Rock - religious leaders

21. Pat Hillings re Little Rock

22. Jack Porter re Little Rock

23. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ayers, re 50th wedding anniversary

24. Mr. Walter Dignam, thanks for telephone company help at Newport

25. Mr. A. J. Hendley, re playing in Senior tournament at Burning Tree

26. Dr. Harold S. Miller, re 40th anniversary of Lutheran Evangelical Church

27. Cabot Lodge, re Little Rock situation

28. S. L. DeLove re 13 star flag for Abilene Museum

29. Photographs: for J. Willard Marriott, with best wishes and warm regard from his friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower

30. For His Excellency, Senor Don Jose Maria Areilza, with best wishes and high esteem. R quested by Homer Gruenther.

31 For: St. Andrews School requested by General Goodpaster. Large military

SIGNATURES
September 26, 1957

1. Reverend Gerald E. Knoff re National Day of Prayer

2. Dr. Louis H. Evans re Southern Presbyterian men.

3. Reuben Robertson re accepting position on board of American Assembly

4. Dr. R. David Daniel, re nice letter, Sylva, North Carolina

5. Dr. Bernard C. Friedman re book on Touro Synagogue

6. Alfred Hart, for flies

7. Maj. Gen. R. W. Stephens for book on U.S. Army in World War II

8. Mrs. ERIC Leinsdorf re Little Rock situation

9. Ralph McGill, re message on Little Rock

10. Ezra Benson re farm talk

11. J. B. Hales re farm situation

12. Franco Salza re illness,

13. Richard H. Jackson re running for the President

14. W. M. Shepherd, re letter accompanying passports

15. Harold Stassen re Little Rock suggestions

16. Mrs. Luther F. Cobb, Jr. re husband being separated from Army

17.

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17. Kenneth E. Holmes
re confidence

18. Sandcreek-Azalia Monthly Meeting of Friends Church for confidence in efforts

19. Harry Bullis re Little Rock

20. Monty Moncrief re Little Rock

21. Mrs. Wayne Coy, re Wayne Coy's death

2.2. Jock Whitney re letter

23. Message to meeting of American Management Association

24. Miss Eleanor Sayre, Mr. Woodrow Wilson Sayre re telegram about Little Rock

25. Mr. J. E. Phillips re problems of small cotton farmer

26. Max Rabb, birthday

27. Sam Rayburn, resolution of death of Castillo Armas

28. Prime Minister of Pakistan re letter about Algerian conflict

29. Message to Jr. Chamber International

30. Congressman Tom Curtis re termination of emergency proclaimed at beginning of Korean War

31. Congressman Clifford G. McIntire re spring clothespins

SIGNATURES
September 25, 1957

1. Congressman DeWitt S. Hyde re Lincoln Sesquicentennial
   Colonel Heber S. Rice

2. Frances Bolton re African films

3. Bill Jenner, re Lincoln Sesquicentennial
   suggests Governor Handley
   Roy Combs, Auditor of Indiana
   Eli Lilly
   Dr. R. G rald McMurtry

4. S. Walter Stauffer re H. E. Coulson - Civil War

5. Leverett Saltonstall - re Matthew Brown for Civil Rights Commission

6. John F. Baldwin re G orge Hauerken

SIGNATURES
September 24, 1957

1. Mrs. Edwin Hilson, re desk clock

2. Mrs. Evelyn Chick re painting

3. Mrs. A. Willis, for son's Army career

4. Joel Dimmette re wilderness bill

5. Joseph Gazzam, re
book entitled "Court Circles of the Republic"

6. Bishop C. E. Carlson, thanks for support of United Brethren in Crist

7. Mrs. Ellen Smith, re quilt

8. Honorable R. L. Thonrton re dedication of Love Field terminal area

9. Nathan Newburger thanks for offer to play for President and Mrs. E.

10. Mrs. Robert L. Greene, re Coc Plum Woman's Club

11. Mr. George D. Bailey, re suggestions for 1958 Agricultural Program

12. Robert Merriam, thanks for book

13. Sister Teresine, re note of commendation

14. Mrs. Lawana Wagenhauser, for prayers

15. General Paul, re not attending Gettysburg College symposium

16. Mrs. Albert Doeker, re Secretary of State

17. Louis Friedman re fine care of son at Letterman

18. L. S. Kedney, wanted autographed letter

19. Mrs. Albert Doeker re Secretary of State

20. Tom Young re fishing in Arkansas

21. Randolph M. Browne, thanks for encouraging note

22. Reverend Arthur S. Joice re 225th anniversary of First National Church of Shrewsbury

23. Mrs. David Marx, covering note

24. G. O. Wright, thanks for articles from Palm Beach Post Times

25. W. H. Sturdivant, re freight rate increases, quotation from Department of Labor

26. Mrs. H. L. Fish, thanks for prayers

27. Spencer Patterson, Civil Defense, Eatontown -

28. Congressman Hale, re spring clothespins

29. Postmaster General - thanks for album

SIGNATURES
September 22, 1957
NEWPORT

1. Harold S. Vanderbilt re bridge hand

2. Signature on photograph taken at Key West for little boy, Lewis Evans III

3. For John D. Hoblitzell, Jr., with warm regard and high esteem for a distinguished citizen from Dwight D. Eisenhower

4. Leonard P. Moore, re appointment as United States Circuit Judge

5. Mrs. Georgia Gibbs - re adoption of children after husband's death

6. Oscar E. Monninger re inflation - school teacher who invested in U. S. bonds

7. Lt. Keith Allsup, enclosing photograph for Canadian doctor, training mission in West Pakistan

8. Selma Hermanos - re little clock

9. Thomas Malloy, re cuff links and tie pin set, pin, and playing with Junior Chamber of Commerce winners

10. Nancy Blair, regarding courage in accident

11. Signature for Touro Synagogue,

12. Mrs. Adron Chaney, re meeting financial obligations

13. Mr. M. W. Baxter re getting employment

14. Lonnie Schackelford re unemployment insurance

15. Dorris Daniel, re unemployment insurance

16. Message to William Phillips re Christian Herter

17. Ralph J. Watkins, Federal Statistics Users' conference re working together of labor, business, agriculture and research

18. King Olav re death of father.

SIGNATURES
September 21, 1957

1. Thanks to President of Newport County Chamber of Commerce

2. Committee to review Operation Alert 1957 letters to

   Raymond J. Saulnier

3. Ditton, ~~Ray~~ Robert B. Anderson

4. Ditto, Leo Hoegh

5. Ditto, Percival Brundage

6. Ditto, Gordon Gray

7. Sister Mary Hilda, thanks for photographs and album

8. Harry Rittoff, thanks for Pancho Blinky mit sets, sent by Senator Bender

9. James Gray re Jock Whitney staying at Culzean

10. Karl T. Anthony, re not visiting St. Mary's Church Sunday

11. Dr. J. R. Killian, Jr. re Atoms for Peace Award Ceremony 3:00 October 24.

12. Dr. Donald McNeill Good, with best wishes and high esteem, Canadian doctor in Pakistan

13. John Olin re skeet shot

14. Jean-Paul Soucy, Mayor of Woonsocket, re resolution

k5, Nessage ti Anerucab Bankers Association

16. Message for National Newspaper Week

17. Mr. Leon Chatelain, President, American Institute of Architects re resolution on development of Washington

September 21, 1957

18. Memorandum to Governor Pyle re Physical Fitness Report

19. Carl Manfred, thanks for book on life of Jonathan Edwards

20. Jill Steinberg re spankings

21. Bob Wilson re domestic tuna industry

22. Suggestion of Timothy J. Murphy for Interstate Commerce Commission from Bill Bates

23. Gordon Canfield regarding appointment of Maurice Stans

24. Robert Dalessio re golf game - Jr. player

25. Ditto Gary Letiecq

26. Ditto Robert Fitta

27. Ditto William McGuinness

SIGNATURES
September 20, 1957

1. Thanks to Lions Club of Providence for welcome

2. Malcolm Gale Koch, Peoria, re abilities of Secretary of State

3. Robert E. Redman, re Mr. Ramsey wanting to become citizen at age of 101.

4. Senator Milton Young re reopened Trans-Pacific Renewal case.

5. Mrs. John G. Lee, re world trade (League of Women Voters)

6. Mrs. Harry Sugarman - sympathy with trying to get along on pension

7. William Phillips re message for dinner to Chris Herter

8. W. N. Munroe, re trout flies

9. Joseph B. Ford, President Cgamber of Commerce, Sheridan, Arkansas, re veto of bill for veterans loan

10. Mr. W. J. Perlitz re national budget

11. Mrs. Mary Smiley, thanks for approval

12. Arthur Summerfield - Mr. McKee's letter

13. Mr. W. J. Perlitz re budget

14. George E. Phelps, small businessman who is complaining

15. Mrs. ~~Eler~~ Elbert Nixon re death of husband

16. Gwendolen de Veaux Lewis re suggestion of overseas broadcasts

17. Maurice Bonvouloir, re foreign students in U.S.

18. Ernest B. Carter re need of loan

Eisenhower Library

SIGNATURES
September 20, 1957

19. Photographs taken in Philippines showing President with Colonel Ord, inscribed one

For Lucy Ord Beebe

For "Jimmi" Ord III, from his old friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower



SIGNATURES
September 19, 1957

1. John McCone, re San Diego gentleman who wants to play on municipal golf course

2. B. G. Byars, re quail

3. Oliver Burton, re singing of Star Spangled Banner

4. Thomas Monaghan, re golf balls

5. Paul P. Rao, re reappointments of Robert W. Dill and Harry Edwards

6. Two Tolley photographs signed for

   John Curry

   Mrs. Neil Woodward

   at request of Oklahoma National Committeewoman

7. Glenard Lanier, White House Police, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower

SIGNATURES
September 17, 1957

1. George H. Tousley re ballistic missiles

2. Mrs. E. Mayer re Atomic Energy Commission

3. New England District of Kiwanis International re award for promotion of highway safety - presentation of bowl

4. Prescott Bush, thanks for accepting above bowl

5. Mr. and Mrs. J. Oren Nichols, Lakeview, Oregon, re position on schools

6. Mrs. Emma Rielly, thanks for letter about Ambassador to Chile

7. Miss Jeanne Harris, re labor problems

8. R. L. Brockwell, re over age

9. H. E. Cook, thanks for report of Fed. Deposit Insurance Corp.

10. Rose Trent Lyon - re schools

11. Mr. Harry Cohoon re slip of paper from South Africa

12. Mrs. John H. Kazanjian re bowl

13. Message American Bible Society

14. Picture: Dorothy S. Dowling, with appreciation of loyal service on the White House staf f and with best wishes. Dwight D. Eisenhower

SIGNATURES, September 17, 1957

1. Benjamin Morton, re bluefish, Martha's Vineyard Derby Committee
2. Howard Cullman re Brussells Fair
3. Dr. William J. Scarborough, re invitation to Baker University
4. Charles S. Stevenson, re invitation to Baker University
5. Douglas Black, re book and golf
6. Lawrence Skutt re 18th hole flag
7. Katherine Eisenhower Morgan birthday note
8. Jim Lambie birthday note
9. William C. Foster, check for $500
10. John Burkhart, College Life Insurance Co. of America re budget, stable dollar
11. American Legion Middletown Post, thanks for welcome
12. John Culbreath re visit to Colorado
13. Johnnie Markoe, glad he is feeling better
14. Charles Slight, re disapproval of pay bills
15. Edward A. O'Neal re illness
16. Herman Ross re thanks for questions views, Mr. O'Neal
17. Thaddeus M. Szetela re "Cheat" at golf
18. Gene Clements re High School Young Republicans of Texas
19. Cannot attend 16th General Hospital unit reunion to be held in Providence

20. James S. Lay, NSC,

21. Jerry Taylor, Newport Radio Express, thanks for pictures

22. Arthur L. Stern, Jr., Rochester Civic Association re Pennsylvanians appearing for Queen

23. F. C. Ralston re golf on Long Beach municipal course

24. Bill Knowland re same thing



SIGNATURES
September 16, 1957
Newport, R. I.

1. Mrs. Victor L. Thom regarding Army releasing husband; daughter with polio

2. Palmer Hoyt regarding article on three previous incidents involving National Guard; golf

3. Governor Aronson regarding invitation to 1960 Governors' Conference in Glacier National Park

4. Ted Curtis re European trip; re Airways Modernization Bill

6. Colonel Schulz - birthday note.

7. Large picture for Richard Tribbe, with best wishes and with appreciation of long and efficient service at the White House. Dwight D. Eisenhower

8. For the Golden Rule Club, with best wishes (Tolley), Dwight D. Eisenhowe

9. Sig. on picture taken in France for Glenn Shana, Robinson-Hannagan, Hollywood

10. Mr. John H. Bonitz, Greensboro, N. C., with revotes on pay raise bills

11. Marjorie W. Champlin, re welcome to Rhode Island

12. W. Hpward Cox, re Business Advisory Council booklet

13. Mrs. Marion L. Patton, United Church Women of Tennessee, thaks for support on mutual security effort

14. William H. Woodcook, President New England Council of Young Republicans re no appointment

15. Mrs. George D. Weaver, President of League of Women Voters of Newport, re local elections

16. John McClure re golf balls

17. H. Rowan Gaither re illness

18. Gerard Smith to Planning Board vacancy of Bob Bowie

SIGNATURES

September 14, 1957

1. Professor Earle L. Moffitt

2. Message for International Credit Union Day

3. Message for convention of National Association of Post Office and Postal Transportation Service Mail Handlers, Watchmen and Messengers

4. Senator Dirksen thanking him for work first session

5. S. Joseph Weaver, The Point Association of Newport

6. John S. Graham re appointment as Atomic Energy Commissioner

7. Mrs. G. Gordon MacLeod, invitation to visit Gilbert Stuart birthplace

8. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Atkins, welcome to Cape Cod

9. General Gruenther - message to American Legion

10. Mrs. Alfred Cobo, death of Msyor Cobo

11. Mr. Sylvan Cole re State Department suggestions

12. Miss Daisy Dickerman, regarding all the problems of the President

13. Senator Thye re Northwest airlines

14. Mrs. Raymond Hasley - Pittsburg - re inflation

15. Charles H. Virion, re welcome to Newport

16. Homer Key, Macon George, re postal veto

17. George Killion, American President Lines, thanks for cigarette box

18. Ralph Samuel re dinner to Rockefellers

19. Bun Gordon - answer to letter

SIGNATURES
September 13, 1957

1. Mayor Sullivan re Resolution - again!
2. James K. Mullaney re Knights of Columbus parade
3. Joseph Campbell re general account procedures
4. Reverend Joseph R. N. Maxwell - re Boston - Mav / Navy
5. Milton Eisenhower re birthday
6. Dr. C. N. Hostetter re Messiah College Academy
7. Mrs. Lupton Patten re problems of South
8. George O. Strecker re Rept. party problems
9. General Spragins re missiles
10. James Parton re Great Historical Places
11. Mrs. Oscar Ahlgren re Dr. Wells' appointment
12. Reverend Daniel Q. Williams re Newport Community Center
13. Mrs. Olive D. Ellis - Telephone Pioneers - welcome to Newport
14. Rabbi Judah Nadich re Park Avenue Snyagogue
15. Jane Robinson, nice letter from teenager
16. Sid Simpson re Lincoln-Douglas Debate
17. John M. Litchfield - "fan" letter
18. Harry Luce - re not attending Conference in San Francisco
19. Andrew Tully, death of mother
20. James Warner, illness
21. Vince Mroz - re illness

September 13, 1957

22. Colonel Skinner - re Western

23. Reverend Epp re not addressing General Conference of Evangelical United Brethren Church next October

24/ Howard Cullman re message for dinner to Keith McHugh

25. Samuel M. Rosen, Los Angeles, could not get loan to buy $12,000 house - postal employee

26. Jack Prcotor, President Jacksonville Beach Junior Chamber of Commerce

27. Picture taken in Europe signed only for Minnie B. Kebrek Providence

28. Picture for Congressmna Robert P. Griffith, with best wishes from Dight D. Eisenhower.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SIGNATURES
Newport, September 12, 1957

1. Harry Luce - will reconsider San Francisco Conference

2. Dr. Carl Woodward - regarding another convocation Rhode Island University

3. Judah C. Semonoff re attendance at celebration of Rhode Island Bar Association of Senator Green's birthday

4. Jack F. Lane, Jr., Army Medical Center - eagle scout

5. George Widener about not being able to see them

6. Leon F. Hollingsworth re Isenhour name

7. Mrs. Robert Cummings re idea that people pay into government money they want for retirement, to take out in purchasing power when they wish it, pay tax when money is withdrawn

8. H. LeRoy Whitney re recommendation President read "Lincoln and Seymour"

9. David Adelman, President, Rhode Island Jewish Historical Association re gifts

10. Merrill L. Hassenfeld, re toys for children

11. Vincent Sorrentino, re gifts of jewelry for children

12. Letter to King Saud signed

13. Message to Military Personnel Overseas asking for support in Joint Overseas Fund

14. President approved Mr. Frederick Duvignaud as Ambassador from Haiti

15. President approved Dr. Ismail as Ambassador from Malaya

16. President approved new public debt obligations as outlined by Robert Anderson.

17. Picture signed for Dean Harry J. Reed, with best wishes and high esteem for a distinguished American, DDE

September 12, 1957

18. Leo Gardner re address of President Quezon in Philippines

19. Bion East, re his criticisms - wonderful letter, touches on modern Republicanism, Girard case, Foster, Paul Hoffman, McCarthy, etc.

20. Message to NATO Naval Chaplains

21. Death of Ralph Musser - sympathy

22. George Landes re schools of today

23. William Little re Republican Party



24. Dr. Nancy J. Cross re rights of women

25. E. Frederic Morrow re marriage

26. Captain Richard E. Cassidy, thanks for towels

27.

SIGNATURES
September 11, 1957

1. Picture of President with pro's daughter, "For Tracy Putnam, with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower."

2. Signed disaster for Oklahoma of $1,000,000

3. Andrew R. Bird, re not attending Presbyterian Men's Convention

4. Captain Harold W. Grieve re decorating newport White House

5. H. LeRoy Whitney re book Randall, Lincoln and Seymour

6. Thanks Costanyo Luini for ash tray

7. Thanks Leo Bojar for cuff links

8.q James C. Wood fre plan of action of Rep. of Arizona

9. Christo Thanas re resolution of Pan Albanian Federation of America Vatra

10. Birthday note Edan Eisenhower

11. Maude Zachman re note and picture of Sgt. Scollick

12. Newport Art Association re invitation to visit

13. Mailing Room Staff of the Providence Visitor

14. Dr. Lajos Nody re American citizenship

15. James H. Van Allen re not visiting National Tennis Hall of Fame

16. George Harrison thanks for book

17. Lt. Commander Thomas Edwadds re bass

18. M. Hartley Dodge, re 6// 50 years Columbia Trustee

19. Joseph A . L. Errigo, re message from Sons of Italy

20. Rabbi Horowtiz, re German assets

Signatures - 2.

21. Welcome from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

22. Mr. and Mrs. Fay Clingan, thanks for Grant Memoirs

23. Anne Louise Bryne, re West Point help for blind

24. Mennonite General Conference, thanks for resolution

25. Ralph Lounsbury re disapproval of HR 4602

26. Russel J. Stern, no idea of a "planned recession"

27. M. W. Carroll re problems of Post Office Department

28 Raymond Koleski re utilizing every moment in favor of mutual security funds

29. Thnak yous for Congressman for work during session
Bill Knowland

30. Leverett Saltonstall

31. Gerald Ford

32. Walter Judd

33. Edward T. Miller

34. John Taber

35. Dick Wigglesworth

36. Tom Murray re Civil Service Retirement annuity

37. Morris Abrahams regarding speech by Luis Nizer

38. Mary Hardin Vaught, re life

39. Dr. Josephine Rathbone re sending copy of book

40. Chon Day re copy of book

41. Admiral Strauss re pictures of Shippingport

$@. All Hallow Foundation re Winant Volunteers movement

SIGNATURES, September 10, 1957

1. Anne Wheaton - birthday note

2. Message to the King of the Belgians re operation on his son

3. George Humphrey, re dates of November 5-7 for hunting trip

SIGNTURES, September 9, 1957

1. Tex McCrary re lame duck President; mentions other things in incoming such as running for Congress - either Tex or Jinz - and Jock Whitney's investment in Herald Tribune.

2. Long letter to Robin and Terrill Scatena, answering questions about inflation, money, mutual aid, etc. Don't be discouraged about America.

3. Postal employees re veto of postal bill pay rise - James L. Branch, North Little Rock, Arkansas

4. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Lambert, San Francisco, thanks for pears

5. General Leon W. Johnson re nomination for General, United States Air Force.

6. Arthur B. Stewart, re Navajos

7. Harvey Firestone re photographs of transcontinental motor convoy

8. Reverend Canon Delbert Tildesley, Bristol, re invitation to stop in church

9. Judge John Hastings, re appointment U. S. Circuit Judge of Seventh District

10. Thanks Armenian Democratic Liberal Association for message on occasion of 37th annual convention.

11. George Humphreyre weekend

September 8, 1957

1/ Harry Bullis re appointment of Julian Baird

2. Judge Robert E. Quinn re offer of use of offices

3. George Humphrey re Julian Baird

4. Mrs. Harriet Silvernail, re tear sheets from old life

5. Dramin D. Jones re education of scientists

6. Carol Beane, 13 year old Negro girl, re imperfections of America

7. Harold Helm re appointments of Neil McElroy and Julian Baird

8. Thomas McCabe re meeting of Fleet Reserve Association Oct. 6.

9. Mrs. Lillian Horton re cartoon

10. Grace A. Van Orman, re pledge of support

11. Photographs for Norman Palmer, Howard Cushing



SIGNATURES
September 6, 1957

Carl Curtis, re establishment of support price on non-compliance corn.

2 Roman Hruska - same thing

3. William Ayres re veto of direct loan for veterans

4. Edith Nourse Rogers, thanks for statement about Mrs. Eisenhower and President

5. Joseph W. Martin re session ended

6. Jacob Javitz re study of barriers to international travel

7. Mr. Edward L. Arpin, Veterans Education Appeals Board re service on Board

8. Jo Zach Miller III - same

9. Alfred B. Gobeille, Jamestown Town Council, cannot visit Island

10. Governor Dennis J. Roberts - thanks for bowl, for invitation to buffet, for meeting President

11. Earl Cottam, Providence Junior Chamber of Commerce, thanks for paper weight

12. Robert R. Young, re visiting Angus farm

13. Dr. Phillip Darenbaum, re paperweight

14. Kenneth D. MacColl, re Agawan Hunt

15. Frank Lancia, Italian American World War Veterans - thanks for welcome

16. Dean J. Lewis, thanks for flowers

17. John A. Buckley, re letter concerning Mrs. 's health

18. John A. Buckley re Mrs. Eisenhower's convalescence

19. Hartwick Hermanson - re long life of family

20. Colonel S. J. Simon re welcome of Northeast Region Civil Air Patrol

21. Carlton Corliss, Preident Lincoln Group re signing HR 351

22. Mr. Lyckholm re signing HR 52
Denver American Legion

23. Robert M. Gussman re suggestions on Voice of America

24. Mrs. Harold B. LaForge, Republican Women's Club of Sacramento
re various

25. George Lawton, thanks for lobster

26. Mayor Sullivan, thanks for silver bowl, plate, etc. welcome

27. Harold Smith re portrait of President

28. Peter Bertoglio, re Grand Lodge of Sons of Italy message of
reaffirmation of loyalty

29. Jack Nossaman, Member, State Executive Committee, Texas
re heart attack

30. Tom Gaffney, re Mrs. Eisenhower's convalescence

31. Donald Wentworth re HR 52.

32. Confirmation of Leonard Page Moore, Judge, Second District
New York , signed

33. Kay Horning, a devoted suppoerter, ten years old, Norman, Okla.

34. Charles Pinkley, re being married 63 years, Brownsville, Texas.

35. Clifton Tallman, re striped bass

36. Marian Allis, re Council Bluffs Post Office

37. Emil Pflock re silver cup

38. Ester Foley, re dæath of brohter, treated at Veterans Hospital Pittsburg

39. George Widener, re social meeting

40. Joseph S. Lehane - Postmaster at Newport

September 6, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: MRS. WHITMAN

The President this morning signed the following:

1. A proclamation designating American Education Week.

2. A recess commission appointing Clark W. Gregory as U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan.

3. A recess commission appointing Gerard C. Smith as Assistant Secretary of State and

4. Letters of appointment for:

Walter Williams
Harris Ellsworth
Arthur Larson
Maurice H. Stans
William Howard Francis, Jr.



as members of the President's committee on Fund-Raising within the Federal Service.

A. Wayne Hawks

CORRESPONDENCE
September 5, 1957

1. Maria Teresa Roger, re portrait in leather

2. Mrs. A. C. Wabberson, Hamlet, N. C. re drug store business

3. Mrs. Fred Manning, re letter

4. Julian Baird, re his joining Administration team

5. Honorable Edward J. Cronin - cannot attend meeting of National Association of Secretaries of State

6. Laurence Curtis, suggestion of Matthew Brown for Civil Rights Commission

7. Dr. Charles M. Thompson, re HR 8076, re efforts as member of Veterans Education Board

8. Ditto Jo Zach Miller III

9. Ditto Edward L. Arpin

10. Mrs. L. R. Sturgeon re creek

11. Senator Thomas E. Martin re floor speech on agricultural matters

12. J. Nimtz re suggestions for Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission

13. Sister Mary Patrick - re new schobl year Trinity College

14. Brig. Gen. Kenneth C. Royall re Mr. Justice Harlan's qualifications

15. Lloyd M. Lucas, re welcome of people of North Kingstown

16. Dr. J. Crosby Johnston, re Calgary General Hospital, - climbing Mt. Eisenhower

SIGNATURES
September 4, 1957

1. Mr. Raymond Phelps, re need for hay for his cattle

2. Rudolph P. Calabria, D.D.S., re mutual security

3. Wm. Hoting, re commemorative stamp for 100th birthday, W. S. Boyce, founder of Boy Scouts

4. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yount, re Mutual security

5. Mrs. Wm. M. Bliss, re disarmament

6. Congressman Albert P. Morano, re Maj Joseph C. Gallick, USAF

7. Floyd D. Akers, re meeting Alfalfa Club September 21st

8. Mrs. Calvin Griffith, re attendance at Regatta Ball

9. Lt Col Harry S. Dorman, re two editorials in LIFE

10. Hon. Arnold M. Smith, re campaign song "Where, Oh Where But in America"

11. Andrew Homanich, greetings and support of Administration by Russian Orthodox Youth.

12. Earl Eisenhower, Jr., birthday greetings

13. Charles Willis, re bill for additional airlines into Alaska

14. Dwight D. Eisenhower - affixed to picture of Pres and Mrs. E on her departure fm WRAH for Felix DeVera (head of mess) sign only.

SIGNATURES
September 3, 1957

19. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Pitcairn, Congratulations on passage of Civil Rights Bill

20. Mr. Caesar L. Donnaruma, re HR 52.

21. Mr. Pearce Parkhurst, thank you for assortment of preserves and jellies

22. Colonel Francis Pruitt, thank you for care given Mrs. E.

23. Mr. C. A. Tesch, thank you for Certificate of Appreciation fm Boys Nation

24. Herbert Bayard Swope, expresses confidence in President and states he is not of opinion Wisconsin defeat was one for Pres.

25. Mr. Joyce C. Hall, re tour as Ambassador to Dominican Republic; and re exhibition of Sir Winston Churchill's painintgs.

26. For James McNamara with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower - request of Mr. Hagerty

27. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Washington, D. C. -- affixed to scroll for Senator Carl Hayden, Arizona on his 80th birthday.

28. For Robert G. McCune with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower - request of Michael Gill

29. The Hon. Sam Rayburn, re State Department counterpart funds.

SIGNATURES
September 3, 1957

1. Mr. Aksel Nielsen, re dedication of new postoffice in Fraser, Colorado and personal matters.

2. General Heaton, thank you for care to Mrs. E.

3. Colonel Mattingly, thank you for care to Mrs. E.

4. Col Harvey Slocum, thank you for care to Mrs. E.

5. Col Humbert Riva, thank you for care to Mrs. E.

6. Adlai E. Stevenson, re disarmament

7. Henry R. Luce, re appearance at International Industrial Development Conference in San Francisco

8. Mr. Gordon Wickes, autograph for book "The Great American Heritage (turned down) - autograph card sent.

9. Mr. Ellis D. Slater, thank you for remembrance

10. Colonel Francis Pruitt, thank you for vegetables fm garden

11. General Willis D. Crittinberger, notification Dr. Lawrence awarded Sylvanus Thayer Award

12. Mr. Floyd Akers, thank you for trout

13. Mr. R. S. Rice, notifys that his mother taught in old schoolhouse Major John has remodeled as home

14. Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson, sent special recording of speech son Reed made on Farm issue

15. Mr. Sandy Schiavo, thank you for archery set

16. Mrs. Mary Valigorsky, thank you for rugs

17. Hon. Laughlin E. Waters, US Attoryney, Southern District, Calif., thanks for dedication to service

18. Rear Admiral T. J. Hamilton, thanks for message of appreciation re "Enterprise" as national monument

SIGNATURES
September 2, 1957

1. Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Yoder, Kansas, 50th anniversary

2. Eric Mayer, re pair of slacks

3. Paul E. Brown, Sr. re attendance at church

4. George J. Miroslavich, greetings from Western Slavonic Assoc.

5. Victor Risel, letter transmitting best wishes of friends abroad

6. Message to Mayor's meeting - sent to Vice President for transmittal

7. Captain Seifer re disappointment with Army - will send someone to investigate

8. Signature on photograph taken at signing of International Atomic Energy agreement

9. Mr. Jack Schwarz - cannot attend dedication ceremonies of Tifereth Israel Congregation.



J. General Sep '57

September 2, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL GOODPASTER

In line with our discussion this morning, I suggest the following procedure for future handling of Congressional mail.

As quickly as possible after the receipt of letters from Senators or Representatives, I should like to sign an answer, prepared by one of the liaison officers, along these lines:

a. A short letter indicating that sympathetic consideration will be given to the problem presented.

b. When applicable (relatively few) a statement that the matter is outside President's approved program and cannot be feasibly considered.

c. A statement that any further consideration or communication will, in the majority of cases, be between the Congressman and the liaison officer (or Department to which matter is referred, etc.).

Eisenhower Library The Dwight D.

The only exception to this rule should be when the letter is obviously partisan in its criticism or complaint, in which case the staff officer may answer over his own signature.

D.D.E.

DDE Dictation

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

SEPTEMBER, 1957
Index of DDE dictation and special letters

9/2/57	Sam Rayburn	Re spending by Congressmen of counterpart funds
9/2/57	Charles Willis	Re certification bill for airlines leading into Alaska. Nothing personal about decision
9/2/57	Jerry Morgan	Re a second look at Pan Am certification over Great Circle route.
9/2/57	Gen. Goodpaster	Re handling of Congressional mail
9/3/57	Bernard Baruch	Re enclosure by Mr. Lubbell, re Mid East, Aswan Dam, Egpt. Also re Mr. Baruch's book and about making speeches in fall
9/3/57	Aksel Nielsen	Personal
9/3/57	The Vice President	Dictated as a letter, but used as a basis for conversation with Vice President and Secretary of State regarding Vice President's further assistance in legislation regarding foreign affairs, etc.
9/3/57	Sherman Adams	Not going to Parmachenee Lake
9/4/57	General Royall	Re experience of Justice Harlan
9/6/57	Mrs. Everett Hughes	Telegram re death of General Hughes
9/7/57	Mrs. Clara Swinson	Re constructions of schools vs. foreign aid
9/7/57	Carol Beane	Little Negro girl - that America is imperfect but we are making progress
9/7/57	Cochran Supplee	Re mutual aid - high prices. Friend of Tom Watson
9/7/57	Joe Martin	Telegram re death of Mr. Martin's mother
9/9/57	D. A. Thompson	We have tried to maintain strong military Communist force; no suggestion of "police force."

SEPTEMBER, 1957
INDEX - 2.

9/9/57	Robin and Terril Scatena	Re cheapening of dollar, faith in America. Long, classic, letter.
9/9/57	James L. Branch	Re necessity for voting postal pay raise bill
9/9/57	Jack F. Lane	Eagle scout, regarding need for adequate defense structure
9/10/57	M. W. Carroll,	Re postal rates, and need for operation of postal department on self-sustaining basis sofar as pos.
9/10/57	George Widener	Personal
9/10/57	Commander Harold Grieve	Re decoration of office, quarters Newport
9/11/57	J. H. Crawford, Atlanta	Re John and family, re inflation and easy money.
9/12/57	William L. Little	Re defeat of Governor Kohler, Republican unity, differences between Rep. and Demos.
9/12/57	Leon S. Hollingsworth	R e "Isenhour" family
9/12/57	Dr. BionEast	Knew him at Columbia Dr. East criticized and President replied re: Modern republicanism Governor Stassen Girard case Secretary of State Foreign aid Adm. 's attitude to Sen. McCarthy Paul Hoffman
9/12/57	Dr. Nancy Cross	Re equal rights for women
9/12/57	Mrs. Robert Cummings	idea for providing pensions and reducing national debt

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9/12/57	George Landes	Re need for education to enable people to grapple with problems of today. No one one wants to save money at expense of children; points out State and Federal responsibilities; look to local authorities.
9/13/57	Joan Litchfield	thanks for fan letter.
9/13/57	Henry R. Luce	Why cannot go to San Francisco for International Industrial Development Conference
9/13/57	Samuel Rosen	Re postal pay; Mr. Rosen cannot buy house on postal pay
9/14/57	Mrs. Everett Hughes	Letter regarding General Hughes death
9/14/57	Mrs. Raymond G. Hasley	Re problems troubling her, her children will have more opportunities than we have had. Re inflation.
9/14/57	Mrs. John G. Lee	Re support of League of Women Voters for program looking toward expansion of world trade
9/17/57	Charles Sligh	Re telegram on disapproval of pay bills
9/19/57	Joseph Ford	President Junior Chamber of Commerce, Sheridan, Arkansas, re disapproval of bill for aid to veterans in small towns
9/19/57	Wm. McChesney Martin	Re Committee to prepare report on role of money, credit, etc. in case of attack on our country.
9/22/57	Governor Pyle	Re report of Youth Fitness; all it is is recommendation that the President make speech
9/22/57	Bob Anderson	re experiment of 4 percent bond issues
9/20/57	Milton Esienhower	re committee to inform public on certain issues
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9/20/57	Oscar Monninger	Teacher who has seen value of pensions dwindle. re inflation, etc.

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9/21/57	Jill Steinberg	Little girl who complained she had "too many spankings"
9/21/57	M. W. Baxter	Re difficulty in getting employment
9/21/57	Dorrie Daniel	Re difficulty in getting employment
9/21/57	Adron Chaney	Re difficulty in meeting financial obligations
9/21/57	Lonnie Shackelford	Re difficulty in getting employment
9/19/57	George E. Phelps	Small business who complains that no one pays attention to rights of small businessmen. Explains where tax monies go. Discusses farm program, social security laws, differences between Fair Deal-ism and policies of this Administration
9/20/57	Mrs. Harry Sugarman	Re personal situation - pension not enoug
9/20/57	W. J. Perlitz	Re budget being balanced, re what money goes for.
9/24/57	Gen. Gruenther	Re his being appointment to head the Red Cross. Re Status of Froces treaties. And why President was not going to Washington for television talk on Little Rock. (P.S.: 1 hour later he agreed to go!)
9/25/57	Mrs. Luther F. Cobb	Re President's views on difficulties of separating reservist. Chief of Staff will review case.
9/25/57	Marie Sasselli	re educational benefits for peacetime servicemen.
9/26/57	Mayor of Little Rock	Exchange of telegrams. Mayor asked for force; President acknowledges.

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9/28/57	Harold Engstrom Member of Little Rock School Board	Appreciates letter, tells what President believes in.
9/27/57	Bishop Brown, Epis. Bishop of Ark.	What role President believes clergy of Little Rock could play.

September 3, 1957

PERSONAL

Dear Bernie:

Thank you for your note, as well as for its enclosure written by Mr. Lubbell.

There are some challenging thoughts in the document. One point on which he does not dwell is that Soviet economic aid can well be used as a vehicle for a political nomination that could make of a country a satellite. Turkey, in particular, is very alarmed that, facing the Soviet colossus on the north, she will wake up to find a Soviet power firmly planted directly in her rear. Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon are more than apprehensive.

With regard to the suggestion that "the issue could be handled to raise the question inside Egypt and Syria whether the rules of these countries are wise in mortgaging so much of their resources for the purchase of arms instead of using those resources to build their countries economically." This was exactly the line we took when we were working with Egypt on the Aswan Dam and with Syria, Israel and others on the Johnston plan. Specifically, the Aswan Dam project involved support by the British, by the World Bank and by ourselves -- all to be given to Egypt on the basis that that country would avoid building up its fighting forces and would devote all possible economic resources to carrying out its portion of the project. You can see that there are a number of reasons for this -- one being that only when the country itself had a big stake in the project would it be seriously prosecuted. Egypt demanded a number of concessions and we dropped the project.

Later, after Egypt had loaded up with arms from the Soviets and had recruited a much greater strength into their armed forces, she came back and suddenly stated she would accept the original proposals. But the conditions had changed, adversely so far as Egypt's capacity to support the project was concerned.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

I recite this merely to show that we have tried to give a great deal of attention to the economic rather than military development in the Mid East.

As for your suggestion (and Mr. Lubbell's) that I make a major address, I rather think that between October first and January first I shall have to make at least three. I think I shall have to deal with the question of our home economy and the threat of inflation, the world situation in general, including disarmament, and finally, with the question of mutual security pacts and aid, with special attention to the Mid East. However, my mind is not fully made up; as you probably suspect I despise giving "major speeches." But I have made up my mind that I am going to do it if for no other reason than to set an example to a lot of business, professional and governmental leaders, possibly encouraging them to go and do likewise.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

P.S.: I thoroughly enjoyed your book, but in one respect I think I differ from the critics. They find all its dramatic interest in the making of millions; I was more absorbed in those portions of your book that dealt with your family relationships. There are a number of lovely thoughts expressed, generally and very rightly indirectly, that touched me deeply.

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch
597 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

PERSONAL

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 28, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Engstrom:

Thank you very much for your letter; it is heartening to have such tangible evidence that a citizen of Little Rock, a member of the School Board, is thinking so clearly and fearlessly about the problem in your city now occupying the attention of almost the whole country. I was particularly encouraged by your forthright statement that you, the School Board, and other conscientious citizens, will continue your efforts to restore respect and support for the true ideals of America. I believe that if all of us are patient and considerate in our dealings with others, but firm in support of principle, we shall proceed toward a solution to this problem much faster than if we allow emotion and ignorance and demagogic appeals to characterize our words and actions.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

National Library

Mr. Harold Engstrom,
Chief Engineer,
Arkansas Foundry Company,
P. O. Box 231,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

PERSONAL

ARKANSAS FOUNDRY COMPANY

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METALLIC STEEL BUILDINGS

September 25, 1957

Honorable Dwight I. Eisenhower
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

-PERSONAL-
(Not for Publication)

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

I am a member of the Little Rock School Board. The people here who are doing great harm to our community and nation resent our consistent support of the court decision so much that a public statement from us at this time, would only irritate them and agitate them further.

However, if I met you in an elevator or cab, I would like to tell you that all of your statements and your actions have been most appropriate and accurately analyzed. The responsible citizens of our community and the students of Central High School, have found a man at the top of the executive department who is equal to his responsibility. The student's education at Central High would have been warped had you done otherwise, or done what you did in a different manner.

I apologize for the petty politics which has brought this difficult problem to its present status, but I assure you that I, the School Board, and all other conscientious citizens, will continue our efforts to restore the respect and support for the true ideals of America which you so ably stand for.

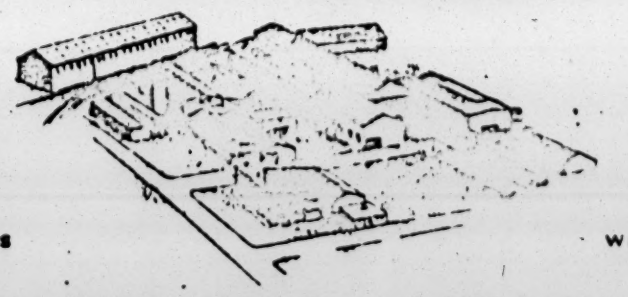
Yours very truly,

ARKANSAS FOUNDRY COMPANY
IRON AND STEEL

Harold Engstrom
Chief Engineer

HE:mb

Member



ENGINEERS • FOUNDERS • MACHINISTS • WELDERS • BUILDING MATERIALS

Manufacturers and Distributors of AFCO Products

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Newport, Rhode Island,
September 27, 1957.

Dear Ezra:

Please examine in detail the statements made by the writer of the enclosed letter with respect to the "little cotton planter." I cannot understand how a seventy-acre production was cut to twenty-one acres since I know that our overall cotton acreage has not been reduced by a similar seventy percent.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Ezra T. Benson,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Inclosure - Copy of letter to The President
from J. E. Phillips, Sr., dated 19 Sept 57

Ann Whitman

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 26, 1957.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I read your letter with the greatest sympathy for the problems that you are experiencing on your Arizona farm. While I cannot possibly answer it personally in the detail it deserves, I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture to give your suggestions his personal attention.

In regard to the problems of the farmer in general, I would like simply to say this. As you point out, the agricultural situation that the Republicans inherited in 1952 was far from satisfactory, as was the program then in force for solving the problems. We are not satisfied with the corrections we have, so far, been able to make. But we have tried to bring about a better and more economical program to achieve the results we seek -- that is, an agricultural plant that receives its fair share of the returns from the functioning of the American economy. I assure you that we want to help, not complicate, the problems of the small farmer.

As I say, I shall ask Mr. Benson to give you a fuller explanation of the actions that the government felt necessary; meantime, I do want to thank you for a fine presentation of a situation that I know is most distressing to you. I am indebted to you for writing to me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. J. E. Phillips, Sr.,
916 - 16th Street,
Douglas, Arizona.

[illegible] - 16th Street,
Douglas, Arizona,
September 19th, 1957.

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower,
President of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

On top of the many problems confronting you, State and Government, I hesitate to burden you more. However, I consider it my solemn duty as an American, to lay before you the plight of the small farmer - known as the family farmers of America.

If it pleases you, I am going to take myself as an example. I live right here in Sulphur Springs Valley, Cochise County, Arizona, and am very well acquainted with the facts I am about to divulge. The farm situation I face, is also that of my neighbors.

I own eighty fertile acres of God made soil, well improved. It represents my life's savings, and I am a man 62 years old -- far too old to compete with the requirements of younger men in industrial plants, or anywhere else. However, I can still drive a tractor and hoe a row.

Buying the eighty acres, and improving it, looked like an intelligent investment. It was -- my wife, two sons and myself, made out very well the first four years, cotton being the principal crop.

From the seventy acres we put in cotton, the returns in dollars and cents proved adequate in meeting the high cost of living, farm equipment, etc. The five acres we put to grain, supported two milch cows and 100 laying hens.

We were a proud, independent farm family, free from want, free from fear. This well-being was felt by all of my neighbors through the whole length of the valley. Never a despondent word was heard.

When you became President, and your good office established, it became evident that there were vast surpluses of farm commodities. This, of course, necessitated a cut-back in farm acreage.

Mr. Benson, your competent and well-meaning Secretary of Agriculture, must have viewed the situation with grave concern. Where and how to bring about the cut in acreage, without crippling effect to any one group of farmers, must have been great indeed. It was finally decided that each State be allowed to plant just so many acres of this or that.

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I am very sure Mr. Benson did not intend that my little seventy acre cotton patch be cut to twenty-one acres, while my neighbor in the next county planted 1,600 acres to cotton, another 3,000 acres of cotton, and another 6,000 acres of cotton.

Sir, in your campaign speech to the farmers of America, you definitely stated that you were not wholly satisfied with the farm set-up; that you were going to have a new look.

Being cut from seventy acres of cotton to twenty-one acres, has certainly had its crippling effect. It has destroyed my family's earning capacity more than fifty per cent. My boys have left the farm. My taxes have tripled in the last four years. My electric power bills remain the same. Fertilizer and the cost of crop dusting has gone up and up. The John Deere Model A Tractor which I purchased in 1947, for $1,464.00, is now priced at $3,300.00, with slight improvement over the older model. To replace my worn-out tractor under the present setup would be utterly impossible, as you must know, being a farmer yourself.

While the small farmer is fighting a battle for survival, Mr. Harris, in Maricopa County, placed his cotton acreage in the soil bank, for $206,000, and is now considering planting 4,500 acres of cotton on another farm. This is known as "Wild Cat". Yet our object of allotting cotton acreage was to reduce the surplus. This act of Mr. Harris is nothing short of preposterous — yet he points out that it is quite legal!

The fair haired boys in Russia could surely brew some hot propaganda soup if they knew the true conditions concerning our present farm program. It would read like this: "Imperialists rob the poor to make the rich richer."

What is the solution to our problem Mr. President? The family farmers of America want no hand-out. However, the fact remains that our cotton surpluses have lessened, that many cotton acreages have been placed in the soil bank, and that we are entitled to a respectable living standard, as you will surely agree. You could go before Congress and exert your executive power, demanding a substantial boost in cotton acreage for the small farmer. A substantial boost would mean that no man would be cut less than fifty acres. A few more acres if available.

Such an act on your part, Mr. President, would electrify the small farmer who has fought fear and want for four long years. His shoulders would straighten up, his eyes would brighten and his face would wear a new look. He might say again: "I'm proud to be an American". He might even say once again: "By God, I still like Ike".

Mr. President, in my respectful presentation of this letter, I have strived mightily to give you an overall picture of the situation

confronting the little farmer. My plight, as I have pointed out, applies to dozens of my neighbors, and to many others I do not know.

I am trusting in God, that you will come to our immediate aid.



Respectfully submitted,

_____

IND-MBN-T-86 (NEW 8-54)

SENT

U. S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION TATION
NEWPORT, R. I.

NAVY-DPPO 1ND, NEWPORT, R. I.

MESSAGE

ORIGINATOR (NAME & OFFICE PHONE)	RELEASE	CWO	CLASSIFICATION	PRECEDENCE	LOCAL DATE
CAPT E.P. AURAND	CAPT J. B. WEILER		UNCLASSIFIED	PRIORITY	26 Sep 1957

FROM PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO SEA WOLF

INFO SECNAV, CNO, CINCLANTFLT, COMSUBLANT

SENT

DATE TIME GROUP

261911Z

TO ALL THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF SEA WOLF MANY THANKS FOR A VERY PLEASANT AND MOST INFORMATIVE CRUISE X WELL DONE

cc Ann Whitman

Eisenhower Library

SENT **SENT**

261911Z/18

INTERNAL ROUTING

NAVAL AIDE TO THE PRESID/COMNAVBASE/CofS/

COPY

COPY

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 26, 1957

Dear Mr. Mayor:

The events since your telegram of the twenty-fourth was sent to me in themselves, I am sure you will agree, serve as both reply and reaction to your request. Your estimate of the situation as it existed at that time was helpful.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Woodrow Wilson Mann,
Mayor of Little Rock,
Little Rock,
Arkansas.

COPY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NP 328 P LRA006 LONG PRD RX=LITTLEROCK ARK 24 916AMC=

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER=

THE WHITE HOUSE NEWPORT RI=

THE IMMEDIATE NEED FOR FEDERAL TROOPS IS URGENT.
THE MOB IS MUCH LARGER IN NUMBERS AT 8AM THAN AT
ANY TIME YESTERDAY PEOPLE ARE CONVERGING ON
THE SCENE FROM ALL DIRECTIONS MOB IS ARMED
AND ENGAGING IN FISTICUFFS AND OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE.
SITUATION IS OUT OF CONTROL AND POLICE CANNOT
DISPERSE THE MOB I AM PLEADING TO YOU AS
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE INTEREST
OF HUMANITY LAW AND ORDER AND BECAUSE OF
DEMOCRACY WORLD WIDE TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY
FEDERAL TROOPS WITHIN SEVERAL HOURS. ACTION BY
YOU WILL RESTORE PEACE AND ORDER AND COMPLIANCE
WITH YOUR PROCLAMATION=

WOODROW WILSON MANN MAYOR OF LITTLEROCK
ARKANSAS=

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 26, 1957.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

The events since your telegram of the twenty-fourth was sent to me in themselves, I am sure you will agree, serve as both reply and reaction to your request. Your estimate of the situation as it existed at that time was helpful.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Woodrow Wilson Mann,
Mayor of Little Rock,
Little Rock,
Arkansas.

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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, President

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NP328 P LRA006 LONG PRD RX = LITTLEROCK ARK 24 916AMC =

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER =

THE WHITE HOUSE NEWPORT RI =

THE IMMEDIATE NEED FOR FEDERAL TROOPS IS URGENT. THE MOB IS MUCH LARGER IN NUMBERS AT 8AM THAN AT ANY TIME YESTERDAY PEOPLE ARE CONVERGING ON THE SCENE FROM ALL DIRECTIONS MOB IS ARMED AND ENGAGING IN FISTICUFFS AND OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE. SITUATION IS OUT OF CONTROL AND POLICE CANNOT DISPERSE THE MOB I AM PLEADING TO YOU AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE INTEREST OF HUMANITY LAW AND ORDER AND BECAUSE OF DEMOCRACY WORLD

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM (30)

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WIDE TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY FEDERAL TROOPS WITHIN SEVERAL HOURS. ACTION BY YOU WILL RESTORE PEACE AND ORDER AND COMPLIANCE WITH YOUR PROCLAMATION=

WOODROW WILSON MANN MAYOR OF LITTLEROCK ARKANSAS=

Eisenhower Library

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 25, 1957.

Dear Miss Sasselli:

Thank you for your letter of September 3, 1957, concerning proposed legislation to extend educational benefits to peacetime ex-servicemen.

The administration has been making a thorough study of the needs of veterans and peacetime ex-servicemen, and legislative proposals will be submitted to the next session of the Congress. We believe it is a sound premise that the benefits provided should be related to special needs which result directly from military service and which are not met by other means. Careful studies show that, except in those cases where actual disability is incurred, the handicaps resulting from peacetime service are less extensive than the problems associated with service in time of war and there is less need of special benefits.



Sudden involvement in war produces serious disruption of educational and career plans for the young men who enter the Armed Forces. In contrast, peacetime military service can be anticipated and incorporated into personal plans well in advance. Selective service policies now promote reasonable integration of schooling with military service obligations. In addition, peacetime service offers wide opportunities for off-duty education and training while in uniform. The demand for skilled personnel in the Armed Forces has also increased the scope of on-duty training and many of the skills thus developed are useful in later civilian occupations. Because of all these factors we do not believe that peacetime military service creates educational problems and inequities comparable with those which result from wartime service. The problems of securing education which peacetime ex-servicemen have are common to all young people.

The general problem of ensuring adequate post-high school education for our young people is one with which I am deeply concerned. In 1956, I appointed the Committee on Education Beyond the High School to study the problems of higher education and to develop proposals which our Nation could take in meeting them. As you know, our Federal system of government places primary responsibility for higher education on State, local, and private resources. Under this system great institutions of learning, both public and private, have been developed and the freedom of these institutions must be protected from centralized control.

The Committee on Education Beyond the High School recently submitted its second report containing, among other things, recommendations as to the appropriate role of the Federal government in post-high school education. These recommendations will be carefully reviewed and evaluated. Until such time as this is done, I am, of course, not in a position to comment on them in detail.

I have written you as fully as possible on this subject in order that you may realize that sympathetic and careful consideration is given to all phases of the matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Miss Marie Helene Sasselli,
2466 Chestnut Street,
San Francisco 23, California.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 24, 1957.

Dear Al:

It is difficult but necessary to learn that anyone in public position must expect criticism, some of it based upon stupidity and ignorance, and even at times, deliberate misrepresentation.



You and I know that I had no part whatsoever in having you appointed to the head of the Red Cross. In fact, so far as I can recall, no one even asked me for a recommendation. We know that the Status of Forces Treaties were not negotiated independently of the military; in fact you and I were serving in the military at the time and we know that the Army was desperately anxious to get them enacted. Such knowledge as this makes you want to strike back at the perpetrators of such falsehoods.

It is better, I think, to learn to ignore the Clarks and the Lewises, remembering that such people are trying to achieve headlines and have discovered that it is far easier to do it by the demagogic method of attacking something that is constructive and practical, and by appealing to emotion and prejudice.

So take a relaxed stance when in the batter's box and hit them as you see them!

As ever,

P.S.: Thanks for your suggestion that I come back to Washington. From the beginning of the Arkansas trouble I have thought about the matter, but I feel about as follows:

(see page 2)

The White House office is wherever the President may happen to be. To rush back to Washington every time an incident of a serious character arose would be a confession that a change of scenery is truly a "vacation" for the President and is not merely a change of his working locale. This is untrue. I have never been away from Washington when the important problems did not follow me and the necessity for making the decisions remain with me.

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Another portion of my thinking involves the idea that I do not want to exaggerate the significance of the admittedly serious situation in Arkansas. I do not want to give a picture of a Cabinet in constant session, of fretting and worrying about the actions of a misguided governor who, in my opinion, has been motivated entirely by what he believes to be political advantage in a particular locality.

The Federal government has ample resources with which to cope with this kind of thing. The great need is to act calmly, deliberately, and giving every offender opportunity to cease his defiance of Federal law and to peaceably obey the proper orders of the Federal court. In this way the actions of the Executive in enforcing the law -- even if it becomes necessary to employ considerable force -- are understood by all, and the individuals who have offended are not falsely transformed into martyrs.

On the other hand, for a number of reasons I wish I were back there. My work would be a lot easier to do.

D.D.E.

General Alfred M. Gruenther

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 20, 1957.

Dear Mr. Perlits:

Thank you for taking the trouble to write me personally concerning our national budget. I shall ask one of my associates to send you detailed information.

I would like to make two points, however. For the first time in a long time the budget has been balanced for two years in succession, with a planned balanced budget for the succeeding year. This means we have stopped deficit spending and its consequent piling up of the national debt and greater charges for interest. I am proud of that record, and I pray it can be maintained.

The second thing I should like briefly to mention is that over half of the money the government spends yearly goes to provide for your security -- the security of yourself, your family, your business and the people who work for you -- against aggression from without. I feel sure that you would not want to endanger our country by cutting down on these expenditures.

But, as I say, I shall ask one of my associates to reply to you more completely than I can at this time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. W. J. Perlits,
C. J. Martin & Sons,
P. O. Box 6098,
Austin, Texas.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 20, 1957.

Dear Mrs. Sugarman:

I am more than sympathetic with your personal situation, and I would like to be able to hold out to you a promise of concrete help.

In the same mail with your letter I had a long and bitter complaint from a small businessman. He chiefly objected to high taxes and would, I gather, suspend all payments such as the pension you are receiving. The two letters presented directly contrasting points of view, each sincerely expressed.

As I am sure you know, it is not an easy task to be fair to all segments of our society, but this Administration is, at the very least, trying exceedingly hard to do just that.

I shall ask someone in the government to reply to you more fully than I can at the moment, but I did want you to know of my understanding.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Harry Sugarman,
3407 De Kalb Avenue,
Bronx 67, New York.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 19, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Phelps:

I read with interest your recent letter. Completely agreeing with you that taxes are so high as frequently to be discouraging to individuals, especially the small businessman, I wonder whether you have ever stopped to think what causes the great bulk of these governmental costs.

In the first place, the government is spending a total of something over 45 billion dollars a year to provide for your security -- the security of yourself, your family, your business and the people that work for you -- against aggressions from without. This sum involves what we spend on our own direct defense, on the Atomic Energy Commission, on necessary stockpiling, and for the cost of our air bases abroad which, as you know, practically encircle the earth. Assistance to the countries where those bases are located is therefore not a "give away" as you imply, but is definitely a part of our own defense arrangements. I feel sure you would not want to endanger our security by cutting down on these expenditures.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The rest of the money that the government collects is spent for internal things of which the largest single item is for the interest we pay on our debt. I assume you understand the reasons why that interest must be promptly and fully paid as it becomes due. Other huge items are for veterans and for the farm program. Incidentally, I note that you object to the farm program. The Republicans objected to the program they found when they were elected, in 1952, and are not

PERSONAL

satisfied with the corrections we have, so far, been able to make. We have tried to bring about a better and more economical program to achieve the results we seek -- that is, an agricultural plant that receives its fair share of the returns from the functioning of the American economy.

We must not forget that many of today's farm programs arose out of the rigid price guarantees by the government for food and fibre in time of war and which prices were continued thereafter, thus encouraging the building up of hugh surpluses and a tremendous governmental cost. It takes time to work out of this kind of affair and to do so in such manner as not to wreck the farm economy, a tragedy which we know would have disastrous effects on the whole economy.

You imply that the social security laws should not be on the books. With this I cannot agree. Hundreds of thousands of our aged would be in dire distress and a direct burden upon their communities except for the funds that have been collected from them and their employers during their earning years to provide for their sustenance in old age. I enclose with this reply excerpts from a letter I received just this morning from the widow of a veteran. It will give you some idea of the other side of the picture. I could attach thousands of others from people who demand -- sometimes with pitiful recitations of their personal difficulties -- larger expenditures by the Federal government. Postal workers say that their wages are far too low to provide a decent living for themselves and their families; other Federal workers say that they are in desperate circumstances because of the government's refusal to pay them adequately.

PERSONAL

This Administration has consistently urged that local and state governments take over more of the group responsibilities in this country and depend less on the Federal government for carrying out these functions. State and local governments are not anxious to do so because it would place upon them the burden of collecting the taxes for many things which now they seem to believe they get "free" because they get them from the Federal government.

This is the kind of thinking that must be combatted at every level -- local, state and national.

Eisenhower Library The Dwight D.

Now just a moment to point up only one or two of the important differences between "Fair Deal-ism" and this Administration.

(a). For the first time in a long time the budget has been balanced for two years in succession, with a planned balanced budget for the succeeding year. This means we have stopped deficit spending, with its consequent piling up of the national debt and greater charges for interest.

(b). We have fought against the centralization of power and authority in Washington.

(c). We have returned the tidelands to the seacoast states to which we believe they belong.

(d). We have removed governmental controls from our economy.

PERSONAL

(e). In 1954 we put over the biggest tax cut in history. It has saved to the American people over 25 billions in taxes, up to date.

(f). We enormously reduced the spending plans we inherited upon coming to office.

(g). Finally, the Administration has worked constantly to find ways and means to help small business in numbers of ways that appeared applicable. I enclose a very short statement that was prepared only recently by a very knowledgeable man in this field.

Having said all this, I realize that the subjects you bring up are far too lengthy to be completely covered in a single letter. But I did want you to know that the Administration is doing the very best it can to promote the best interests of all the American people.

Eisenhower Library

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. George E. Phelps,
Phelps Manufacturing Company,
P. O. Box 2126, South Annex,
Van Nuys, California.

PERSONAL

Checked by Gabe Hauge.

Philpott Manufacturing Co.

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AIRLINE GROUND EQUIPMENT

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5951 SEPULVEDA BOULEVARD
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EASTERN PLANT:
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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA
PHONE: ATLANTIC 7-0702

September 11, 1957

Address reply to: General Office

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

Tonight's newspaper features a picture of you signing a "Civil Rights Bill".

I am a small business man, a very small business man, struggling hard, believe me, to meet my payroll, pay my accounts payable - most of them 90 days old - and pay taxes -- Federal old age taxes, Federal unemployment taxes, Federal income taxes, Federal excise taxes, State unemployment taxes, State income taxes, State sales taxes, State and County personal property taxes and sundry other taxes.

Please tell me, Mr. President, where in your program do my civil rights, my rights as a civilian, figure. Where is there any concern in your philosophy for my rights as a civilian to be free from further Federal policing, policing at my own expense? Where is my right to be free from some of this taxation? Where is there concern in your philosophy for my right to enjoy the full fruits of my labor, without being forced by law to forfeit them to the farmers, many of whom have far more income than I; the unemploye laborers, who might be employed if they chose; the thousands of other recipients of Government aid, including the beneficiaries of all the grandiose Government schemes for improving the lot of the benighted peoples far and near, around the world.

My little company, organized six years ago, furnishes well paid employment to some fifty individuals. Before it came into being, these jobs didn't exist. Do you regard enterprise of this kind as trivial, Mr. President? Our country was built on such enterprise, but perhaps we, as a nation, have outgrown that humble concept. Perhaps we should only be thinking of enterprise here to finance more roads, more dams, more of this and that sterling project for the Iranians, the Syrians, the Poles, the Yugoslavs and the too-numerous-to-mention other nations around the world. Perhaps -- but I, as one taxpaying citizen, don't think so.

We elected the Republicans, Mr. President, awhile back, with high hopes - such high hopes - that the course of Government that had been pursued for the past twenty years was to be reversed. We look back now, over the subsequent period, and wonder what has been changed.

Has one New-Deal law been repealed?

Has one New-Deal principal been repudiated, either by law enacted or even recommended?

Has the policy of taking from Peter to give to Paul been altered in the least, Mr. President, or recommendation made by you to that effect?

In an interview with a reporter for U.S. News, Mr. Kohler, the defeated Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate in Wisconsin, is reported to have said regarding you, Mr. President, "Voters dis-associate his policies from the man - they still think he's a great and good person, that he's a humanitarian and that he's honest and he's decent. They'll acknowledge that and at the same time they'll say, 'Well, why is the budget 72 billion dollars?'"

Thus do we, the people who voted the Democrats out and the Republicans in, some five years ago, feel about it, Mr. President.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Phelps

GEP:bnp

Eisenhower Library

Dear Mr. Shackelford:

On looking into the difficult situation about which you wrote me, I learned from the Department of Labor that arrangements have now been made for you to receive unemployment insurance, and that the Cleveland office of the Ohio State Employment Service is making an effort to secure employment for you in foundry or similar work.

I am sure every effort will be made to assist you in finding work. I hope that you have now recovered from your injury and that you will be reemployed in a very short time.

Sincerely,



Mr. Lonnie Shackelford
2721 Woodland Avenue
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Dear Mr. Chaney:

I have your letter of the fourteenth and can understand the problem you are having in meeting your financial obligations.

Since I cannot tell from the information you gave me what can be done specifically to help you, I am asking officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to consider your problem and send you appropriate suggestions. In view of the injury you described, it may be possible for the State Director of Rehabilitation to help you in some restoration of your physical capabilities. This would depend, of course, on the nature of your handicap. The Department officials will also be able to put you in touch with the West Virginia Department of Public Assistance.

I hope that through one or both of these programs you may become better able to meet your financial problems.

Sincerely,

Mr. Adron Chaney
Ranger
West Virginia

Dear Mrs. Daniel:

I am sorry that you have been unable to secure other employment since the termination of your employment in Cedartown.

From what you write, it appears that you may be eligible for unemployment insurance as a result of your previous employment with the Cedartown yarn mill. If you have not already done so, it would seem advisable that you visit your local office of the State Employment Service to apply for this insurance and to seek help in securing new employment.

The Department of Labor is calling your situation to the attention of the Georgia Employment Security Agency so that all possible help may be given you and your friends in your efforts to locate employment.

Sincerely,

U.S. Department of Labor Library

Mrs. Dorrie Daniel
206 Jackson Street
Cedartown, Georgia

Dear Mr. Baxter:

I am sorry to hear you are experiencing difficulty in locating new employment in your city.

The Department of Labor is calling your situation to the attention of the Michigan Employment Security Commission so that all possible help can be given you in finding employment. I suggest that you immediately visit the nearest local office of that agency in Detroit and provide it with the same information contained in your letter to me. I am confident that they will make every effort to secure immediate employment for you.

Sincerely,



Mr. M. W. Baxter
7118 South Street
Detroit 17, Michigan

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 21, 1957.

Dear Jill:

You have presented to me a different kind of problem -- one that, I am afraid, would quite mistakenly place me in the middle of a family disagreement.

If I may venture to advise you, I would suggest that you have a little conversation with yourself to discover the reasons why you are getting these spankings. Possibly you have your hand in the cookie jar too often or are careless about keeping your room neat. Whatever the reason, I believe that the best place to begin putting a stop to these unpleasant experiences is to avoid those things that little girls should not do. I am quite certain that in this way the spankings will be fewer and you will have just as much fun as you are having now.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Jill Steinberg

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 21, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Following is an item in my staff notes of today.

> "Sarasin Views on SEATO. SEATO's first Secretary General, Pote Sarasin, has been struck with the intensity of the effort in the treaty area to set Asians against the US and the West. He believes it cannot be countered merely by attacking Communist policies. People must be shown the tangible benefits of the free way of life and the advantages of cooperation in other than military fields. Sarasin feels that the Asian members individually and together must develop SEATO-labeled projects primarily with their own resources and then invite Western members to make supplementary contributions."

This is the kind of thing where the People-to-People program would be very helpful as a supplement to what the Secretary General recommends.

I wonder how effective our USIA is in that region.

Eisenhower Library

Presumably our Assistant Secretaries of State are the best informed individuals we have on this type of thing, each with respect to his own area. Does each of these men keep close contact with the USIA and does he influence that organization in the kind of effort it should undertake in the locality?

cc - General Goodpaster

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 20, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Monninger:

I have read your letter of September sixteenth with the greatest of interest.

As you may, or may not, know, I have devoted a large portion of my time and effort while in my present office to combatting the trend toward inflation and further cheapening of the dollar. I rarely miss an opportunity to call attention to this great danger and to urge that all portions of our society help in stopping the inflationary spiral.

With respect to the loss in value of the dollar between the middle of the second World War and this moment, we have succeeded in the past five years in slowing up the rate at which this deteriorating was occurring. The cost of living has gone up something between five and six percent during these five years, whereas during the years preceding it had gone up, with one or two brief interruptions, at about seven percent per year.

Your letter poses some searching questions which I am referring to the financial experts in the Administration so that nothing you say may be overlooked. It is possible that some one of these individuals may decide to write you further about the matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Library of Congress

Mr. Oscar E. Monninger,
646 N. W. 43rd Street,
Miami, Florida.

PERSONAL

cc - The Secretary of the Treasury
Hon. Raymond Saulnier
Hon. Gabriel Hauge

Miami, Florida
September 16, 1957.

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of The United States
The White House
Washington D. C.



Dear President Eisenhower:

It has been brought to my attention, that a strategy board to combat inflation has been appointed to meet with you from time to time to review the financial aspects of the nation's economy.

I assume that one of the functions of this board will be to gather facts concerning the economic life of different segments of our citizenry, and I thought that you and the board might be interested in some such facts as they have affected me an elder retired citizen.

During the 2nd world war when our country's security was threatened and patriotic citizens were urged to invest in United States Government Bonds, I received a considerable inheritance all of which I invested in United States Treasury Bonds. Today every dollar I invested in my government then is worth about forty seven cents, and my inheritance has dwindled to less than half its value when I answered my country's need.

Recently during the long illness and death of my wife, I was compelled to sell several thousand dollars worth of these bonds and aside from the greatly reduced purchasing power of this inheritance I had to sell at a further loss of about $10.00 per hundred because of the terribly low market price. They are even lower now. Other patriotic citizens have I'm sure had similar losses and one wonders what the attitude of these people will be if our country is faced with another emergency.

In 1939 as a teacher in the public schools of Florida I joined our Teachers' Retirement System when it was established, and through the years have looked forward to receiving a monthly payment sufficient for my needs in old age. I carried out my part of the contract and the Teachers' Retirement System has carried out its part of the contract but because of the devaluation of the dollar I have less than half the buying power which I felt I needed in my old age. The Social Security System has made adjustments to partly compensate for the devalued dollar but those of us who are on a fixed income have no alternative and are compelled to eke out our existance with our reduced buying power. What a calamity for many of our elder citizens. Business and labor can make adjustments through their prices and wages but there has been no relief for the fixed income group.

Recently there has been talk of tax reductions with the thought

that the economic pump might need to be primed. If this is necessary and the government has any money to spare for tax reduction wouldn't it be fair to give such reduction to the fixed income elder citizens first, and couldn't the devalued buying power of these citizens be augmented as a first step in priming the economic pump? Also should not the value of United States Securities be stabilized to recreate confidence in the patriotic citizens of our country? United States Securities have always been considered gilt edge investments but they don't seem to be anymore. Under present conditions even if we invest in United States Savings bonds we do not know what their buying power will be in the future, especially if the inflation spiral continues. The continued devaluation of the dollar dissuades people from saving and helps the inflation spiral merrily on its way.

My dear President, it is because I believe that conditions similar to those of my experience exist in a large segment of our population, and because I consider these matters vital to the healthful life of our nation that I have addressed this letter directly to you.

With best wishes for your good health and continued success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Oscar E. Monninger
646 N. W. 43rd Street
Miami 37, Florida.

DAY LETTER

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 20, 1957

Mr. Henry Ford, II
Ford Motor Company
3000 Schaefer Road
Dearborn, Michigan

Dear Henry: I wonder whether it would be at all convenient for you to drop in here at the Naval Base at Newport for a round of golf about the middle of next week. I should like to talk to you again about People to People, Inc., an organization in which I am vitally interested. Since it is a conversation rather than a briefing that I have in mind, I think the golf course would be a good place to have the chat.

If this should not be convenient for you, please let me know and I shall try to talk to you on the telephone.

With warm regard.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Eisenhower Library

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 20, 1957.

Dear Milton:

Thank you very much for your fine letter about methods for informing the public on certain issues. I like the idea and shall make some move to put it into effect. It is particularly appealing to me because its result will be to encourage individuals, other than myself, to get on the speech platform and become one of the "instructors."

With all the best,

As ever,

Eisenhower Library
Johns Hopkins

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 20, 1957.

Dear Bob:

The best thing that I note about your experiment with the three issues of different time lengths at four percent is that all were so substantially over-subscribed. It would appear that in our next offering we might shave our interest somewhat, particularly on the 12 year issues. It would be a wonderful thing if we could begin to do a little shaving instead of boosting.

I am glad you sent me the memorandum about the workings of our monetary and credit system, and I shall study it carefully.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 20, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR PYLE

I return herewith the preliminary report from the Council on Youth Fitness. The only recommendation I find in it is for me to make a speech. I have no objection to making a television talk, providing a rough text is worked up that strikes me as making sense and carries real appeal to children and grown-ups alike. However, I am worried that this is the only recommendation in the paper. I find evidence that the Council is keeping up contacts with certain established organizations, but what I should like to know is "who else is making speeches." What are we doing to get thousands of people really stirred up about the subject and working on it every day?

What I am getting at is that my talk should not be in a vacuum -- sort of a one shot affair that people listen to more or less impatiently and then go back to their daily routines. I should like to be able to refer to school boards, city councils, mayors and governors and various associations that are really doing something about this serious matter.

When I return to Washington I should like to talk to you at your convenience about the whole thing.

D.D.E.

Newport, Rhode Island
September 19, 1957

~~SECRET~~

Dear Mr. Martin:

The role of money, of credit, and of the entire financial system in the event of a massive attack on our country remains an unresolved question.

Reports of Operation Alert 1957 revealed two quite different views. One view emphasized the enormous destruction that would result from such an attack; it suggested that functioning of the economic system as we know it -- buying and selling through the use of money -- would no longer be possible. According to this view major reliance for survival and victory would have to be placed on compulsory measures. The other view held that, though marginal areas would be badly shattered (in some target areas there would, of course, be complete destruction and disruption), the surest means for getting back on our knees and finally on our feet would be to patch together for productive activity the many surviving fragments of the economic system in the areas that escaped destruction. This view recognized the need for imposition of government controls but emphasized the contribution which our money and credit system could make in promoting private and individual efforts at salvage and recovery. It also emphasized the extent to which recovery efforts might be paralyzed if the financial system were prostrate.

The need for answers to the basic and related questions involved seems to me so compelling that I should like to have a small committee consider them and prepare a report designed to furnish a guide for future policy determination and action. I am happy to know of your willingness to take part in this work, and accordingly appoint you to the committee and designate you as chairman. In addition to yourself, I am appointing to the committee Mr. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Brundage, Director of the Bureau of the Budget; Dr. Saulnier, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Mr. Gray, Director of the

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~~SECRET~~

Office of Defense Mobilization; Mr. Hoegh, Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

Among the specific questions the committee should consider are: What kind of advance plans can and should the Federal Government make for economic and financial postattack mobilization, including plans that would support effective local responses to the emergency? Which, if any, of these should be explained to the public in advance of an attack? More specifically, to what extent would assurances by the Federal Government for sharing of losses resulting from enemy action be necessary?

In the committee's consideration of the questions before it, I trust that full account will be taken of their many ramifications into other sectors of defense mobilization planning.

I am reluctant to ask for a report by a specific date, but I hope that the committee will submit its conclusions as promptly as possible.

Sincerely,

The Honorable William McC. Martin, Jr.
Chairman
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 19, 1957.

Dear Mr. Ford:

Many thanks for your letter regarding my action on the bill to expand the program of direct home loans for veterans. I greatly appreciate your interest in writing on behalf of the veterans in Sheridan and other small cities in Arkansas.

In announcing my decision, I pointed out that approximately $700 million has already been disbursed in direct loans to veterans in rural areas and small towns. As your letter indicates, that program has been of material aid in providing an opportunity for veterans outside of urben centers to obtain home purchase financing.

At the present time, however, the interest rate on guaranteed loans from private lenders is being held at the uneconomically low rate of 4-1/2 percent because the Congress has declined to make the needed adjustment in the governing statutes. As a result, the large majority of veterans who live in metropolitan centers are precluded from obtaining assistance through the home financing programs of the Veterans Administration. To make direct government loans available to some veterans while loans are not available to others through either public or private channels would be an obvious inequity. Furthermore, the program would have a serious inflationary effect at a time when government must use every means within its power to help prevent increases in the cost of things people buy.

The Housing Act of 1957, which I recently approved, now permits private lenders to make loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration to all citizens on downpayment and maturity terms that are close to those on which veterans' loans have previously been available. You will also be interested to know that the Federal Housing Administration is taking several

steps designed to extend their activities into smaller communities, so that veterans and nonveterans alike may obtain insured loans on more favorable terms.

Reaching decisions in matters such as these, affecting so intimately the lives of millions of our people, is not always easy. The issue is hardly ever cast in terms of black and white. I do earnestly believe, however, that the disapproval of the one bill and the approval of the other will prove to be in the best interests of my fellow veterans and of the country as a whole. It was in that spirit that I acted as I did.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Joseph B. Ford, Jr.,
President,
The Junior Chamber of Commerce,
Sheridan, Arkansas.

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4. Letter	DDE to Samuel Rosen (2 pgs) (remains closed per RR 78-24; DJH - 10/18/78)	9/13/57	C
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6. Letter	Yvonne Patterson to Mrs Brickerman (1 pg) (remains closed per RR 78-24; DJH - 10/18/78)	8/27/57	C
~~7. Letter~~	~~DDE to George Widener (1 pg) (remains closed per RR 78-24; DJH - 10/18/78)~~ opened for Rev, RS, 4/19/84	~~9/10/57~~	~~C~~
~~8 Letter~~	~~DDE to Sherman Adams (1 pg) (remains closed per RR 78-24; DJH - 10/18/78)~~ (opened per RR 81-23; NLS-8/27/81	~~9/3/57~~	~~C~~

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Newport, Rhode Island,
September 17, 1957.

Dear Mr. Sligh:

It was thoughtful of you to send your telegram regarding my disapproval of the pay bills.

As I stated in my meesage at the time, I did not feel that considerations of equity were sufficiently compelling to approve bills that by their very nature violated sound principles of employee compensation and that placed Government in the position of adding upward pressure to prices at a time when it is seeking responsible, long-range thinking from labor and management with respect to wage-cost-price matters.

There is a great deal of adult education needed in America on these subjects if we are to keep our prosperity by keeping it healthy.

Sincerely,



Mr. Charles R. Sligh, Jr.,
Executive Vice President,
National Association of Manufacturers,
14 West 49th Street,
New York, New York.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sept 14, 1957 ?

Dear Mrs. Lee:

I want to thank you for your letter of September thirteenth expressing the continuing support of the League of Women Voters for a forward-looking program to expand world trade.

I deeply appreciate this expression of interest in and support of the reciprocal trade agreements program, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Organization for Trade Cooperation. Your efforts in building public support for the extension of the Trade Agreements Act in 1955 are well known in the Administration, and the results you helped achieve in that endeavor were heartening.

There can be no doubt that the reciprocal trade agreements program has contributed substantially to the development of an expanding and healthy world trade under the leadership of this country. This trade has strengthened the American economy and the economies of the free world and has brought these nations closer together. I am convinced that our trade legislation must be continued without crippling amendments.

The Executive Branch is now working out the details of the trade program to be presented to the Congress early in the next session. We share your hope that our citizens will overwhelmingly and actively support the proposed measures and that such support will be registered with the Congress. This will require a widespread recognition of the importance of an expanding world trade to the best interests of the people of the United States. The League of Women Voters can play an important role in this effort.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Mrs. John G. Lee
President
League of Women Voters
1026 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 14, 1957.



Dear Mrs. Hasley:

I am complimented that you should write to me about the problem of inflation which is troubling you so much, and I only wish I could write you as fully on the subject as I should like.

But within the limits prescribed by a letter I can at least make one or two points. The first, and the most important is that I am convinced that the future for your children will present even greater opportunities than I had, or you and your husband had. Never forget that America has not only successfully surmounted every crisis and period of discouragement, but her people have invariably gone forward to enjoy a better and fuller life spiritually, intellectually and materially.

The problem of inflation troubles me just as it does you. I need not go into the causes that have brought it about. But I do want to mention that we had a very marked period of inflation immediately after World War II, with only one or two brief interruptions, when the cost of living went up at the rate of over seven per cent a year. Beginning in 1952, this process was slowed sharply, and in the past five years, the total rise has been something between five and six per cent for the entire period. (Most of this rise has been in the last year and a half). The present Administration is concerned about the situation and is doing everything possible to stop the trend, without bringing upon us serious consequences in other directions.

Every agency of the Federal government is striving to bring the spiral to a halt and thereafter to keep it under watchful control. But all history shows that it is not easy. We want our workmen to earn more. But whenever they obtain a pay raise that is in excess of the increased efficiency of the workmen then we have another inflationary force.

The main point that I would like to leave with you is that every appointee of the Federal government, to the best of my knowledge, is intimately concerned with this problem; certainly it occupies a good part of my hours, even on what is called a "vacation" period.

We in America do not have perfection, but all of us do have an opportunity to help bring this great country a little nearer to the perfection that all humans seek. I am, as I said before, firmly convinced that your children will find the world a better place in which to live.

Thank you again for writing. By this answer I hope, at the very least, that I have assured you that the problems which trouble you so much are matters constantly on my mind, and that I do understand how the rising cost of living troubles you.

With best wishes to you and your family,

Sincerely,



Mrs. Raymond G. Hasley,
2404 Forest Drive,
Pittsburgh 35, Pennsylvania.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 14, 1957.

Dearest Kate:

The other morning I experienced a feeling of dismay when Mamie told me you had heard nothing at all from me after Everett's death. Early on Friday morning a week ago I sat down and wrote a longhand telegram to you, which I of course assumed had been delivered.

Because I have been myself fairly well run down with preoccupations of many sorts, I did not feel up to returning to Washington for the funeral itself. In this circumstance I called Johnnie to ask him to serve as my personal representative, and having heard indirectly that you would like him to act as a pallbearer, I asked him to please accept that invitation. In addition I informed him that if he needed any official orders to be excused from his office for the day, I would be glad to take care of the matter.

I am sure I do not need to tell you how truly saddened I am by the passing of one of my oldest and best Army friends. Although I did not know him well when he was my instructor at Leavenworth in 1925, from the time I met him, when we were both students at the War College in 1928, I developed for him not only a great admiration and respect, but a very deep affection. As you know, he served with me all through the European campaign of World War II and he did so with distinction and with complete dedication to his duty and to his country. So you can understand I feel exactly as if I had lost one of my own family.

In the same way I am sure you understand how deep is the sympathy Mamie and I feel for you in your great personal loss. Our prayers and our thoughts are with you constantly.

With much love,

Devotedly,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mrs. Everett Hughes,
The Westchester,
4000 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

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For further information,
see entry 3-6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 13, 1957.

Dear Harry:

I have reviewed my fall schedule, including the chores that are not yet actually on the calendar but which I feel I must perform. The load is formidable and I simply cannot add further to it. While I think there is logic in your contention that the International Industrial Development Conference would provide a splendid audience for a particular type of talk, I am completely convinced that my principal job is to try to help Americans understand the international situation we face, rather than to couch a talk in such terms as to make it suitable for an international audience. This conviction, coupled with the fact that the distance to San Francisco is such as to require more travel time than I will feel I can spare at the moment, compels me to adhere to my position that I cannot accept your invitation.

Of course, I do not have to tell you that I do not lightly send you this kind of an answer. Both because of the special friendship I feel for you and my admiration for the job you have done in getting together such a significant group, I truly regret my inability to be with you.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Library

Mr. Henry R. Luce,
Time Incorporated,
9 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 13, 1957.

Dear Joan and Pat:

I am more than grateful to you for your heart-warming letter. All too frequently it seems to me that the only mail that comes to my desk either presents problems that defy solution or reflects great discontent on the part of the writer. It is refreshing and encouraging to read an understanding and, if I may say so, "fan" note such as the two of you wrote to me. I shall remember your words.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in warm appreciation of your generous comments, and in best wishes to you and Pat.

Sincerely,

Miss Joan M. Litchfield,
Room 543,
1060 Morewood Avenue,
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 12, 1957.

Dear Mr. Landes:

Your recent letter is most interesting. I completely agree with you in your argument that our greatest asset in providing for our national security is the inner security that comes to citizens through a comprehension of today's problems and a feeling of confidence in grappling with them. This means education.

Nevertheless, your letter does not get to the heart of the problem involved in correction of the existing situation. Certainly no one in this country wants to "save money" at the expense of the education of our children, but your letter seems to imply that the matter lies exclusively with the Federal government. The fact is that many states are stoutly opposed to any entry of the Federal government into school affairs, maintaining that the final result would be Federal control of education. This, of course, would be a calamity.

While I do not believe that such centralized control would accompany Federal aid that would be confined to emergency construction of the necessary school buildings, yet it is clear that primary responsibility for the schools in our country properly devolves upon local and state authorities.

This Administration will continue to stand for leadership and aid to the states in making good the great school room deficiencies that have resulted -- partially at least -- from national calamities such as two great wars and a great depression. The necessary conditions to such a Federal program are, I think, distribution of Federal funds on the

basis of need and the certainty that the Federal government will withdraw from the field the instant critical construction needs have been met.

But this is not enough. You should look in the first instance to your local school authorities and to your state officials to see that operation, maintenance and support of schools are adequate in every way to copy with the needs of our youngsters. The Federal government's efforts in this line should be largely confined to the field I have suggested above. I believe that in this field the Congress should give generous and prompt authorisation for funds.

I repeat that it is encouraging to read a letter from someone who realizes so fully that in the broader and better education of our young is to be found the source of the increasing greatness of our country.

Sincerely,

Mr. George Landes,
35 South Broadway,
Irvington-on-Hudson,
New York.

VIA AIR MAIL

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 12, 1957.

Dear Mrs. Cummings:

Thank you for your note. It is highly gratifying to me to hear from people, such as yourself, who concern themselves seriously with some of the problems that trouble the members of the Administration so badly.

I am intrigued with your idea that we might provide pensions for millions of Americans and at the same time reduce our national debt. I am sending a copy of your letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Robert B. Anderson, with the request that he answer you directly.

With best wishes to you and Mr. Cummings, and much appreciation of the generous comments you make concerning the efforts of the Administration over the past four and a half years.

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Robert Cummings,
1060 Laurel Way,
Beverly Hills, California.

cc - Secretary of the Treasury

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 12, 1957.

Dear Dr. Cross:

Thank you very much for your interesting letter concerning "equal rights for women." The statistics you give are enlightening and your arguments seem perfectly logical.

As I have so often stated, I steadfastly favor the principle that women workers should have equal rights with men. I sincerely hope that this equality can be accomplished without unnecessary delay.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Dr. Nancy J. Cross, Ph.D.,
Box 2452,
Stanford, California.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 12, 1957.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. East:

I remember well our pleasant association with you and Mrs. East at Columbia. Consequently, I read your letter with more than usual interest.

While agreeing fully with some of the comments made in it, I am likewise of the opinion that in certain instances misunderstanding lies behind the criticisms you make.

Eisenhower Library

First of all, you speak disparagingly of "modern Republicanism." It seems to me that anyone who is willing to come face to face with the problems of today -- rather than to lose himself in contemplation of those that beset the country a century ago -- is a "modern", whether or not he calls himself Republican, Democrat or Independent. I personally have defined a "modern Republican" as anyone who supports the national platform of 1956. That platform was adopted unanimously by the Republican National Convention. If that Convention was not representative of the rank and file of Republicans, of which you speak, then I do not know how you would get a truly representative body of Republicans together.

I have time and again publicly pointed out that Republicans are conservative, citing as specific examples our adherance to sound fiscal policies, including a balanced budget, with payments on the national debt, and above all, opposition to the continuous trend toward centralization of power in Washington.

Deficit spending and centralization are the hallmarks of the New and Fair Deals.

On the other hand, government cannot refuse to grapple with the great problems that have been brought about by a high degree of industrialization in this country, the disappearance of the free lands that provided a reserve for unemployed workers in the last half of the 19th century, and the extraordinary financial burdens placed upon us these days by the existence of the Communist threat centered in Moscow. Clearly the programs of 1900 are not sufficient to meet the needs of this day.

We must stick to conservative principles, but we cannot be ante-diluvian.

With regard to your criticisms of Governor Stassen, I have nothing to say. He has been a controversial figure; many people admire him while many dislike him intensely. Of course he is not actually what either his ardent friends or his ardent enemies picture him, but he is an assiduous worker and he is devoted to the whole purpose of disarmament. As an aside I might remark that some progress must be achieved along this line within the proximate future or there will be very bad effects upon our economy resulting from the amounts we will have to spend for "security."

As far as the Girard case is concerned, I feel sure you have not read the treaties to which you refer. When I felt compelled -- very sadly I might remark -- to leave Columbia and my pleasant associations there to go back to Europe to lead the effort toward a combined military security for Western Europe, I was up against the problem of how to handle the question of offenses committee by our soldiers on foreign soil. In certain instances we believe that forward air bases in these areas are absolutely essential for our defense and we have sought for and obtained permission to keep our servicemen in those areas.

Here I might remark that both in peace and in war I have been responsible, in foreign countries, for seeing that the young Americans under my command receive fair and just treatment. I do not believe I should, by implication, be accused of failing to recognize and defend their rights as American soldiers.

When one of these soldiers commits an offense <u>which is not in line of duty</u>, the question becomes one as to what authority should take jurisdiction over him.

Let us reverse the circumstances for a moment. In this country we train numbers of foreign troops. Suppose one of these men while on leave in your community should burn your house. Would you be willing to send him back for trial to a group of officers of his own nationality at the base where he may be in training?

The only thing that made the Girard case particularly difficult was the determination of whether his act was committed in line of duty. Every country in which we have troops gives us a very great measure of leeway in these matters -- far more than I think we would be willing to give in like circumstances.

It may be argued that we are helping to provide security for those nations, but in some cases at least they feel that we are making of them targets which they otherwise might not be. I am sure if you reflect more on this particular point you will come to understand that these treaties give our soldiers the maximum protection that we could possibly expect.

I have nothing to say about your criticism of Mr. Dulles, except to observe that some of the problems that we encounter in the foreign field change their complexion almost from day to day. By and large he is by far the best qualified man in the nation to serve as our Secretary of State. He is courageous, steadfast and is the best informed and wisest man in the foreign field I have ever met, even though I am ready to admit that he and I may, and do, make mistakes in this field as well as in others.

As for foreign aid "getting completely out of the bounds of reason", may I point out that since I have been in the White House we have reduced this appropriation more than fifty per cent. Moreover, we have clearly defined its purpose and have placed it upon a much more business-like basis than ever before.

You say many of the voters believe that the late Senator McCarthy was unfairly treated by members of the Administration. So far as I am concerned, this statement is somewhat mystifying. Senator McCarthy, time and again, expressed very adverse views with respect to me. In spite of such provocations, never once in public did I mention his name. It would interest me to know just what you would suggest under the circumstances.

You mention another personality in Paul Hoffman. You say he has a reputation as a "do-gooder" with other people's money. When he -- a Republican -- was called upon by the Truman Administration to administer the Marshall Plan (a plan which unquestionably saved all Western Europe from Communism) it was estimated that something like seventeen billion dollars would be required for the total project. He completed and terminated it at a total cost of something around thirteen billion, a fact for which he has never received any public credit of which I am aware. He often differs with others in the Republican Party, including me, but I personally believe he is honest in his convictions, and he does think that a little bit of self-criticism is sometimes as important as criticizing others.

I repeat that I value your letter as I do your friendship, but I do hope that you will reflect on some of the points I have raised. I should have liked, of course, to answer your letter fully; but this is impossible.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. East,

Sincerely.

Mr. Bion R. East, D. D. S.,
1101 Prospect Avenue,
Plainfield, New Jersey.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Personal

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 11, 1957.

Dear Mr. Crawford:

Thank you for your amusing letter about a very serious subject. I am grateful to you for taking the trouble to write -- and I particularly appreciate your kind comments about John and the members of his West Point Class.

May I observe, however, that while you did a good "staff" job of posing the problem, you did not complete your work to the point of attaching "conclusions" and "recommendations." Without question the things you say are true, yet can you imagine what would be the result of trying to provide everywhere a generous supply of easy money? Inevitably there would be a very definite effect on the inflationary trends that are already at work.

I point this out merely to say that there are no easy answers. As one man put it, "It is sometimes as difficult to learn to live with prosperity as it is to live with adversity."

In any event, I assure you of my appreciation of your letter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. J. H. Crawford,
President,
Crawford and Company,
135 Walton Street, N. W.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 10, 1957.

Dear Commander Grieve:

From Captain Aurand I learn that you supervised the decoration of the house and office at Newport which have become the "Newport White House". I can't tell you how much Mrs. Eisenhower and I appreciate the fine job that you did. We are most contented and comfortable in the quarters; I enjoy also the pleasant surroundings made possible under your direction for my office.

With many thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,



Commander Harold W. Grieve, USNR,
6724 Beverly Boulevard,
Los Angeles 36, California.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 12, 1957.

Dear Mr. Little:

I am much interested in your letter of September fourth, but even after reading it carefully I am not quite clear as to your diagnosis of the reasons for the defeat of Governor Kohler and the ills of the Republican Party in general.

Eisenhower Library

I do firmly believe that certain columnists have built a feeling in this country that there is a wide chasm between "right-wing" and "left-wing" Republicans. They have exploited this to the maximum; to the point where they have many Republicans behaving as if other Republicans are more to be distrusted than the opposite political party.

Contrary to that artificial conception, I just as strongly believe that on basic doctrines, the majority of Republicans are in unity. Let me just mention briefly two areas. In my opinion all Republicans believe that we should oppose the trend toward centralization of responsibility in the Federal government, with its consequent increasing dependence of every citizen upon the Federal government. Likewise, I believe that all Republicans believe that isolation is not possible for the United States, and in the ways by which we must strive to bind other free nations to us.

To cite another instance in which the difference between Republicans and the controlling element of the Democratic Party is emphasized even more, I refer you to governmental fiscal policies. The Republicans believe that our national debt should not be further increased -- in other words that we should not resort further to deficit financing. We feel that only the gravest kind of national emergency can justify such action.

This we believe because we are against every kind of inflationary pressure. In other words, Republicans are instinctively and by deliberate choice conservative in all fiscal policies.

I think I need not recite here the list of things that have been done under the influence of the controlling element in the Democratic Party to prove that their political philosophy is completely different from that of the Republicans.

In other questions, too, I believe there is great unity between all Republicans.

I cannot go into the other points in your letter as fully as I would like. But I do want to assure you that all Departments of the Administration are constantly aware of the danger of inflation, and our efforts are directed toward stopping inflation as rapidly as possible, without bringing upon us serious consequences in other directions.

I fully agree as to the need for statesmanship on the part of political leaders and business men, and labor leaders as well. Unfortunately such a characteristic seems to be increasingly rare, a fact that I deplore as much as you do.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. William L. Little,
Chairman of the Board,
Bucyrus-Erie Company,
P. O. Box 56,
South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 12, 1957.

Dear Mr. Hollingsworth:

While I personally have no knowledge that any members of the Eisenhower family lived in Whitfield County in Georgia, I much appreciate your taking the trouble to tell me of the discovery you made during your research.

It is entirely possible that the Isenhour family to which you refer is distantly related to my own branch. When the family landed in Philadelphia along about 1740, English efforts to spell the German word resulted in immediate and glaring differences in the name by which different branches of the family became known. On the other hand, it is also possible that because the name itself means roughly "hewer of iron" that some completely independent group may have acquired it as their family name.

I shall take the liberty of sending your letter along to certain individuals who are making a study of my particular branch of the family.

Again my thanks for your thoughtful kindness.

Sincerely,



Mr. Leon S. Hollingsworth,
236 Greenwood Circle,
Decatur, Georgia.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 10, 1957.

Dear Mr. Widener:

On Monday afternoon about four o'clock I discovered that Mrs. Eisenhower felt up to taking a ride. Since she and I both have been wanting to meet such good friends of our good friends, the Humphreys, and knowing that because of the accident to Mrs. Widener's hip she would not be able to come to our quarters here, we promptly decided to take advantage of your recent invitation and drop in at your house for a visit.

We telephoned your home to inquire whether or not this would be convenient, only to discover that the threat of bad weather had sent you back to Philadelphia ahead of time.

We are sorry we missed you, but will look forward to another opportunity -- and better luck -- next time.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. George Widener,
Land Title Building,
Philadelphia 10, Pennsylvania.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 10, 1957.

Dear Mr. Carroll:

Thank you for your interest in the problems of the Post Office Department. The letter you enclose from your local Post Office is entirely correct in asserting that the general public should in every way possible bring their views on this important matter to the attention of their Congressmen and Senators.

The Postmaster General believes, as do I, that the Post Office Department should be operated so far as possible on a self-supporting basis. The Administration was turned down by the Congress, as you know, on our urgent request that rates be increased to make this possible.

Incidentally, I do want to emphasize that the Postmaster General has tirelessly fought for the increase in rates. In addition, he has greatly increased the efficiency of the Department, and he is dedicated to the proposition that the Department shall be run as any well organized business is run. I have the greatest admiration of his efforts.

Again my appreciation of your thoughtfulness in writing.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. M. W. Carroll, Jr.,
The Carroll Company,
1323 Wall Street,
Dallas 2, Texas.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 9, 1957.

Dear Robin and Terrill:

I am complimented that you should write to me for an explanation of the things concerning our country and our government that are troubling your minds. None of the questions you ask can be answered in any single or simple statement. Each is so difficult and so many factors are involved that all citizens, including those that have been elected to governmental office, are sometimes puzzled in the attempt to find a solution that seems completely logical.

In spite of this, there are one or two facts that could well serve as a starting point for our thinking in these matters. Every single generation of Americans has had its own individual problems. Frequently the future has looked dark and discouraging -- even to those young people who, normally, have far more courage and optimism than do their elders. A second fact is that America has not only successfully surmounted every crisis and period of discouragement, but her people have invariably gone forward to enjoy a fuller and better life spiritually, intellectually and materially.

The first thing that I would say, therefore, is that just as courage, fortitude and faith carried our forebears through their trials and difficulties, so will the same characteristics today and tomorrow bring to us solutions that are just and fair.

You are fearful about the depreciating value of the dollar; you correctly observe that unless we are successful in halting this trend, the insurance policies for which we pay today will not, some years later, buy the things and services and conveniences that they would today. The same applies to our pensions, to our savings accounts and to our savings bonds.

Many things combine to cause this cheapening of the dollar -- or, to put it another way, this constant rise in the cost of the things we need for daily living. In general the basic cause is that in recent years we have been trying to do too much too fast in terms of making and building things to sell. When too many Americans have too many plans in the economic field they want to carry out all at once, this creates pressures on resources -- manpower, machines, materiel. In such a situation prices tend to rise.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library Washington, D.C.

The causes are of various kinds. One is the money spent by the government to provide all of the services that our population either needs or demands from the city, the state or the Federal government. Then, today, the Federal government has to spend an enormous amount -- far more than half of all it collects -- for the necessary defense of our country against the great Communist threat that faces all free countries today. Incidentally, it is part of this process of providing for the common security that occasions our expenditures that you hear called "foreign aid." We do not spend this money as charity for others. We spend in the sense of a premium on insurance policies against war, the most costly action in which any nation could indulge. War's cost, moreover, is paid in the lives of our young people, as well as in staggering amounts of money.

Another expenditure that cannot be escaped is the enormous interest we pay on our public debt. This interest must be paid fully and exactly on time, otherwise all of the war bonds in the hands of all of our people would collapse in value.

The rest of the money spent by the Federal government goes in general for the services that our people demand: aid to the states for helping take care of disabled and unemployed; aid to farmers in an effort to help them in the transition from an expanded wartime economy to a more stable peace time condition.

in which they can share more equitably in the national income; pensions and aid for veterans (in the amount of some billions of dollars); aid to all kinds of medical and health research, and many other things. Some of these things could be done by peoples and families for themselves. Or, if not by themselves, then by cities and states, rather than the Federal government. But by action of the Congress, some of these services are pressed upon the Federal government and as long as the people seem to think this is the best way to do it, then the price must be paid. I have been carrying on an effort to get more people to understand that more things can be done locally and with more efficiency by private citizens groups themselves. To that end I have set up a Federal-State Commission, to consider problems such as these.

Another cause of inflation is the rising cost of services. That is, if every workman gets higher wages for his services in excess of his increased efficiency, his employer is confronted with the need to raise the price of the things he sells. Consequently the dollar buys less and so we say it has been cheapened.

There are so many additional causes for rising prices or a cheapening dollar that eminent scholars and scientists have written whole books to describe them. More than this, some of these eminent scholars disagree with others, so that again we say that there just is no easy answer to the whole thing.

Nevertheless, there has been real progress made in recent years in slowing up this cheapening process. Usually the one or two decades immediately following the close of a great war have been an era in the effort of rising prices and cheapening money. In any event, right after World War II

we had a very marked period of this kind and for some years, with only one or two brief interruptions, the cost of living went up at the rate of over seven percent a year. Beginning in 1952, this process was slowed up sharply, and in the past five years, the total rise has been something between five and six percent for the entire period. In the past year and a half, we have seen most of this increase.

Library

But your parents are correct in saying that we should strive -- all of us -- to keep a sound dollar. By this I mean to stop the inflation as rapidly as possible, without bringing upon us serious consequences in other directions, and thereafter to keep it under watchful control.

Every agency of the Federal government is striving to do this. But all history shows that it is not easy. We want our workmen to earn more. But whenever they obtain a pay raise that is in excess of the increased efficiency of the workmen then, as I pointed out before, we have another inflationary force.

And so it goes throughout our entire industry.

This letter is admittedly rather rambling, and you will realize that I have little opportunity either to reduce its length or make it more exact in its explanation. But I put these things down so that you will realise also that I do have some understanding of and do deplore the things that are bothering your minds today. And I repeat that all of us must do our best to stop the process.

Now -- having said all this, I believe that America will remain free and that she will remain great; that you will have an opportunity to go to school, to fit yourselves for any careers of your own choosing; and that when you grow up you will be able to obtain and pay for a farm out of your earnings.

Again I would call attention to our history and the number of people of no great means who have gone to school and later achieved the top of their professions. In the section of Kansas from which I came, there were very few boys and girls who ever went to college who did not have to work outside of hours, while in school, in order to help defray their own expenses. Parents in that region, in those days, simply could not entirely pay their children's way through school. Three of my own brothers earned almost every cent of the money it cost them to obtain college degrees and all three graduated high in their classes.

So don't be discouraged about America. We do not have perfection, but the great opportunity that lies in front of each of us is to help bring this great and good country a little nearer to the perfection that all humans seek.

With best wishes to you both and to your parents.

Sincerely,

Robin and Terrill Scatena,
430 South Bristol Avenue,
Los Angeles 49,
California.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 9, 1957.

Dear Jack:

Thank you for the compliment you pay me in writing about some of the things that are troubling you.

In the first place, I am sure you realize that I have, all my adult life, argued for an adequate defensive structure for our nation. The funds we spend for defense represent our insurance against another war -- a war that would cost staggering amounts in lives and in money. Nevertheless, the money we spend for this purpose is more than half of our national budget. It is a burden for our people that must be carefully watched to insure maximum return for every dollar we use. To spend more than is necessary can have serious consequences for us all. As of this moment I believe our program is well suited to the world situation. This statement, of course, assumes the continuance of our aid in helping friendly nations maintain support bases and forces in other lands. If this were not so, we would have to spend many billions more in direct expenditures.

As you know by now, I vetoed the postal pay raise -- though it is not quite accurate to imply, as you did, that money saved in that way could be used for additional defense forces.

But I do congratulate you on the intelligent interest you take in the affairs of our nation; I hope you will always continue to do so.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jack F. Lane, Jr.,

Army Chemical Center,

Maryland.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 9, 1957.

Dear Mr. Branch:

I am always delighted to hear from a former comrade-in-arms, and your letter of August twenty-eighth particularly touched me. I remember, of course, that day in Rheims (although I had forgotten completely what I said at the time).

By now, of course, you will know that I found it necessary to veto the postal pay raise bill. I can only hope that you and your fellow workers who do such a splendid job in the Postal Service will understand that I had no choice but to take the action I did. (Since you may have missed the statement I issued, I am enclosing a copy).

The Administration has made every effort, and will continue to do so, to curb rising prices. As a matter of interest, I might say that while the cost of living has risen about five percent in the last five years; by constrast it rose some six or seven percent <u>each year</u> in the years immediately after World War II (with one or two brief interruptions to this pattern). The increase in postal salaries voted by the Congress would inevitably have given impetus to that vicious and dangerous spiral.

There is one other side of the question that I would like to mention. The Postmaster General believes, as do I, that the Post Office Department should be operated in the main as a self-supporting business. We fought hard to get an increase in postal rates that would in large measure make this possible, and would give justification for a proper pay raise. That raise in rates the Congress denied; yet, because of political expediency, the Congress voted a raise in salaries. To me that was an illogical

and foolhardy action, and consequently my only recourse -- in the best interests of all our people -- was to veto the bill.

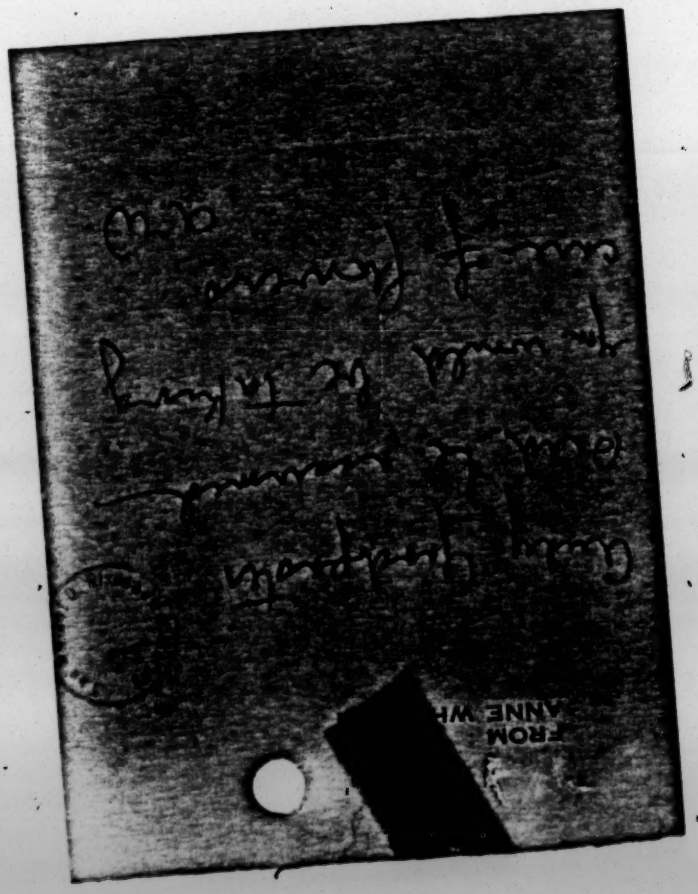
All this, of course, is difficult to understand when your home, your family, your conveniences and your comforts are concerned. But I pray that you will look at the problem from the broad viewpoint and realize what consequences to all of us might have resulted from approval of the bill.

Once again let me thank you for your fine letter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. James L. Branch,
Post Office Clerk,
North Little Rock,
Arkansas.


FROM
ANNE WH

September 7, 1957

The Honorable Joseph Martin
North Attleboro
Massachusetts

I am greatly distressed to learn of the passing of your mother. There is very little I can say that can possibly console you, but I do want you to know that you are in my thoughts and prayers.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in deepest sympathy to you.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Cleared by Mr. Stephens with the President 9/7/57.

Funeral of Speaker Martin's Mother

10:00 am Tuesday -- St. Mary's Church
North Attleboro, Massachusetts

Mr. Martin's residence address is:
54 Grove Street
North Attleboro, Massachusetts

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 7, 1957.

Dear Mr. Supplee:

I am glad to have your letter of August thirtieth recalling your visit with our late friend Thomas J. Watson. He was a great American and intensely concerned with the problems confronting our country.

Some of the questions and comments in your letter dismay me as much as the situations provoking them apparently dismay you.

With respect to civil rights let me say plainly that my position is simply that of being faithful to my oath to support and uphold the Constitution of the United States. A President of all the people must defend the rights of all citizens, most especially he must do all he rightfully can to make sure that the basic right to vote is not denied any citizen entitled to it.

You speak of the giving of billions to undeserving and unappreciative foreigners. I take it you are referring here to our Mutual Security program. I say to you quite frankly that in my opinion there are no more important dollars in our Federal budget than the dollars for Mutual Security. Of all the issues before the American people none approaches in significance the keeping of the peace and the preventing of the nuclear holocaust of World War III. Should that unspeakable disaster befall us, nothing else would matter much. Our Mutual Security program is not based on giving anything to those who are deserving or who are appreciative; it is based rather on the simple proposition that, in the event of an emergency, it is better to have the majority of the world's population and resources on our side rather than on the side of the Communists. That this program has been successful is evidenced by the fact that the Russians have turned away from trying to win their objectives by military aggression and have sought to imitate our own efforts in the field of economic assistance in various countries throughout the world.

Finally you speak of the problem of high prices. As I said in my most recent press conference, that is the central internal problem we face. It has many causes. We must do all we can to alleviate these causes. We must continue to overbalance the Federal budget

and hold down government spending to the minimum consistent with defense requirements. We must continue to pursue sound monetary policies so that undue credit expansion does not stoke the fires of inflation. We must, as consumers, exercise judgment in the prices we are willing to pay for postponable items in our personal budgets. We must impress upon the leaders of labor and management the significance of carrying out their wage negotiations with a mind toward the interest of the whole nation in price stability. We must work toward the day when we can reduce the high level of taxes which in many ways have contributed to inflation. All these avenues of action daily engage the energy and attention of this Administration.

I appreciate very much your expression of support of me and this Administration. I hope this letter will help to make clear the basis of some of the views I hold which have given rise to the questions you raise.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Cochran Supplee,
151 William Street,
New York, New York.

GHauge/gr/mah

13 year old negro girl

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 7, 1957.

Dear Carol:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter. America will never tolerate the things you fear, though I admit that we do have many imperfections in our society. But the important thing to remember is that we are making progress toward their correction and that progress, to be lasting, must be steady and sometimes painfully slow.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Miss Carol Beane,
2222 Crocher,
Flint 3, Michigan.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 7, 1957.

Dear Mrs. Swinson:

Thank you for your letter. I sympathize fully with your desire to have better equipment in your classrooms.

Some of the difficulties have arisen out of conditions that were national in scope. By this I mean that two wars and the great depression of the early thirties interfered materially with the proper construction and equipping of our schools. I have urged the Congress to help correct these deficiencies -- limiting Federal participation to what might be called emergency construction of the necessary buildings.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

But the problem is not one that lies exclusively with the Federal government, as you know. Indeed some states are stoutly opposed to any entry of the Federal government into school affairs, maintaining that the final result would be Federal control of education. At any rate, primary responsibility for the schools of our country has traditionally and properly devolved upon the local and state authorities. Only under unusual or special circumstances has the Federal government had any function in this field.

However, I think you over-simplify the question when you imply that it is a matter of using funds for schools and equipment in our country versus schools that might be built with mutual aid funds in foreign countries. One of the paramount problems today is to insure the security of our country, and to have available the defense we must have against the great Communist threat that faces all free countries in the world today. We do not spend the money that is called "foreign aid" as charity; we spend it to provide one of the necessary

insurances against war, the most costly action in which any nation could indulge. There is an important by-product, too. If we can help raise the standards of education and living of the people in the so-called under-developed countries and make of them staunch friends and defenders of the free way of life, then we have -- cheaply -- helped ourselves.

I suggest that you constantly bring to the attention of your local school board, your local municipal officers, your State Congressmen and Senators, the situation that so much and so rightly troubles you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Clara Swinson,
Route #1,
Bremen, Georgia.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 6, 1957
9:00 A.M.

Mrs. Everett S. Hughes
The Westchester
4000 Cathedral Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Kate:

Mamie and I grieve with you and trust that despite the miles that separate us you will know that our constant thoughts and prayers are yours. The devotion and friendship that the four of us have shared for so many years and under so many circumstances are so great and durable that Everett's death is, to us, like losing a member of our own family.

He was one of the Army's finest in character and in professional attainment. He gave his country the utmost in dedication and service.

We send our profound sympathy to you, a sentiment in which we are joined by all who had the great privilege of his friendship.

Love from

Mamie and Ike

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 4, 1957.

Dear Kenneth:

You questioned the breadth of the legal experience of Mr. Justice Harlan at the time he was appointed to the Supreme Court. I have had the briefest kind of an extract made from the record on file in our office and send you a copy herewith.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall,
100 Broadway,
New York, New York.

September 3, 1957.

Dear Sherm:

For a variety of reasons I think that our plan for visiting Parmachenee Lake late in September should be most tentative and subject to almost instant cancellation.

In the first place, I am told that with the advancing season many of the hotels, inns and so on are closed and that accomodations for secret service and press would be hard to get. On top of this, I also understand that it would be difficult to install the necessary communication lines.

Finally, Mrs. Ike is not returning to a feeling of health and vigor, even though her doctors say that medically she is doing splendidly, as rapidly as she had expected. I would not want to be absent for two or three days at a time when she was feeling in the slightest bit apprehensive or uneasy -- or, for that matter, just plain miserable.

I think in about a week we should take another good look at the whole proposition.

As ever,

The Honorable Sherman Adams

cc Tom Stephens

Pres. dictation

September 3, 1957.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The Vice President

The subject that I wanted to talk about is so comprehensive, in fact so undefined in some of its aspects, that it scarcely makes a suitable topic for a letter. However, I am herein setting down something of what I had in mind, so that when we get a chance to talk you will have had some opportunity for advanced contemplation.

My basic thought is that you might find it possible -- and intriguing -- to be of even more help in our whole governmental program dealing with affairs abroad than you have been in the past. By your extensive travel you have been of inestimable assistance to the Secretary of State and to me. In addition you have gained an understanding of our foreign problems that is both unusual and comprehensive. My belief is that this knowledge and comprehension, supplemented by your special position of having one foot in the Executive Branch and one foot in the Legislative Branch, can be advantageously used in helping to lay out advanced programs and schedules for obtaining favorable legislative action on Executive proposals dealing with these matters.

I refer particularly to strictly State Department legislation, to Mutual Security Assistance, to the Reciprocal Trade Act, to Technical Assistance, to the Development Fund, and so on.

I well realize that these subjects, vast as they are, cannot possibly be treated in isolation from all others that the Executive Department is compelled to put before the Congress. But because all foreign programs are -- or should be -- non-partisan in character, I believe that you could give special attention to them without compromising your necessary attitude of objectivity and non-partisanship in the performance of your Constitutional duties, (even if the knowledge that you are doing so should become public).

As an example of a problem: Foster suggests -- and I tend to concur -- that all military assistance, and perhaps defense support, should not only be carried in the Defense Budget, but the defense part of it should not even have a separate classification; possibly legislation could merely state that not to exceed "x" percentage of certain appropriations could be used at the President's direction for helping support troops of allied nations, where such action would provide the United States with necessary, as well as the most economical, security. So far I have not even had a chance to talk to the Budget Bureau about the possibility of submitting estimates on this basis, but the mere posing of the question illustrates how necessary it is that we get the earliest possible understanding and agreement between the Executive and Legislative officials.

The timing of legislative proposals, beginning with the State of the Union speech and going right on through the session, is another matter that should be studied and, if possible, programmed in advance.

While dealing with such matters as these, it would be realized, of course, that there is an interrelationship between foreign programs and our expenditures and taxation -- in fact, the domestic economy in general. Consequently, while the main mission I would see for you would be helping the State Department plan its legislative presentations, you would at the same time find it needful to maintain contact with Governor Adams and the liaison group here at the White House so that the entire legislative program could be presented in the most advantageous manner.

The above is dictated hurriedly and with no thought that the ideas expressed are complete or possibly even entirely clear. But you will see what I am getting at, and I assure you that both Foster Dulles and Sherman Adams would welcome your thinking and your help on such matters as these.

September 3, 1957

Dear Aks:

Of first order of importance in your letter of the twenty-eighth is the fact that your bull won the grand championship at the Arapahoe Fair. I can't seem to remember which animal you might mean -- and next time you write, I'd appreciate knowing a little more about him.



I'm glad that Min is feeling well; I was in touch with her fairly frequently immediately after Mamie's operation, and Mamie has called her almost every day in the last week or so. As far as the will is concerned, I think it is too bad that she wanted to make the change but I do understand the reason. The next time you are here I'll discuss it all with you.

I am complimented to know that the new postoffice in Fraser has been built on "Eisenhower Drive" and it occurs to me that I would like to send some sort of memento to the people of Fraser, perhaps for the city hall if you think it would be appropriate. Do you have any suggestions?

At any rate, you know how much I'd like to be there when the building is dedicated, and just how very much I'd like the opportunity for some time in Colorado this fall. I have resigned myself not to think in such terms, and as of the middle of next week Mamie and I are going up to Newport -- she to continue her convalescence while I hope for at least a medium respite from official duties.

I can't remember when you plan next to come East; I hope it will be soon. Meantime, my warm regard and thanks once again for all you do for all members of the Eisenhower family.

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen
President
The Title Guaranty Company
1711 California Street
Denver 2, Colorado

September 2, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL GOODPASTER

In line with our discussion this morning, I suggest the following procedure for future handling of Congressional mail.

As quickly as possible after the receipt of letters from Senators or Representatives, I should like to sign an answer, prepared by one of the liaison officers, along these lines:

a. A short letter indicating that sympathetic consideration will be given to the problem presented.

b. When applicable (relatively few) a statement that the matter is outside President's approved program and cannot be feasibly considered.

c. A statement that any further consideration or communication will, in the majority of cases, be between the Congressman and the liaison officer (or Department to which matter is referred, etc.).

The only exception to this rule should be when the letter is obviously partisan in its criticism or complaint, in which case the staff officer may answer over his own signature.

D.D.E.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

September 2, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JERRY MORGAN

If at all possible, please let me have an answer to my question about the effect of the certificates as now granted for Northwest and Pan Am Airlines using the Great Circle route across the Pacific.

A possibility presented to me is this. Northwest originates traffic in New York, Chicago and so forth for its trips across the Pacific. Since much of the trans-Pacific traffic originates in the East, it would be only natural for Northwest to send some of its flights direct from Chicago, via Anchorage, to Japan as the shortest and most economical route. But because Northwest can land only seven flights per week in Japan, this particular practice would deprive the northwest of direct Great Circle passage to the Orient.

If this is true, it would seem logical for us to recall our action on the Pan Am Great Circle route to allow the latter company to pick up mail and passengers in Seattle and in the northwest. I understand that, provided this seems a logical action under the circumstances now existing, I have until tomorrow, inclusive, to take such action. This belief is based on some information I have been given that for one month following approval of any CAB action involving foreign routes, I have authority for modification if I so desire.

Any or all of the assumptions above indicated could, I realize, be incorrect, but the point is if they are correct and fair, then I think we had better take a good,hard and very quick look at the Pan Am certification over the Great Circle route.

D.D.E.

cc Governor Adams

September 2, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Charlie:

While it was nice to hear from you, there was no occasion for thanking me for signing the certification bill for the additional airlines leading into Alaska. There was nothing personal about my action.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Actually, because this procedure violated my normal practice I was tempted to veto the bill and approved it only because the mass of the argument was that through permanent certification there would be greater chance for amalgamation of the four lines now running into Alaska. This would unquestionably reduce the amount of subsidy devolving upon the government. This has not only been a firm purpose of the Administration from its beginning, but frankly, I hope to get something into the law that will gradually eliminate payments as they become unnecessary.

After I had approved the legislation, I was informed that both personally and by letter you gave your assurances to my Special Counsel that, with the legislation approved, within the year you would work out a merger between your company and one of the other States-Alaska carriers, and gave your further assurances that in any event, with the legislation approved, your company could be made self-sustaining within two years. If this is the result of the legislation -- and I hope it is -- it will have produced great progress.

PERSONAL

Please convey my greetings to your bride and, of course, best wishes to yourself.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Willis.

PERSONAL

September 2, 1957.

Dear Mr. Sam:

I have made some informal inquiries into the allegations made to you by one of your associates that counterpart funds in various countries are provided to visiting Congressmen recklessly and immoderately, often at the insistence of local State Department officials.

From reports made to me no authority for decision is left with the State Department, and that Department has no responsibility for determining the wisdom of expenditures made. I enclose a short report prepared by the Department. It seems to me that whatever corrective action is taken must have a first requisite of action within the Congress.

If you should desire, I would be glad to go further into the matter and get as complete a report as possible, before the next session begins.

Incidentally, I could not look up the particular case reported to you for the simple reason that I had no identification as to individual or country from which to begin. However, I have asked the Secretary of State to inform all the Embassies that in no case are they to be in the position of "forcing" money upon anyone, no matter what the individual's authority for requisition may be.

Please let me know if there is anything more you want me to do at this time. Meantime, I hope that you will get the vacation and rest that you must badly need.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Sam Rayburn.

- Memo on Appts.

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Sec. Dulles
Mr. Nixon
Gen. Persons
Each has a copy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1957. DE

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Pre-press conferences notes, September 3, 1957

INTERNATIONAL:

Missiles

Summary of position prepared by defense is attached. General Goodpaster said that there was a lot of misinformation abroad on the matter (specifically story from Miami paper of launching of ATLAS missile that carried 2,400 miles -- no truth to it). He also said that from reading carefully the language of the Soviet announcement it seems that while tests have been accomplished, anything operational is in the future. The President was reminded of article in US News and World Report by General Partridge which reports we are working on an "anti-missile missile." This has been under study in several areas for a long time, but it is a very complex weapon and will take a great deal of time to develop. The problem is the accuracy and spped (both of launching and of flight) that must be attained. The President said that personally he thought it was almost impossible -- that if you get a ballistic missing at terrific speed, say 6,000 miles per hour, he doesn't believe it is humanly possible now to counter it with another missile.

To the Defense position the Secretary of State only had to add the point that in the disarmament package the missile is to be used for peaceful, not war like purposes.

Mr. Hagerty said that the American people had gained the impression that the Russians have a lot of such things ready, and secondly, that we are not doing much about it. The President quoted figure that between now and 1962 the American people will spend 47 billion dollars on missiles, which is a staggering sum. While he cannot quote these figures precisely he may allude to them in press conference.

Russian maneuvers in the Arctic Sea. Impression given in papers that they are close to NATO maneuvers. Actually there is a good 500 miles between the proposed areas.

Economic conference in Buenos Aires. Impression has been given in the papers that the US is not cooperating, by not agreeing to the treaty that everybody else wants. Actually that is not the case, a number of other nations have raised questions. The Secretary of State, incidentally, does not favor treaty because he knows it will not get Senate approval; he favors rather a declaration.

Eisenhower Library

Students in China. President was reminded that one student is on his way back because he refused to surrender his passport as requested by the Chinese officials.

DOMESTIC

Record of the 85th Congress in this session. The credit and debit items are listed (attached). The President will probably add a statement about mutual security, about the opportunity for "bargain rate defense" etc.

Economy. The President talked about the emergency fund. Depending on conditions, it would be used up in 30 days. It is just silly to say we are going to use so much money in 1959. A word about the operations might be helpful -- the difference between expenditures and appropriations. We are trying to economize but aid is one of the areas which must be given in the light of general world conditions.

Labor Day weekend. Death toll of 597; 426 on highways.

Walter Reuther. Has come back with a proposal that the President's economic advisers call a conference of labor and management on his proposal (to reduce wholesale cost of every car by $100).

Appointments

TVA appointments. Expect very shortly to have announcement of two new appointees. President Humphrey of the University of Montana has accepted (but announcement cannot yet be made). Arnold Jones is a fine candidate.

Mr. Foote for Assistant Secretary of Research and Development, Department of Defense. Owns some oil stock, but feeling is that it does not represent conflict of interests. President does not think so either.

McKinney (Atomic Energy - Peaceful Uses Project). Name has not yet come up to the President for consideration, but he knows it is under consideration. (Apparently there is a "deal" whereby he will be accepted; all done by Admiral Strauss).

Integration in Arkansas. Situation was reviewed. The President said that he did not know that the Justice Department had a right to intervene in the situation. At the end the President said you were up against the same thing -- "these people who believe you are going to reform the human heart by law."

Schedules

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1957

8:51 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:55 am	Arrived at the Church for 9:00 am Services.
10:00 am	The President departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the home of Colonel and Mrs. Robert L. Schulz, 5416 Bradley Boulevard, Alexandria, Virginia.
10:16 am	Arrived at the Schulz's residence.
10:44 am	Departed the Schulz's residence and motored to the White House.
11:00 am	Arrived at the White House.

HILLSBORO, VIRGINIA

1:36 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Hillsboro, Virginia, to visit with Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Moore, at their farm.
2:55 pm	Arrived at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Moore.
3:00 - 3:55 pm	The President, Colonel and Mrs. Moore rode around the farm and inspected the cattle and horses.
4:45 pm	The President departed the Moore home and motored to the White House.
6:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1957 (LABOR DAY)

8:03 am	The President arrived in the office with Colonel Schulz.
9:13 - 10:05 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:05 - 10:40 am	General Alfred Gruenther and his grandchildren
10: 43 - 11:13 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (10:46 am)
11:20 - 11:40 am	Hon. Gabriel Hauge
12:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:00 - 4:00 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
4:30 - 4:55 pm	The President hit golf balls on the South Grounds.
5:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1957

8:06 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:13 - 8:16 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:14 - 8:18 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:27 - 8:35 am	Hon. Arnold R. Jones Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget
8:30 - 9:15 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:35 - 9:11 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:52 - 10:05 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:05 - 10:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Bryce Harlow Mrs. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:05 - 11:10 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:10 - 11:12 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:12 - 11:27 am	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James S. Lay
11:32 - 11:41 am	(Mr. and Mrs. David O. McKay, Salt Lake City, Utah) (Mr. McKay is President of the Mormon Church)
11:43 - 11:46 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:50 - 11:52	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:52 - 11:58 am	Hon. Herbert Brownell Mr. Warren Olney

12:06 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:58 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:01 - 2:04 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:03 - 2:04 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:13 - 2:40 pm	(Hon. Meade Alcorn) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens)
2:50 - 2:53 pm	Hon. Jack Anderson
2:51 - 3:07 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:10 - 3:15 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
4:00 - 4:40 pm	(Hon. John Foster Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Met with the President in the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1957

7:58 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:13 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:13 - 8:40 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:40 - 8:53 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:53 - 9:00 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:05 - 9:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:42 am	The President departed his office and entered his automobile where he was joined by Mrs. Eisenhower and their four grandchildren, and they motored to MATS Terminal. Upon arrival at MATS, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower said goodbye to the grandchildren and boarded the Columbine.
10:00 am	The Columbine was airborne for Newport, Rhode Island, with the following aboard: The President and Mrs. Eisenhower General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder Colonel Robert L. Schulz Colonel Walter Tkach Captain Evan P. Aurand Mrs. James Rowley Mrs. Ann Whitman Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree Captain Lorene Miller CWO Charles Langello Sgt. John Moaney Miss Rose Wood
11:30 am	Arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station. Here the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Governor Dennis Roberts of Rhode Island, who presented the President with a silver bowl, a gift from the people of Rhode Island. Also greeted by Admiral and Mrs. Lester K. Rice and Mrs. D. E. Close. After exchange of greetings, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower entered their automobile and motored to the Carrier Pier.

11:40 am	Upon arrival at Carrier Pier, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Captain G. M. Cunha, who escorted them aboard the Presidential yacht, the Barbara Ann.
11:44 am	Departed the Carrier Pier, aboard the Barbara Ann, and sailed to the Constellation Pier, Naval Base.
12:20 pm	Arrived at the Constellation Pier.
12:22 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Admiral and Mrs. Henry Crommelin and Lt. William Tell, Aide to the Admiral. (Still and newsreel pictures were taken of the greetings and presentation). (Mrs. Eisenhower left the President at this point)
12:25 pm	The President, accompanied by Admiral Henry Crommelin embarked on the Barbara Ann and went to the Government Landing in Newport. (Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mrs. Crommelin, Captain Aurand and Captain Lorene Miller departed Constellation Pier and motored directly to Quarters "A").
12:35 pm	The President and Admiral Crommelin arrived at the Government Landing in Newport and were greeted by Hon. John J. Sullivan, Mayor of Newport Councilman and Mrs. George Lawton Councilman Henry C. Wilkinson Mrs. George Lawton presented a silver bowl to the President.
12:38 pm	The President and Mayor John J. Sullivan entered the Presidential limousine and departed for the Old Colony House.
12:43 pm	Arrived at Old Colony House. Mayor Sullivan escorted the President to the platform where he greeted the councilman, members of the clergy, and others. Following a short introduction by Mayor Sullivan, the President spoke briefly.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

12:55 pm Following the President's address, Mrs. John J. Sullivan, wife of the Mayor of Newport, presented the President with a silver bowl and ladle - a gift from the people of Newport.

Mayor Sullivan presented a silver tray to the President, made by Gorham of Providence, R. I., on which the Old Stone Mill is inscribed.

The following young ladies presented a 27-pound lobster to the President. The lobster was frozen rock-hard and mounted on a board.

Miss Gay Lawton, daughter of Councilman Lawton
Miss Grace H. Downey

Mayor Sullivan escorted the President to his car, where the President shook hands with

Sheriff Herbert E. Macauley, former Mayor of Newport
Senator John O. Pasture
Senator Theodore F. Green
Congressman John E. Fogarty

1:05 pm The President and Admiral Crommelin departed the Old Colony House and motored to the Naval Base.

In front of the Naval Base, appropriate honors were rendered, following which the President and Captain Evan P. Aurand motored to Quarters "A".

In front of Quarters "A", the President shook hands with

Colonel John T. Sheehan, Rhode Island State Police
Chief Samuel H. Dugan, Newport City Police
M/Sgt. Edward F. Carter, USMC
and members of the police detail

The President entered the residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:47 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the Newport Summer White House and walked to his Base Headquarters.
7:49 am	Arrived at Base Headquarters. Here the President was greeted by Rear Admiral Henry Crommelin.
8:42 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Hon. James Hagerty went to the Constellation Pier. They were accompanied by Read Admiral Henry Crommelin and Captain Evan P. Aurand.
8:43 am	The President and the above boarded the Barbara Ann which departed the pier.
8:53 am	Arrived at the Fort Adams Dock.
8:57 am	The President and his party departed the Fort Adams Dock via automobile and motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:02 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
9:07 - 9:12 am	While the President practiced golf, pictures were taken.
9:14 - 12:25 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard G. Cushing President, Newport Country Club Mr. Norman Palmer Newport Country Club Pro Hon. James Hagerty Upon completion of the 9th hole, stills and newsreel pictures were taken. At the 9th green, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Ordway spoke to the President.
12:41 pm	Just before departing the Club, the President greeted Mrs. Norman Palmer and daughter Tracie.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

12:42 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and General Howard McC. Snyder, departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock, where they boarded the Barbara Ann and sailed to the Constellation Pier..
1:08 pm	Departed the Constellation Pier and motored to the Newport Summer White House, arriving there at 1:10 pm.
4:37 - 4:44 pm	The President walked around the grounds of the Summer White House, inspecting the grounds and garden.
4:44 pm	Returned to his office.
5:00 pm	Departed the office and returned to the Summer White House.

No further activities this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:43 am	The President arrived in his office.
8:00 - 8:34 am	Hon. Kenneth Peterson and Mrs. Peterson Mayor of Minneapolis, Minnesota
8:34 am	The President, accompanied by Mayor and Mrs. Peterson, departed the office and walked to the entrance of the building where pictures were taken.
8:36 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the Base and motored to the Constellation Pier.
8:38 am	Arrived at the Constellation Pier. Colonel Walter Tkach joined them there.
8:41 am	The President and his party boarded the Barbara Ann and went to Fort Adams Dock.
8:58 am	Arrived at the Fort Adams Dock. Departed the Dock and motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:02 - 9:10 am	The President practiced golf.
9:10 - 12:15 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Norman Palmer, Club Pro Hon. James Hagerty (Colonel Walter Tkach walked around the course with the above foursome). At the end of the game, as the President was entering the Club House, he shook hands with Mrs. Owen J. Toland and her grandson, age 6, Alexander B. Toland.
12:32 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the Newport Country Club and motored to the Fort Adams Dock.
12:36 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock.

12:36 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Colonel Walter Tkach boarded the Barbara Ann and went to Constellation Pier.
12:52 pm	Arrived at Constellation Pier where they entered the Presidential limousine and motored to the Summer White House.
12:56 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
4:35 pm	The President departed the Wummer White House and walked to his office.
5:23 pm	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the office and returned to his quarters.
5:40 - 5:55 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower walked around the grounds of their quarters, then returned to the residence.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1957

The President departed his vacation site in Newport, Rhode Island and flew to Washington, D. C.

8:38 am	The President landed at MATS Terminal.
8:53 am	The President arrived at the White House and went into his office.
8:57 - 9:00 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:00 - 9:37 am	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty
9:37 - 9:44 am	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
10:07 - 11:45 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Loy W. Henderson (General Nathan Twining) OFF THE RECORD (General C. P Cabell) (General James F. Whisenand) (Hon. Donald Quarles) (Mr. William Rountree) (Hon. Robert Cutler) (General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:45 - 12:55 pm	(Hon. John Foster Dulles) (Mr. William Rountree)
12:00 - 12:03 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:07 - 12:09 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
12:07 - 12:44 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:44 pm	The President departed the office and went to the White House Mess for lunch.
1:15 pm	Departed the White House Mess and went to the Mansion.
2:27 pm	REturned to the office.

2:28 - 2:47 pm	H. E. Suat Hayri Urguplu Newly appointed Ambassador of the Turkish Republic (Came to present his credentials to the President)
2:48 - 2:53 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:53 - 3:24 pm	(General C. P. Cabell) (General Andrew J. Goodpaster) OFF THE RECORD
3:25 pm	The President, accompanied by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to Baltimore, Maryland, to drop in on the Debut party of Miss Ruth Eisenhower, daughter of Dr. Milton Eisenhower. Colonel and Mrs. Robert L. Schulz, and Colonel Walter Tkach accompanied the President to Baltimore in a second White House car. Hon. James Hagerty also accompanied.
4:32 pm	The President and his party arrived at the residence of Dr. Milton Eisenhower, on Blythwood Road, Baltimore, Md. The President, after greeting his brother and niece, greeted other guests and conversed with them.
5:15 pm	The President and his party departed the residence of Dr. Milton Eisenhower and motored to the Friendship International Airport in Baltimore, Maryland.
5:51 pm	The President was airborne for Quonset Point, Rhode Island. The following accompanied him: Hon. James Hagerty Colonel Walter Tkach Sgt. John Moaney Mr. James Rowley Special Agent Gerald Behn SS Agents Flohr, Roberts, Godfrey, Roth, Dagg, More, Phillips, Shipman and Knight
7:05 pm	Arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station, Rhode Island.
7:10 pm	The President and his party departed Quonset Point NAS via USMC Helicopter #1.
7:18 pm	Arrived at the heliport, Naval Base. Rear Admiral Henry Crommelin met the President and the two posed for pictures.

7:20 pm — The President and Rear Admiral Henry Crommelin walked to the Summer White House. Mrs. Eisenhower met then on the driveway and more pictures were taken.

7:21 pm — Arrived in the Summer White House.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

8:00 am	The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 8:02 am.
8:52 am	Departed the office and walked to the Summer White House.
10:25 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Captain Aurand, departed the Summer White House and walked to the Base Chapel.
10:29 am	Arrived at the Base Chapel. Here the President was met by Rear Admiral Crommelin, who introduced him to the Head Usher, Seaman First Class R. Pratt, who escorted the President to his seat.
11:37 am	Chapel Services concluded. Chaplain Robert E. Jenkins escorted the President to his limousine.
pic	Pictures were taken of the President'a arrival at the Chapel. Upon departing, the President posed for pictures with Chaplain Robert E. Jenkins and the following four girl scouts Ruth Anne Murphey Valerie Wyonne Delores Radcliff Barbara Campbell
11:40 am	The President, accompanied by Read Admiral Henry Crommelin and Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the Chapel and motored to the Summer White House, arriving there at 11:42 am.
1:20 pm	The President, accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the Summer White House and motored to Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Fort Adams Dock.
1:36 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock and transferred to White House car and motored to Newport Country Club.
1:41 pm	Arrived at Newport Country Club.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

1:55 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Norman Palmer, Club Pro
Commander James Dowdell

4:55 pm — Completed golf game.

On the 13th green, the President shook hands with
Mr. and Mrs. George Widener
Mrs. William Fossner

5:00 pm — The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock where they boarded the Barbara Anne and joined Mrs. Eisenhower who had been on a cruise on Narragansett Bay during the afternoon.

5:08 pm — The Barbara Anne departed the Dock.

5:25 pm — Arrived at Constellation Pier.

5:27 pm — Arrived at the Summer White House. Made a tour and inspection of grounds, etc.

5:35 pm — Entered the Summer White House.

During the evening, the following visited with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower at their quarters:
Dr. and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. William Robinson
Captain Evan P. Aurand

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:38 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and Admiral Crommelin, departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 7:40 am.
8:10 am	Pictures were taken of the President in his office signing the Civil Rights Bill.
8:39 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty and Dr. Howard McC. Snyder departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Anne, and embarked from the Pier, arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 8:53 am.
8:54 am	The President entered his limousine at Fort Adams Dock and motored to the Newport Country Club. Hon. James Hagerty and Dr. Howard McC. Snyder accompanied him.
9:00 - 9:15 am	The President practiced driving golf balls.
9:15 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Hon. James Hagerty Mr. William Robinson Mr. Howard Cushing Club Pro Norman Palmer
	At the 12th hole, the President met Mr. Tom Cleggett
	At the 13th hole, the President was introduced to Mr. Persifor Frazier, Vice President of the Newport Country Club.
	At the 18th hole the President met Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roth, and daughter, Donna, relative of Special Agent Roth.
12:50 pm	The President, Dr. Howard McC. Snyder, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock, embarked aboadd the Barbara Ann for the Constellation Pier.
1:07 pm	Arrived at Constellation, then motored to the Summer White House.
1:10 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

4:36 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson, departed the Summer White House and made a tour of the residential section of Newport and Ocean Drive.
5:46 pm	Returned to the Summer White House.
7:42 pm	Hon. James Hagerty and Captain Evan P. Aurand entered the Summer White House, departing at 7:55 pm.
9:30 pm	The President retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:35 am	The President dpparted the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 7:40 am.
8:00 - 8:35 am	The following Rhode Island Republican Leaders met with the President: Mr. Christopher Del Sesto Mr. Bayard Ewing Mrs. Marion Yatman Mrs. Carol G. Wheeler Representative Gerry Dwyer Mr. William Broomhead Mr. Horace Lancelotta.
8:50 am	The President and the above group posed for pictures at the entrance of the building.
8:58 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, Hon. James Hagerty, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier.
8:59 am	Embarked from Constellation Pier aboard the Barbara Anne and went to Fort Adams Dock.
9:14 am	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock and motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:19 am	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
9:35 - 12:38 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. Norman Palmer, Club Pro Hon. James Hagerty In the Club House, following the golf game, the President met Mr. Andrew Van Pelt.
12:44 pm	Departed Newport Country Club, motored to Fort Adams Dock, embarked for Constellation Pier, motored to the Summer White House, arriving there at 1:05 pm.

3:00 pm The President played bridge with
Mr. Howard Cushing
Mr. Harold Vanderbilt
Mr. William Robinson
(Messrs. Cushing and Vanderbilt departed the Summer White House at 7:20 pm)

(Mr. William Robinson departed the Summer White House at 10:19 pm).



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:43 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the White House at Newport and walked to his office.
8:48 am	The President signed the Immigration Bill. Still and movie pictures were taken during the signing.
11:13 am	The President departed the office and walked to the Summer White House.
12:45 pm	(LUNCH)
1:23 pm	The President departed his quarters and walked to the office.
2:10 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson At 2:53 pm, the President posed for pictures with Secretary Benson.
2:58 pm	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier.
3:02 pm	The President, Mr. William Robinson, and Dr. Walter Tkach boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 3:15 pm, then motoring to the Newport Country Club.
3:18 pm	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
3:27 - 5:25 pm	The President played 13 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. William Robinson Mr. Norman Palmer, Club Pro
5:30 pm	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock. Here they were joined by Dr. Walter Tkach and all boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Constellation Pier.
5:56 pm	Arrived at Constellation Pier.

5:57 pm	The President, Mr. William Robinson, Hon. James Hagerty, Colonel Walter Tkach and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Constellation Pier and motored to the Summer White House.
6:00 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
8:45 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, General and Mrs. Howard Snyder, and Mr. William Robinson watched the movie "Three Ten To Yuma" in the Summer White House.
10:15 pm	Movie concluded.
10:35 pm	The President retired for the evening.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1957
9:30 A. M.

THE VICE PRESIDENT PRESIDED (The President vacationing in Newport)

Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Charles E. Wilson
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Hon. Walter Williams
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Harold E. Stassen
Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. John B. Hollister
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Clarence B. Randall
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Hon. J. Walter Yeagley
Hon. J. Patrick Coyne
General Lyman Lemnitzer
Hon. Allen Dulles
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. James S. Lay
Hon. S. Everett Gleason
Hon. Mansfield Sprague
Hon. Walter Robertson
Hon. G. Frederick Reinhardt
Hon. Alfred Ulmer, CIA
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Bryce Harlow

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:38 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the Summer White House and walked to the office.
8:32 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand and Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier.
8:33 am	Arrived at Constellation Pier. Mr. William Robinson joined the President here.
	Before boarding the Barbara Anne, the President was introduced to Mr. Charles Aubin, Sr.
8:35 am	The President and his party embarked aboard the Barbara Anne enroute to and arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 8:48 am.
8:49 am	The President, Mr. William Robinson and Colonel Walter Tkach motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 8:53 am.
8:55 - 9:05 am	The President practiced golf.
9:05 - 12:10 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. William Robinson Mr. Norman Palmer
	At the first hole, the President was introduced to Father David Donnegan of Holy Cross College.
	At the 18th hole, the President was introduced to Mr. John T. Pratt Mr. Mason Mr. and Mrs. Watts
12:15 pm	The President and Mr. Bill Robinson departed Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock, boarded the Barbara Anne, embarked for Constellation Pier.
12:34 pm	Arrived at Constellation Pier.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

12:40 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President departed his residence and walked to his office.
2:12 pm	Arrived at the office.
2:55 - 3:32 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:37 pm	The President and Sgt. John Moaney motored to Pond No. 1, Millvale, Rhode Island, to fish. The President caught 12 brim and one mouth bass.
6:23 pm	The President and Sgt. Moaney departed Pond No. 1 and motored to the Summer White House, arriving there at 6:40 pm.
	No further activity this date.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:44 am	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to the office.
8:15 - 8:26 am	Mr. George Morrison Chairman of the Board, General Baking Company
8:57 am	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Captain Evan P. Aurand motored to Constellation Pier, embarked on the Barbara Anne for Fort Adams Dock, from there motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:20 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
9:28 - 12:28 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Norman Palmer Colonel Walter Tkach walked around the course. Following the golf game the President was introduced to Mrs. John Kennedy, wife of Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts.
12:36 pm	Departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock - departed here aboard the Barbara Anne for Constellation Pier - motored from Constellation Pier to the Summer White House.
12:58 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
3:21 pm	The President walked to his office.
3:59 pm	The President, Honl James Hagerty, Captain Evan P. Aurand and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the Summer White House, motored to Constellation Pier, embarked for Fort Adams Dock, then motored to the residence of Mr. Howard Cushing. Here the President met Mrs. Howard Cushing and Mrs. Pratt. (Mrs. John Pratt) .

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

4:28 pm	The President and his party followed Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing's automobile and motored to Price's Neck Landing where the President was greeted by Mr. John Pratt.
4:42 pm	The President and his party, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing, and Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt boarded the vessel "Shark" to check the lobster pots.
5:27 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, Captain Evan P. Aurand, and General Howard McC. Snyder motored to the Fort Adams Dock, boarded the Barbara Anne and went to the Constellation Pier, then motored to the Summer White House.
5:52 pm	Arrived at the White House.
9:00 pm	The President went to the kitchen where he supervised and cooked vegetable soup.
10:00 pm	The President retired for the evening.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:37 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Summer White House and walked to the office.
8:45 - 8:47 am	Hon. Herbert Brownell
8:49 - 10:57 am	Hon. Avral Faubus, Governor of Arkansas
8:50 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Congressman Brook Hays (Joined the President and Governor Faubus)
8:58 am	Hon. James Hagerty joined the above
9:57 am	Hon. Herbert Brownell
10:57 am	The President, Governor Orval Faubus, Hon. Sherman Adams, Hon. Herbert Brownell, Congressman Brooks Hays, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the President's office. At the entrance of the building, the President and Governor Faubus posed for pictures. (Governor Faubus had conferred with the President on the Little Rock, Arkansas situation re integrating the public schools).
10:59 - 11:23 am	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
11:05 - 11:06 am	Mr. Wayne Hawks
11:06 - 11:50 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:36 - 11:38 am	Captain Evan P. Aurand
11:46 - 11:48 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:49 am	The President departed his office and walked to his residence.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

1:41 pm	The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office.
2:20 pm	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier. The President, Mr. Robinson, and General Snyder boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Fort Adams Dock, from there motored to the Newport Country Club.
2:37 pm	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
2:50 - 5:42 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Norman Palmer At the 18th green, the President was introduced to Mrs. Frank McDermott and son Frank (Wife and son of Senator Frank McDermott)
5:44 pm	The President, Mr. William Robinson, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Eort Adams Dock where they boarded the Barbara Anne, embarked for Constellation Pier, motored to the Summer White House.
6:03 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
8:57 pm	The President, Mrs. Eisenhower, and Mr. William Robinson attended the movie "The Proud Ones", which concluded at 10:35 pm.
10:40 pm	Mr. William Robinson departed the Summer White House.
10:45 pm	The President retired for the evening.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1957

10:50 am	The President, Captain Evan P. Aurand, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Summer White House and motored to the First Presbyterian Church of Newport.
10:57 am	Arrived at the First Presbyterian Church. Here the President was greeted by Chief Usher Joseph Aiello who escorted the President and his party to the Presidential Pew.
	(Pictures were taken of the President's arrival at the Church).
12:00 Noon	Services concluded, the Reverend William James Clark escorted the President to his automobile. With Reverend Clark was Lt. Valery Sundt who delivered the sermon. Lt. Sundt is Chaplain.
12:05 pm	After posing for pictures with Reverend Clark and Lt. Sundt, the President and his party departed the First Presbyterian Church and motored to the Summer White House.
12:09 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
4:58 pm	Colonel and Mrs. Isaac Gill entered the Summer White House. They visited until 6:31 pm.
7:20 - 8:43 pm	Mr. William Robinson visited.
8:45 pm	The President retired for the evening.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:54 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the Summer White House and walked to the office.
8:00 - 9:17 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
9:25 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office, motored to the Constellation Pier, where they boarded the Barbara Anne - embarked for Fort Adams Dock, then motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:45 am	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
10:00 - 1:20 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. William Robinson Mr. Norman Palmer Hon. James Hagerty Following the golf game, the President was introduced to Mrs. Stanley Tretick, wife of a White House Photographer.
1:31 pm	The President departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock, embarked on the Barbara Anne for Constellation Pier, then motored to the Summer White House.
1:50 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House. Mr. William Robinson stayed at the Summer White House until 4:10 pm.
8:18 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower attended the movie Badlands of Montana. The President left and retired at 8:30 pm. The movie concluded at 9:34 pm and Mrs. Eisenhower retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:31 am	The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office.
8:00 - 8:40 am	Hon. Percival Brundage
8:54 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Colonel Walter Ikach, departed the Summer White House and motored to Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Anne, went to Fort Adams Dock, then motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:17 am	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
9:35 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Norman Palmer
12:30 pm	Completed golf game.
12:34 pm	The President and his party departed the Newport Country Club, motored to Fort Adams Dock, boarded the Barbara Anne, went to Constellation Pier, then motored to the Summer White House.
12:55 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
3:11 pm	The President walked to the rear patio of the Summer White House and supervised photographs made by Chief Navy Photographer Paul Begley which will be used at a later date for painting purposes.
3:22 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Sgt. John Moaney motored to Pond No. 1, Millvale, to fish. They fished until 6:25 pm, catching several fish.
8:34 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower viewed the movie, "St. Joan". The President retired at 9:18. Mrs. Eisenhower retired at the conclusion of the movie at 10:32 pm

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:45 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, walked to his office. At the entrance of the building, the President was introduced to the following foreign officers who are attending the Naval War College:

Captain Shams Safavi, Imperial Iranian Navy
Captain Takaichi Itaya, Maritime Self Defense Force, Japan
Captain Guiseppe Pighini, Italian Navy
Captain Tzu-Tsung Sun, Chinese Navy
Captain Jorge Wolf, Ecuadoran Navy
Captain Enrique Polanco, Spanish Navy
Captain Amorn Sirigaya, Royal Thai Navy
Captain Werner Roever, Federal German Navy
*Captain Jorge M. R. Pereira, Portuguese Navy
Captain Eigil C. F. Petersen, Royal Danish Navy
Captain Augusto Porto, Colombian Navy
Captain Kyongwon Yi, Republic of Korea Navy
Captain William G. Meeke, Royal Navy
Captain Daniel J. Gamez, Venezuelan Navy
Captain Santiago C. Nuval, Philippine Navy
Commander Jorge Bornscheuer, Chilean Navy
Commander R. U. Bajwa, Pakistan Navy
Commander Humberto Cancio, Cuban Navy
Commander Juan Gonzales-Llanos, Argentine Navy
Commander Adolpho Barroso de Vasconcellos, Brazilian Navy
Commander Luis Lopez De Castilla, Peruvian Navy
Commander Rolf Henningsen, Royal Norwegian Navy
Commander Constantine Moschos, Royal Hellenic Navy
Commander Christer Kierkegaard, Royal Swedish Navy
Commander Luis Mena, Dominican Navy
Commander Jean Guillou, French Navy
Commander Nurettin Yildizlar, Turkish Navy
Lt. Commander Abraham van der Moer, Royal Netherlands Navy
*Not present

Still and newsreel pictures were taken on this occasion, and the President made a short speech before the group.

7:53 am — The President entered his office.

9:10 am	The President, Captain Evan P. Aurand, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier. General Snyder also accompanied the President. They boarded the Barbara Anne, embarked for Fort Adams Dock,
motored	motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:32 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
9:45 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Norman Palmer Hon. James Hagerty
	At the 18th hole, the President was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Deegan, Greenwich, Connecticut. Pictures were taken.
	The President autographed a picture for Caddie Edward Pado, of Newport, Rhode Island (a glossy print of the President completing a golf swing while practicing.)
12:45 pm	The President departed the Newport Golf Club.
1:05 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
7:05 - 8:05 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Nurse Lorene Miller, had a "cook-out" in the fenced-in area to the rear of Quarters "A".
8:25 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:49 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the White House (Summer) and walked to the office.
	At the entrance of the office, Rear Admiral Henry Crommelin met the President and escorted him into the office.
8:03 - 8:20 am	SD-2 Juanito Malopit, steward, cut the President's hair.
8:48 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office and went (by the usual routes) to the Newport Country Club.
9:10 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
9:18 - 12:13 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Francis G. Dwyer Mr. Norman Palmer
	On the 8th green, the President was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Gerney Dyer.
	As the President walked to the car, he was introduced to Mr. Cushing's son and daughter, Tommy and Minnie Cushing, and to Count Court Reventlow.
12:25 pm	Departed Fort Adams Dock for Constellation Pier. At this point, the President was joined by Colonel Robert L. Schulz and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster.
12:47 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Captain Aurand and Captain Lorene Miller, departed the Summer White House and motored to Constellation Pier.

2:35 - 4:20 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower took a cruise on the Barbara Anne, along the shore to look at the homes and points of interest between the Navy Base and the city of Newport. The following accompanied: General and Mrs. Howard Snyder Captain Evan P. Aurand Captain Lorene Miller Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree Lt. Weyrauch Mrs. John C. Daniels Mrs. Henry Crommelin
4:22 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Crommelin departed Constellation Pier and motored to the Summer White House.
4:34 pm	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Sgt. John Moaney motored to Pond No. 1, Millwale, to fish.
	The President caught 9 Bream.
6:46 pm	Departed Pond No. 1 and returned to the Summer White House.
6:58 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:53 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and walked to the office.
8:05 - 8:13 am	Mr. Lewis Calvani President, Newport Chamber of Commerce Mr. Theodore C. Jarrett Executive Secretary, Newport County Chamber of Commerce (Following the appointment, the President and above gentlemen posed for still and newsreel pictures at the entrance of the building) (Photographer: Mr. Ronald LaChance)
8:20 - 8:40 am	Admiral Henry K. Hewitt
8:47 am	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office and went to the Newport Country Club - via the usual route of Constellation Pier to Fort Adams Dock, etc.
9:07 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
9:10 am	The President played nine holes of golf with Mr. Norman Palmer Mr. Gary Letiecq, winner of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Junior Golf Tournament , R. I. Mr. Robert Fitta, runner-up of the above Tournament The President then played nine holes of golf with Mr. Norman Palmer Mr. Robert Dalessio, runner-up in the above-named Tournament Mr. William McGuinnes, also runner-up in the Tournament
12:25 pm	Completed golf game. At the ninth hole, the President was introduced to Mr. Frank Toomey, Mrs. Pearl Mesta's driver.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

At the beginning of the golf game, the President posed for pictures with the following:

Mr. Thomas A. Malloy
President, Rhode Island Junior Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Arthur Butler
Vice President, Rhode Island Junior Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Del Gifford
Chairman of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Golf Tournament for the State of Rhode Island

The President autographed score cards for each of the winners with whom he played golf (see previous page)

At the 18th hole, the President was introduced to the parents of the four boys.

The President was presented, by Mr. Thomas A. Malloy, with an Anson set of golf cuff links and a golf club tie clasp on behalf of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Rhode Island, and a Rhode Island Red pin

Parents of the boys were:

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Letieck
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fitta
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. McGuinnes
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dalessio

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12:55 pm	The President departed the Newport Country Club and returned to the Summer White House.
1:19 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
3:36 pm	The President walked to his office.
3:37 - 3:40 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:57 pm	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the office and returned to the Summer White House.

7:09 pm	The President played bridge with the following: Mr. William Robinson Mr. George Allen Mr. Ellis Slater
11:45 pm	Bridge game concluded.
11:50 pm	The President retired for the evening.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:53 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the Summer White House and walked to the office.
8:34 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office and to Constellation Pier. Here they were joined by Mr. George Allen and Mr. Ellis D. Slater. At Constellation Pier, the President was introduced to Mr. Charles Aubin, Manager of the Officers Club, Newport Naval Base.
8:37 am	The President and his party departed Constellation Pier and embarked for Fort Adams Dock. From this point they motored to the Newport Country Club.
8:55 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
8:56 - 12:15 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. George Allen Mr. Howard Cushing
	At the 9th hole, the President was introduced to Mr. Frederick Cushing. At the 13th hole, the President was introduced to Mrs. Natalie Fell Cushing and Mrs. Howard Cushing. At the 18th hole, the President was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holden Mrs. John O'Donnell Mrs. Nathaniel P. Hill Mrs. Anne Barriault, Fall Rivier, Mass. Also at the 18th hole, the President congratulated Mr. Frank Jakowski, who has a birthday this date. The President gave "Mr. President" golf balls to caddies John Martland and James Allen and John Allen.

12:17 pm — The President and his party departed Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams, boarded the Barbara Anne for Constellation Pier, from Constellation Pier they motored to the Summer White House.

Mr. Ellis Slater, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. William Robinson were the President's guests during the afternoon and evening.

8:30 - 11:58 pm — The President played bridge with
Mr. Ellis Slater
Mr. George Allen
Mr. William Robinson

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

8:40 am	The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office.
8:44 - 8:47 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:49 - 8:51 am	Captain Evan P. Aurand
9:05 am	Returned to the Summer White House.
10:25 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty, departed the Summer White House and motored to the Chapel by the Sea, at the U. S. Naval Hospital.
10:28 am	Arrived at the Chapel by the Sea. Here the President was greeted by Rear Admiral Henry Crommelin Captain Milton R. Wirthlin, Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital Photographers Mate 2/C Dennis L. Smith (Chief Usher on this occasion) (Escorted the President to his pew)
	Services were conducted by Commander Lynde E. May, III,
	Upon completion of Services, the President entered his automobile. At this point he shook hands with Mabel cornell, 17, of Newport, Rhode Island.
11:10 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Chapel and motored to the Summer White House.
11:14 am	Arrived at the Summer White House.
1:16 pm	The President, Messrs. William Robinson, Ellis Slater, and George Allen departed the Summer White House and went to the Newport Country Club.
1:37 pm	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.

1:39- 5:08 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Ellis Slater
Mr. George Allen
Mr. Norman Palmer

At the completion of the 18th hole, the President was introduced to District Court Judge Arthur Sullivan

Enroute to his automobile, the President was introduced to Mr. Patrick Hayes, Sr., former golf pro at Newport Country Club, and his son, Patrick Hayes, Jr., local councilman.

The President then presented Larry Kelley, caddie for Mr. George Allen, with a golf ball.

5:10 pm — Departed the Newport Country Club.

5:35 pm — Arrived at the Summer White House.

6:25 pm — The President went to the patio and prepared steaks for cooking.

7:10 pm — The President cooked the steaks for dinner.

7:35 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower had the following guests for dinner:
Mr. George Allen
Mr. Ellis Slater
Mr. William Robinson

8:05 - 11:08 pm — The President played bridge with Mr. Allen, Mr. Slater, and Mr. Robinson.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:17 am — The President, Admiral Henry Crommelin, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to the helioport, Naval Base.

7:20 am — The President, Hon. James Hagerty, Captain Evan P. Aurand, Colonel Walter Tkach, Mr. James Rowley, and Special Agent McDermott were airborne for Quonset Point Naval Air Station.

7:30 am — The President departed aboard the Columbine for Washington, D. C., accompanied by

Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. James Hagerty
Colonel Walter Tkach
Mr. Jack Romagna
Miss Mary Caffrey
ASAIC Gerald Behn
Special Agents Roberts, Roth, Dixon, Taylor

9:08 am — Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

9:12 am — The President, Hon. Gabriel Hauge, and Hon. James Hagerty departed MATS Terminal and motored to the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

9:22 am — Arrived at the Sheraton Park. Here the President was greeted by Mr. Kurt Smith, Manager of the Sheraton Park Hotel; Secretary Robert Anderson.

9:25 am — Hon. Robert Anderson introduced the President to the following:

Mr. Miguel Cuaderno of the Philippines,
Chairman of the Board of Governors
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Mr. Per Jacobsen of Sweden
Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund
Mr. Eugene Black, President of the Board of International World Bank

(continued)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

9:25 am — (continued from previous page)
Mr. R. L. Garner
President of the International Finance Corporation

Hon. Robert B. Anderson then escorted the President to the speaker's dais in the ballroom of the Sheraton Park Hotel.

Mr. Miguel Cuaderno brought the meeting to order, introduced Hon. Robert B. Anderson, who in turn introduced the President.

9:35 - 9:40 am — The President greeted the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Finance Corporation.

9:44 am — The President and Hon. James Haggerty departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.

9:57 am — Arrived at the White House.

9:59 - 10:02 am — The President attended the ceremony when Rocco Siciliano was sworn in as Special Assistant to the President for Personnel Management. Others attending the ceremony:

Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. James T. O'Connell
Hon. Walter Williams
Senator Walter Bennett
Judge George W. Latimer
Mr. Harris Ellsworth
Mr. Christopher H. Phillips
Mr. Frederick J. Lawton
Mr. Joseph Winslow
Mr. John W. Macey
Mr. Albert L. McDermott
Mr. Carl B. White
Mr. George Brown
Mrs. Cecilia G. Westerstrom
Mrs. Blanche W. Lavery

(continued)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

9:59 - 10:02 am	The following attended the swearing-in ceremony of Rocco Siciliano (list continued): Mrs. Audrey T. Hudson Mr. James B. Lindley Mrs. Rocco C. Siciliano and 4 children Mr. and Mrs. Fred Oppen Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Siciliano Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stiebel Mr. and Mrs. Robert Isaac Mr. and Mrs. Gerald P. Holmes
10:02 - 11:23 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
11:23 - 11:32 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Mr. William Rountree
11:32 - 12:02 pm	Crown Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia H. E. Shelkh Abdullah Al-Khayyal Ambassador of Saudi Arabia Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. William Rountree Camille Nowfel, State Department Interpreter Ahmed Abd Al-Jaffar, Interpreter
12:02 - 12:13 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
12:13 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
12:26 pm	The President, accmpanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier, departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel.
12:30 pm	Arrived at the Statler Hotel. Here the President was greeted by Mr. Herbert Blunck, Executive Manager of hotel, and Mrs. Eric A. Walker, Chairman of the Committee for the President's Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business. The President was escorted the Mezzanine Floyer No. 1 where the President was introduced to Mr. Charles N. Kimball, Deputy Chairman for Product Development Mr. Arthur Motley, Deputy Chairman for Distribution Research

WASHINGTON, D. C.

12:32 pm	The President was escorted to the speaker's dias at the Statler Hotel where he was introduced by Mr. Eric A. Walker.
12:33 - 12:40 pm	The President greeted the President's Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business.
12:42 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Colonel Robert L. Schulz departed the Statler Hotel and motored to MATS Terminal.
12:55 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
1:03 pm	The President departed MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine for flight to Newport, Rhode Island. Those accompanying him were: Hon. James Hagerty Colonel Walter Tkach Mrs. Evan P. Aurand Miss Mary Mead Mr. Jack Romagna Sgt. Joseph Giordano Sgt. Phillip Tarbell
2:23 pm	Arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station.
2:31 pm	The President departed Quonset Point Naval Air Station via USMC helicopter, arriving at helioport at 2:36 pm.
2:37 pm	Departed helioport and motored to Fort Adams Dock, boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Constellation Pier, arriving there at 3:11 pm.
	Motored to the Summer White House, arriving there at 3:13 pm.
8:38 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Howard Snyder, Murse Lorene Miller and Lt. Gerald H. Weyrauch attended the movie, "Song of the South", which concluded at 10:14 pm.
	No further activity this date.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1957

7:56 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Captain Aurand, departed the Summer White House and walked to the office.
7:58 am	Arrived at the office.
12:25 pm	The President departed his office and walked to the Summer White House.
2:14 pm	The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 2:16 pm.
2:28 pm	Departed the office and returned to the Summer White House.
3:09 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Summer White House and walked to the helioport.
3:12 pm	The President went to Quonset Point NAS via helicopter.
3:17 pm	Arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station.
3:20 pm	The President was airborne for Washington, D. C. aboard the Columbine. Those accompanying there were: Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman Colonel Walter Tkach St. John Moaney Mr. James Rowley Special Agents Nicholson and Flohr
4:50 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:52 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
5:05 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President entered the Mansion to work on his address for the evening over TV and Radio.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

8:35 pm	The President, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, and Colonel Robert L. Schulz walked from the Mansion to the Cabinet Room.
8:51 pm	The President, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Colonel Robert L. Schulz and Mr. Robert Montgomery walked from the Cabinet Room to the President's office. Still and news reel pictures were taken until 9:00 pm.
9:00 - 9:13 pm	The President delivered a nation-wide TV address concerning the school integration situation at Little Rock, Arkansas.
9:20 pm	The President, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Colonel Robert L. Schulz departed the President's office and walked to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1957

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:58 am — The President, accompanied by Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster and Colonel Robert L. Schulz departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.

7:08 am — Arrived at MATS Terminal.

7:15 am — The President departed MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine for Quonset Point, Rhode Island. Those accompanying him were:

Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Robert Clark, INS
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Colonel Walter Tkach
Mr. Jack Steele of Newsweek
Mr. Edward Folliard, Washington Post
Mr. Cleve Ryan, White House Press electrician
Mr. Jack Cliff, White House Chauffeur
Mr. James Rowley
Sgt. John Moaney

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:33 am — Arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station.

Boarded helicopter for helioport, Naval Base.

The President and Captain Aurand walked from the helioport, Naval Base, to the Summer White House.

8:49 am — Arrived at the Summer White House.

9:03 am — The President walked to his office.

9:17 am — The President, General Howard McC. Snyder and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Anne and went to Fort Adams Dock, then motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:37 am.

9:45 - 12:47 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with

Captain George R. Muse
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Norman Palmer

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

12:48 pm	As the President left the 18th hole, he was introduced to U. S. Marshall Ralph Gray of Boston, Massachusetts and his daughter, Mary Gray.
	As the President was about to enter his car, Mrs. Donald Scott asked that he pose with her three children, Windy, Robin, and Brian Scott - and the President obliged. Mrs. Scott is from Somerset, Massachusetts.
12:50 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and General Howard McC. Snyder motored to Fort Adams Dock, boarded the Barbara Anne for Constellation Pier, then motored to the Summer White House.
1:10 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
1:30 - 3:30 pm	The President rested.
3:35 pm	The President, Colonel Walter Tkach, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the Summer White House and motored to Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Anne for Fort Adams Dock, then motored to the Newport Country Club.
3:56 pm	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
	The President practiced putting, chipping and driving until 5:43 pm.
5:43 pm	The President was introduced to Mrs. Mildred Pickett, mother of Norman Palmer. Pictures were taken.
5:45 pm	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the Newport Country Club and returned to the Summer White House.
6:04 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:49 am	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Captain Evan P. Aurand walked from the Summer White House to the office.
7:55 - 8:30 am	Mr. Henry Ford, II
8:30 am	The President, Mr. Henry Ford, H n. James Hagerty and Captain Evan P. Aurand motored to Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Anne for Fort Adams Dock, then motored to the Newport Country Club.
8:51 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
9:06 - 12:15 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Henry Ford II Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Norman Palmer
	At the 8th green, the President greeted and shook hands with Major General Archibald V. Arnold, USA, Ret. and Commander J. Ball, General Arnold's son-in-law.
	On the 10th tee, the President posed for pictures with the golf foursome.
	Mr. Howard Cushing introduced Mr. Ray Granger, the club greenskeeper and the President posed for pictures with the two.
12:18 pm	The President, Mr. Henry Ford, Hon. James Hagerty and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock.
	At this point, Mr. Henry Ford boarded USMC helicopter for Quonset Point, R. I.
12:35 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and General Howard Snyder boarded the Barbara Anne and pulled alongside the submarine "Seawolf".

12:37 pm — The President boarded the "Seawolf" and shook hands with
Commander Richard B. Laning
the submarine's commanding officer
Rear Admiral Frederick B. Warder
Commander sub Force, Atlantic Fleet
Lt. Commander Robert Y. Kaufman, Executive Officer
of the Seawolf
Lt. W. A. Matson
Lt. J. T. Rigsbee
Ensign R. D. Robertson

As the President was piped aboard, an honor guard in dress blues lined up on the bow of the Sea Wolf.

12:40 pm — The Seawolf was underway down the East Passage at this time and the President went below at 12:45 pm. to the Mess.

After informally greeting the enlisted men present, the President was introduced to Milton W. Tucker, HMC, who introduced the President to the others at the table:
D. P. Stockstill, RM1, Kingman, Kansas
C. E. Gay, ENI, Hope County, Texas
J. Munson, EMI, Dallas, Texas
W. J. Dooling, SA, West Islip, New York

Before being seated, the President shook hands with ICI Thomas M. Russell, who played "The Eyes of Texas" on the organ as the President entered the dining area.

Upon completion of the luncheon, the President was asked to cut the lemon cake, decorated with an American flag, with a sword. "Commander in Chief" was also written on the icing of the cake.

1:15 pm — The President made a tour of the "Seawolf", accompanied by Commander Laning, Admiral Warder, Lt. Commander Kaufman, Hon. James Hagerty, Captain Aurand and General Howard McC. Snyder.

1:16 pm — Entered the torpedo room.

1:18 pm — Entered the Chief Petty Officers Mess. Here he shook hands with Charles B. Gilbert, III, civilian electrical engineer.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

Aboard the "Seawolf" (The "Seawolf" went 8 miles out to sea).

1:20 pm — Entered the control room. At 1:24 pm the President gave the order to "dive" to R. E. Small, Torpedoman 3/C of Warwick, R. I.

1:28 pm — The President entered the sonar room, then climbed a ladder into the conning tower or "sail" section and peered through the periscope.

1:33 pm — Came back down the ladder through the control room to the reactor compartment.

1:39 pm — The signal to surface was given.

1:41 pm — Toured the engine room, the reactor control room, and the stern room.

The President then went to the control room where he addressed the entire crew over the intercom system and thanked them for making the trip so pleasant.

1:46 pm — The President and party returned to the Officers Wardroom where the President signed papers in remembrance of his visit. He was presented with a small tie clasp in the shape of a submarine, by Commander Laning and a small card making the President an honorary member of the crew. He also received a color photograph of the "Seawolf".

The President autographed a piece of the ship's stationery for Chief Steward James M. Lawrence, Jr., of New Orleans, La.

2:10 pm — The President came on deck of the Seawolf.

2:47 pm — Transferred to the Barbara Anne and embarked for Constellation Pier.

The four members of the press who accompanied b the Presidential party aboard the "Seawolf" were invited to make the return trip to Constellation Pier:

John Edwards, Francis Stephenson, Bradford Kress, and Henry Burroughs.

2:39 pm	Arrived at Constellation Pier and motored to the Summer White House.
2:42 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
4:30 pm	The President walked to his office.
5:05 pm	Mr. Clifford Roberts and Lt. Gerald H. Weyrauch entered the President's office.
5: 21 pm	The President and Mr. Clifford Roberts departed the office and returned to the Summer White House.
	Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing were guests until 6:40 pm.
11:10 pm	Mr. Clifford Roberts departed the Summer White House.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:16 am	Captain Aurand entered the Summer White House.
7:48 am	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to the office.
7:50 am	Arrived at the office.
8:20 am	Mr. Thomas E. Stephens, the artist.
8:59 am	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Anne for Fort Adams Dock, motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:20 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
9:30 - 1:10 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Howard Cushing Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Norman Palmer

On the 10th tee, the President was introduced to Mrs. Charles Ford and Mr. John Ames.

On the 18th green, the President was introduced to the Newport Country Club greenskeeper and posed for pictures with him and Mr. Howard Cushing.

The President also met Mr. Frank Toner, owner of Toners' Diner, Newport, R. I.

Enroute to his automobile, the President met Mr. William Gilbane, Providence, Rhode Island.

The President, Hon. James Hagerty, Mr. Clifford Roberts, and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the Newport Country Club and returned to the Summer White House.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

1:36 pm	Arrived at the Summer White House.
4:00 pm	King Leopold III, of Belgium, Ex-Chief of State Princess Liliane of Belgium Admiral and Mrs. Henry Crommelin Admiral and Mrs. Lester K. Rice Admiral and Mrs. Stuart H. Ingersoll Mrs. John C. Daniel (wife of Admiral Daniel) (The above had tea with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower in Quarters "A").
5:45 pm	Following tea, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower posed for pictures with Ex-King Leopold and Princess Liliane at the entrance of the Summer White House.
5:52 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Summer White House and walked to the office.
6:10 pm	Departed the office and returned to Quarters "A".
6:20 - 7:25 pm	General and Mrs. Howard MC. Snyder Mr. Thomas E. Stephens, the artist
8:20 - 9:40 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Nurse Lorene Miller viewed the movie "Canyon River", which was completed at 9:40 pm.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:47 am	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to the office.
8:15 - 8:30 am	Captain William F. Amsden, USN, Retired (First person from Dickinson County to to to service academy)
8:20 - 8:42 am	Admiral Stuart H. Ingersoll, USN President of the Naval War College Captain Evan P. Aurand (The President congratulated Admiral Ingersoll on award of Distinguished Service Medal). (Photographs were taken)
8:43 am	Mr. Thomas E. Stephsns, the artist, met the President upon his departure from the office.
9:10 am	The President, Mr. Thomas Stephsns, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Anne for Fort Adams Dock, motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:33 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club. The President and Hon. James Hagerty rode in one car, and Mr. Thomas E. Stephens rode with Captain Olive Marsh in another car.
9:41 - 12:50 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Norman Palmer Just off the 13th green, the President met and shook hands with eight nuns from the St. Augustine Convent: Sister Mary Daniel Sister Marie Paula Sister Mary Carmel Sister Mary Janet Sister Mary Macrina Sister Mary Florita Sister Mary Deleisse Sister Mary Monaca (Pictures were taken with the above group)

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

12:50 pm — At the 18th hole, the President gave "Mr. President" golf balls to James Dwyer, age 14, 42 Carrol Avenue Newport, and Mike MacDonald, age 12, of Newport.

Before departing the 18th green, the President was introduced to Mr. Vaskem Yacoubian, Statler Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts.

12:54 pm — The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock. At Fort Adams Dock, the President shook hands with the following nuns of the Salve Regina College:

Sisters Mary Rose, Mary Hilda, Mary Evangelista, Mary Anacletus, Mary Martina, Mary Rufina, Mary Venard, Mary Constance, Mary Martha, Mary Mercedes, Mary Jean, Marie Therese, Mary Kathleen, Mary Eloise, Mary John Francis, Mary Rose Agnes, Mary Philemon, Mary Donald, Mary Clarice, Mary Laura, Mary Rosina, Mary Othilda, Mary Donalda, Mary Rosalia, Mary Augustine, Mary Norbert, Mary Wilhelmina, Mary Laurene, Marie Esperance, and Mary Michaeleen.

The President also met Mrs. Charles J. Aubin, Jr. and Miss Patricia Aubin.

12:59 pm — The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Colonel Walter Tkach boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Constellation Pier, arriving there at 1:13 pm.

1:14 pm — Departed Constellation Pier and motored to the Summer White House.

1:17 pm — Arrived at the Summer White House.

6:20 pm — General Alfred Gruenther, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater had dinner with the President, then played bridge during the evening, until 11:45 pm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

8:04 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the Summer White House and walked to his office.

8:58 am — The President and Captain Aurand departed the office and walked to the Summer White House.

10:18 am — General Alfred Gruenther, Mr. George Allen and Mr. Ellis Slater entered the Summer White House. Had lunch with the President.

1:50 pm — The President, General Alfred Gruenther, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. Ellis Slater departed the Summer White and went to the Newport Country Club, arriving at 2:13 pm.

(General Gruenther departed the Newport Country Club with Captain Evan P. Aurand and flew via helicopter to Hillsdale, R. I., where General Gruenther boarded a plane for Washington, D. C.).

2:20 pm — The President was introduced to Mr. Anthony L. Pennochi of Newport, R. I.

2:21 - 5:07 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Mr. George Allen
Mr. Ellis D. Slater
Hon. James Hagerty

On the 13th green, the President met and shook hands with Mrs. Jack Allen, wife of the President's caddie, and their five children, Ellen, Claire Schade, Anne, Bruce, and Robert Allen.

At the completion of the 18th hole, the President shook hands with Mr. John F. Phelan, Newport City Solicitor, and his seven children, Peggy, Nancy, Jack, Marie, Patricia, Susan and Thomas Phelan.

The President presented a "Mr. President" golf ball to Jerry Martlane, Mr. Ellis Slater's caddie.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

5:13 pm	As the President was entering his automobile, he shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stephenson. (Mr. Stephenson is White House Reporter).
5:14 pm	The President, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater, departed the Newport Country Club and went to Fort Adams Dock, boarded the Barbara Anne for Constellation Pier, then motored to the Summer White House. (Mr. Allen and Mr. Slater alighted at Quarters "I" and the President proceeded to the Summer White House).
6:12 - 7:17 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wilson Brooks.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:44 am — The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to his office.

7:45 - 8:00 am — Admiral Henry Crommelin.

8:18 am — The President, Hon. James Hagerty and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Anne, embarked for Fort Adams Dock, then motored to the Newport Country Club.

(Before boarding the Barbara Anne, the President was introduced to A. Nicholas Altieri, Chef, Officers Club, Newport Naval Base.)

8:56 - 11:50 am — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Howard Cushing
Mr. Norman Palmer

Following the golf game, the President was introduced to to these members of the Newport Police Department:
Inspector Manning
Lt. Maloney
Sgt. Whitford
Officer Hopkins
Officer Campbell
Officer Anderson
Sgt. Quinn

Hon. James Hagerty introduced the President to
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rando, Scituate, Mass., and their children: Therese Ann, Mary Elisabeth and Thomas Rando, Jr.
Mrs. Ranee Farrell, Scituate, Mass.

12:02 pm — The President, Hon. James Hagerty and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Constellation Pier.

12:15 pm — At Constellation Pier, the President made a few remarks to the members of the press concerning his stay in Newport. Still and newsreel pictures were taken.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

12:17 pm — The President was introduced to Mr. Albert "Bud" Fisher, Manager of Hazards Beach, Newport, R. I., who recently retired from the U. S. Navy after 30 years in the submarine service.

12:18 pm — The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed Constellation Pier and motored to the Summer White House.

2:26 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the Summer White House and motored to Constellation Pier.

2:27 pm — Arrived at Constellation Pier. The President bid farewell to

Admiral and Mrs. Henry Crommelin
Admiral Stuart Ingersoll
Captain Weiler
Lt. William Tell

2:30 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Constellation Pier aboard the Barbara Anne and went to Carrier Landing, Quonset Point. Those accompanying were:

Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Colonel Walter Tkach
Miss Rose Wood
Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney
Nurse Lorene Miller

3:08 pm — Arrived at Carrier Landing, Quonset Point, R. I. Here the President was greeted by Captain G. M. Cunha. Departed for Operations Building.

At Operations Building, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Captain Frank M. Slater, Chief of Staff to Admiral Lester, Quonset Point NAS; Captain B. E. Close, Commanding Officer, Quonset Point NAS, and Commander T. G. Doyle, Base Operations Officer.

Ruffles, flourishes and Hail to the Chief were rendered by the Navy Band, following which the President inspected the Honor Guard.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

3:25 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower boarded the Columbine for flight to Washington, D. C. Those accompanying were: General Howard McC. Snyder Captain Evan P. Aurand Hon. and Mrs. James Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree Colonel Walter Tkach Miss Rose Wood CWO Charles Longello Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney Nurse Lorene Miller
4:50 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
5:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.
5:07 pm	The President arrived in the office with Hon. James Hagerty.
5:07 - 5:46 pm	(General Maxwell Taylor) (Hon. Wilbur M. Brucker) (General E. G. Wheeler) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Hon. James Hagerty)
5:46 - 6:05 pm	General Robert Cutler
6:07 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mrs Whitman

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U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 6, 1957

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

President's activities, Thursday, September 5, 1957.



7:47 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and Secretary Hagerty, departed the Summer White House and walked to his office in Base Headquarters, arriving there at 7:49 am. Rear Admiral Henry Crommelin greeted the President.

8:37 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and General Snyder, departed his office, entered his automobile, and motored to the Constellation Pier, arriving at 8:38 am.

8:42 am — The President, General Snyder, and Secretary Hagerty, who joined the above named at Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Ann, which departed the pier at 8:43 am, and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 8:53 am.

8:57 am — The President and his party departed Fort Adams Dock via car and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:02 am.

The President practiced golf from 9:07 am to 9:12 am. Appropriate photographs were taken.

9:14 am — The President, Secretary James Hagerty, Mr. Howard G. Cushing, Newport Country Club President, and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:25 pm. and entered the Club House.

Upon completion of the 9th hole, stills and newsreel pictures were taken. At the 9th green, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Ordway spoke to the President. (Mr. Ordway is a brother of Jack Ordway, whom the President knows). Mr. and Mrs. Ordway followed the President and party in a cart from the 9th to the 13th holes. Stills and newsreels were taken again at the 13th hole.

12:41 pm — The President departed the Club House, at which point he greeted Mrs. Norman Palmer and daughter Tracie.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder, departed the Country Club at 12:42 pm and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 12:46 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Ann, departing Fort Adams Dock at 12:51 pm, arriving Constellation Pier at 1:03 pm. The President and party departed the Pier at 1:08 pm, arriving at the Summer White House at 1:10 pm.

Chief U. E. Baughman

4:37 pm The President walked around the grounds of the Summer White House, inspecting the grounds and the garden, entering his office at 4:44 pm. The President departed his office at 5:00 pm, returning to the Summer White House at 5:02 pm.

No further activities this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

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U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 7, 1957

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

President's activities, Friday, September 6, 1957.

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7:43 am — The President walked to his office. The President had an 8:30 am appointment with Mayor Kenneth Peterson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who was accompanied by his wife.

8:34 am — The President, accompanied by Mayor and Mrs. Peterson, departed his office and walked to the entrance of the building, where pictures were taken.

8:36 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered the Presidential limousine and motored to the Constellation Pier, arriving at 8:38 am. Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up car.

8:41 am — The Barbara Anne with the President and party aboard departed Constellation Pier and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 8:53 am. The President and party departed the Dock at 8:54 am and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving at 8:59 am.

9:02 am — The President practiced golf until 9:10 am, at which time the President, Mr. Howard Cushing, Club Pro Norman Palmer, and Secretary Hagerty teed off for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 12:15 pm. Dr. Tkach accompanied the Presidential foursome on the golf course.

Following completion of the game and prior to entering the Club House, the President shook hands with Alexander B. Toland, age 6, and his grandmother, Mrs. Owen J. Toland, Republican Committee Woman from Wynnewood, Pa. During the 1956 campaign Master Toland sent the President a silver dollar.

12:32 pm — The President and Secretary Hagerty departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 12:36 pm., where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 12:38 pm and arrived at the Constellation Pier at 12:52 pm. The President and Secretary Hagerty then entered the Presidential limousine, departing the Pier at 12:54 pm, arriving at the Summer White House at 12:56 pm. Doctor Tkach also accompanied the President.

4:35 pm The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving at 4:37 p.m., where he remained until 5:23 pm, at which time accompanied by Captain Aurand, he returned to his quarters, arriving there at 5:25 pm.

5:40 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Summer White House and walked around the grounds, returning to the house at 5:55 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

Mrs. Whitman
cc: Mrs. King

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 10, 1957

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President, Saturday, September 7, 1957.

6:48 am — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand, departed the White House and walked to the helioport, Naval Base, arriving there at 6:57 am.

6:58 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty, Captain Aurand, Doctor Tkach, Sgt. Moaney, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn and SA Flohr were airborne via USMC helicopter plane #1 for and arrived at Quonset Point NAS at 7:02 am.

SAIC Bouck, SA's Miller, Roberts, Godfrey, Youngblood, Roth, Dagg, More, Phillips and Shipman departed the helioport, Naval Base, at 6:57 am vis USMC helicopter plane #2, arriving at Quonset Point NAS at 7:01 am.

The President and all personnel mentioned above, with the exception of Captain Aurand, departed Quonset Point NAS at 7:06 am via the Columbine enroute to and arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C. at 8:40 am.

8:44 am — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty and Colonel Schulz, departed MATS Terminal in White House Car #105 with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat with SA Flohr driving, enroute to and arriving at the White House at 8:52 am, at which time he entered his office.

ASAIC Behn, SA's Roberts, Godfrey, Youngblood and Roth worked the follow-up car #679-X, driven by SA Shipman on the trip from MATS Terminal to the White House.

12:45 pm — The President left his office and walked to the White House Staff Mess for lunch. The President walked to the Mansion at 1:20 pm, and returned to his office at 2:26 pm.

3:25 pm — The President, accompanied by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, departed his office and entered White House Car #105, with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, enroute to and arriving at Dr. Milton Eisenhower's residence at 4:32 pm. For complete details see report of SA Knight.

ASAIC Behn, SA's Roberts, Godfrey, Youngblood and Roth worked the follow-up car #679-X from the White House to Dr. Eisenhower's residence. Secretary Hagerty rode in the follow-up car. Doctor Walter Tkach and Mrs. Robert Schulz rode in a second White House car.

5:15 pm — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty and Colonel Schulz, departed by White House Car #105 from Doctor Milton Eisenhower's residence and motored to Friendship Airport, arriving at 5:44 pm.

5:51 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty, Doctor Tkach, Sgt. Moaney, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn, SA's Flohr, Roberts, Godfrey, Roth, Dagg, More, Phillips, Shipman and Knight departed Friendship Airport on the Columbine enroute to and arriving at Quonset Point NAS at 7:05 pm.

SA Youngblood remained at Friendship Airport and drove the follow-up car back to Washington, D.C. SA Youngblood remained in Washington, D.C. on special assignment in the event the President returns to Washington, D.C. on Tuesday, September 10, 1957, to attend the funeral of the late General Hughes.

7:10 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty, Captain Aurand, Doctor Tkach, Sgt. Moaney, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn and SA Flohr departed Quonset NAS via USMC Helicopter #1, arriving at the helioport, Naval Base, at 7:18 pm. Upon arrival, the President was met by Admiral Crommelin. President and Admiral Crommelin posed for pictures.

The President, Admiral Crommelin and Major Virgil D. Olson, USMC, pilot of the helicopter, also posed for pictures.

The President and Admiral Crommelin then walked to the Summer White House. While enroute they were met by Mrs. Eisenhower at the end of the circular drive, at which point newsreel and still photographs were taken, following which they walked to the Summer White House, arriving at 7:21 pm.

7:11 pm — SA's Roberts, Godfrey, Roth, Dagg, More, Phillips, Shipman and Knight departed Quonset Point NAS in USMC Helicopter #1 and arrived at the helioport, Naval Base at 7:20 pm.

No further activities this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 9, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Sunday, September 8, 1957.

8:00 am — The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 8:02 am. The President departed his office at 8:52 am and walked to the Summer White House, arriving at 8:54 am.

10:25 am — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand, departed the Summer White House and walked to the Base Chapel, arriving there at 10:29 am, where upon arrival he was met by Rear Admiral Crommelin, and then introduced to the Head Usher, Seaman First Class R. Pratt, who escorted the President and party into the Chapel and to their seats.

Services began and concluded at 11:37 am, at which time the President and party were escorted from their pew to the limousine by Chaplain Robert E. Jenkins.

Pictures were taken of the President's arrival at the Base Chapel. Upon departing the Chapel, the President posed for pictures with Chaplain Jenkins and four girl scouts: Ruth Anne Murphey, Valerie Wyonne, Delores Radcliff and Barbara Campbell.

11:40 am — The President, accompanied by Admiral Crommelin and Captain Aurand motored from the Chapel, arriving at the Summer White House at 11:42 am.

Dr. Snyder &

1:20 pm — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty, departed the Summer White House and motored to the Constellation Pier, arriving there at 1:22 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 1:23 pm enroute to and arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 1:36 pm, transferring to White House Car #100 and motoring to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 1:41 pm.

1:45 pm — The President practiced driving golf balls until 1:55 pm, at which time the President, Secretary Hagerty, Club Pro Norman Palmer and Commander James Dowdell, White House Press Liaison Officer, teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 4:55 pm.

On the 13th green the President shook hands and spoke to Mr. and Mrs. George Widener and Mrs. William Fossner.

5:00 pm The President and Secretary Hagerty departed Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 5:05 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne and joined Mrs. Eisenhower, who had been on a cruise on Narragansett Bay during the afternoon.

The Barbara Anne departed the Dock at 5:08 pm, arriving at Constellation Pier at 5:25 pm.

5:26 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Constellation Pier and motored to Quarters "I", making a tour and inspection of same, having arrived there at 5:27 pm, and departing at 5:34 pm, at which time they motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 5:35 pm.

7:20 pm Doctor and Mrs. Snyder entered the Summer White House.

7:47 pm Mr. William Robinson and Captain Aurand entered the Summer White House.

11:00 pm Doctor and Mrs. Snyder, Mr. William Robinson and Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House.

No further activities this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 9, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Monday, September 9, 1957.

7:38 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and Admiral Crommelin, departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving at 7:40 am.

8:10 am — Pictures were taken of the President in his office signing the Civil Rights Bill, until 8:14 am.

8:39 am — The President departed his office with Doctor Snyder and Secretary Hagerty and motored to the Constellation Pier, arriving at 8:40 am., where he boarded the Barbara Anne, which departed the Pier at 8:41 am, and arrived at the Fort Adams Dock at 8:53 am. The President then entered his limousine and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving at 8:57 am.

9:00 a.m. — The President practiced driving golf balls until 9:15 am, at which time the President, Secretary Hagerty, Club Pro Norman Palmer, Messrs. William Robinson and Howard Cushing teed off from the 1st tee, completing 18 holes of golf at 12:45 PM.

At the 12th hole, the President met Mr. Tom Cleggett, Burning Tree and Newport Country Club member. At the 13th hole, the President was introduced by Howard Cushing to Mr. Preston Frazier, Vice President of the Newport Country Club. At the 18th hole, the President met Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roth and daughter Donna, relatives of Special Agent Roth.

12:50 pm — The President departed Newport Country Club with Doctor Snyder and Captain Aurand in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 12:54 pm., where he immediately boarded the Barbara Anne, departing the Dock at 12:55 pm, arriving at the Constellation Pier at 1:07 pm, where the President entered his limousine and departed the pier at 1:09 pm, arriving at the Summer White House at 1:10 pm.

4:36 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson and Captain Aurand, departed the Summer White House and made a tour of the residential section of Newport and Ocean Drive via automobile, returning to the Summer White House at 5:46 pm.

7:42 pm Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered the Summer White House, departing same at 7:55 pm.

9:30 pm The President retired for the evening.

No other activities this day.



James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

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U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 10, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

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Activities of the President, Tuesday, September 10, 1957.

7:35 am — The President departed the Summer White House with Captain Aurand and walked to his office, arriving at 7:40 am.

8:00 am — The President met in his office with the following State of Rhode Island Republican Leaders: Christopher Del Sesto, Bayard Ewing, Mrs. Marion Yatman, Mrs. Carol G. Wheeler, Rep. Gerry Dwyer, William Broomhead and Horace Lancelotta.

8:50 am — The President and the above named persons descended to the entrance of the building, where still and newsreel pictures were taken.

8:58 am — The President, accompanied by General Snyder, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand, entered White House Car #100 and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 8:59 am, boarding the Barbara Anne enroute to and arriving Fort Adams Dock at 9:14 am.

9:15 am — The President, Mr. William Robinson, Secretary Hagerty and General Snyder departed Fort Adams Dock and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:19 am.

9:20 am — The President practiced golf until 9:35 am, at which time the President, Mr. William Robinson, Club Pro Norman Palmer and Secretary Hagerty teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:38 pm.

In the Club House following completion of the golf game, the President met Mr. Andrew Van Pelt.

12:44 pm — The President, Mr. William Robinson, Secretary Hagerty and General Snyder departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock in White House Car #100, arriving at 12:48 pm, boarded the Barbara Anne, embarking at 12:50 pm, arriving at Constellation Pier at 1:02 pm. At 1:04 pm the President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and Mr. William Robinson motored to the Summer White House in a Lincoln Sedan, arriving at 1:05 pm. Secretary Hagerty and General Snyder rode in a second White House car.

2:45 pm Messrs. Howard Cushing and Howard Vanderbilt entered the Summer White House.

3:00 pm Mr. William Robinson entered the Summer White House.

4:00 pm Mrs. Howard Snyder entered the Summer White House.

6:00 pm Doctor Howard Snyder entered the Summer White House.

6:35 pm Secretary Hagerty entered the Summer White House, departing at 6:38 pm.

6:45 pm Captain Aurand entered the Summer White House, departing at 7:50 pm.

7:20 pm Messrs. Howard Cushing and Howard Vanderbilt departed Summer White House and Naval Base in Navy vehicle.

7:51 pm Doctor and Mrs. Howard Snyder departed the Summer White House.

10:19 pm Mr. William Robinson departed the Summer White House.

No further activities this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mr. Whitson

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 12, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Wednesday, September 11, 1957.

7:43 am — The President with Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 7:45 am.

8:48 am — Still and movie pictures were taken of the President in his office signing the Immigration Bill.

11:13 am — The President departed his office and walked to his quarters, arriving at 11:15 am.

1:23 pm — The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 1:25 pm.

2:10 pm — Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson arrived at the office for an appointment with the President. At 2:53 pm The President posed for still and movie pictures with Secretary Benson at the outside entrance to the office building. Secretary Benson departed the Naval Base via helicopter at 3:04 pm.

2:58 pm — The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the office building in a Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 3:00 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in a second car.

3:02 pm — The President, Mr. William Robinson and Dr. Tkach boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Fort Adams Dock, arrivin there at 3:15 pm, transferring to automobiles and motoring to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 3:18 pm.

3:20 pm — The President practiced golf until 3:27 pm. The President Messrs. Howard Cushing and William Robinson and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee at 3:29 pm and played from the 1st thru the 13th hole, completing 13 holes of golf at 5:25 pm.

5:30 pm — The President and Mr. Robinson departed Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 5:34 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in a second car, at which point they embarked aboard the Barbara Anne at 5:36 pm, arrivin at Constellation Pier at 5:56 pm.

5:57 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty, Mr. Robinson and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 6:00 p.m.

7:00 pm — Dr. and Mrs. Snyder entered the Summer White House.

8:45 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Doctor and Mrs. Snyder, and Mr. William Robinson attended the movie "Three Ten To Yuma" in the Summer White House, which concluded at 10:15 pm.

10:30 pm — Dr. and Mrs. Snyder and Mr. William Robinson departed the Summer White House.

10:35 pm — The President retired.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 13, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Thursday, September 12, 1957.

7:38 am — The President and Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving at 7:40 am.

8:32 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and Doctor Tkach, departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 8:33 am. Mr. William Robinson joined the President at the Pier. Before boarding the Barbara Anne, the President was introduced to Mr. Charles Aubin, Sr.

8:35 am — The President and party embarked aboard the Barbara Anne enroute to and arriving Fort Adams Dock at 8:48 am.

8:49 am — The President, Mr. William Robinson and Dr. Tkach, entered an automobile and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving at 8:53 am.

8:55 am — The President practiced golf until 9:05 am.

The President was introduced to Father David Donnegan, Holy Cross College, on the first hole.

The President, Messrs. Howard Cushing, William Robinson and Club Pro Norman Palmer, teed off from the 1st tee at 9:05 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:10 p.m.

On the 18th hole Mr. Cushing introduced Mr. John T. Pratt to the President. At this point the President also greeted Mr. Ralph Henderson, Mr. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Watts.

12:15 pm — The President and Mr. Bill Robinson departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 12:19 pm. Doctor Tkach rode in a second car. Upon arrival, they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 12:20 pm and arrived at Constellation Pier, Naval Base, at 12:34 pm.

12:38 pm — The President, Mr. William Robinson, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 12:40 pm. Doctor Tkach rode in a second car.

2:10 pm The President departed his residence and walked to his office, arriving at 2:12 pm.

2:55 pm General Andrew Goodpaster entered the President's office, departing at 3:32 pm.

3:37 pm The President, accompanied by Sgt. John Moaney, departed the office building and motored to Pond #1, Millvale, R.I., arriving at 3:52 pm. Doctor Snyder followed in a second car.

The President started to fish at 4:05 pm, and concluded at 6:20 pm., catching 12 small brim and mouth bass.

6:23 pm The President and Sgt. Moaney departed Pond #1 and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 6:40 pm. Doctor Snyder rode in a second car.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. Ring
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 14, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Friday, September 13, 1957.

7:44 am — The President and Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House enroute to and arriving at his office at 7:46 am.

8:15 am — Mr. George Morrison, General Baking Company, had an appointment with the President. Mr. Morrison departed the President's office at 8:26 am.

8:57 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered limousine and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 9:00 am. Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up car.

9:01 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Dr. Tkach boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 9:14 am, transferring to an automobile and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:20 am.

9:22 am — The President practiced on the practice tee until 9:28 am, at which time the President, Secretary Hagerty, Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:28 pm. Dr. Tkach walked around the course.

Following completion of the golf game, the President was introduced to Mrs. John Kennedy, wife of Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts.

12:36 pm — The President and Secretary Hagerty motored from the Newport Country Club to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 12:40 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up car. Upon arrival they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 12:41 pm, arriving Constellation Pier at 12:56 pm.

The President and Secretary Hagerty entered the limousine and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 12:58 pm Dr. Tkach rode the follow-up car.

3:21 pm — The President walked to his office.

3:58 pm The President, Secretary Hagerty, Captain Aurand and Doctor Snyder entered Presidential automobile and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 3:59 pm., at which point they boarded the Barbara Anne, which departed the Pier at 4:00 pm enroute to and arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 4:12 pm. The above named transferred to an automobile and motored to the residence of Mr. Howard Cushing, arriving there at 4:27 pm, where the President met Mrs. Cushing and Mrs. Pratt.

The President and party followed Mr. and Mrs. Cushing's automobile and motored to Price's Neck Landing, arriving there at 4:37 pm. The President was greeted upon arrival by Mr. John Pratt.

4:42 pm The President, Secretary Hagerty, Captain Aurand and Doctor Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing and Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt boarded the vessel "Shark" to check "lobster pots". (Mr. Pratt checked eight pots in the area, getting some lobster and crabs). The President and party returned to Price's Neck Landing aboard the "Shark" at 5:25 pm.

5:27 pm The President, Secretary Hagerty, Captain Aurand and Doctor Snyder entered the Presidential car and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 5:35 pm, where they transferred to the Barbara Anne, which departed the Dock at 5:37 pm, arriving at Constellation Pier at 5:51 pm, where the President and above named transferred to the Presidential automobile and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 5:52 pm.

9:00 pm The President entered the kitchen, where he supervised and cooked vegetable soup.

10:00 pm The President retired for the evening.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 16, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Saturday, September 14, 1957.

7:37 am	The President and Secretary Hagerty departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving at 7:39 am.
8:45 am	Attorney General Herbert Brownell entered the President's office, departing at 8:47 am.
8:49 am	Governor Orval Faubus, Arkansas, entered the President's office.
8:50 am	Governmor Sherman Adams and Congressman Brooks Hays, Arkansas, entered the President's office.
8:58 am	Secretary Hagerty entered the President's office, departin at 9:01 am.
9:57 am	Attorney General Brownell entered President's office.
10:42 am	Governor Adams departs the President's office, returning at 10:43 am with Secretary James Hagerty.
10:56 am	Secretary James Hagerty departs the President's office, returning at 10:57 am.
10:57 am	The President, Governor Faubus, Governor Adams, Attorney General Brownell, Congressman Hays and Secretary Hagerty departed the President's office.
	The President and Governor Faubus proceeded to the entrance of the office building, where they posed for still and movie pictures following their conference.
10:59 am	The President and Attorney General Brownell entered the President's office.
11:05 am	Mr. Wayne Hawks entered the President's office, departing at 11:06 am., at which time Governor Sherman Adams, Mr. Gerald Morgan and Secretary Hagerty entered the President's office.
11:22 am	Secretary Hagerty departed the President's office.

11:23 am — Attorney General Brownell departed the President's office.

11:36 am — Captain Aurand entered President's office, departing at 11:38 am.

11:46 am — Secretary Hagerty entered President's office, departing at 11:48 am with Mr. Gerald Morgan.

11:49 am — The President departed his office and walked to his quarters, arriving at 11:51 am.

11:50 am — Governor Adams departed President's office.

1:41 pm — The President departed the Summer White House and walked to the office, arriving at 1:43 pm.

2:20 pm — The President and Mr. William Robinson entered the Presidential limousine and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 2:21 pm. Dr. Snyder rode in a second car. Upon arrival, the President, Mr. William Robinson and Dr. Snyder boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 2:22 pm, arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 2:33 pm, where they transferred to White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving at 2:37 pm.

2:40 pm — The President practiced golf until 2:50 pm, at which time the President, Messrs. William Robinson and Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee, completing 18 holes of golf at 5:42 pm.

On the 18th green, the President was introduced to Mrs. Frank McDermott and son Frank, wife and son of SA Frank McDermott.

5:44 pm — The President, Mr. William Robinson and Doctor Snyder departed Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 5:47 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 5:48 pm, arriving at Constellation Pier at 5:59 pm. The President, Mr. William Robinson and Doctor Snyder th entered Lincoln Sedan at 6:00 pm, and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 6:03 pm.

6:46 pm — Doctor Snyder entered Summer White House.

6:59 pm — Mr. William Robinson entered Summer White House.

7:00 pm — Captain Aurand entered Summer White House, departing at 7:30 pm.

8:05 pm — Doctor Snyder departed the Summer White House.

8:57 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Mr. William Robinson attended the movie "The Proud Ones", which concluded at 10:35 pm.

9:20 pm — Doctor Paul Dudley White appeared at Gate #1 with a present for the President and Mrs. Eisenhower, which he obtained while on a trip to the Middle East. Package was delivered to Lt. Weyrauch for disposition, after being examined.

10:40 pm — Mr. William Robinson departed the Summer White House.

10:45 pm — The President retired for the evening.

No further activity for this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 16, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Sunday, September 15, 1957.

10:50 am — The President, Captain Aurand and Secretary James Hagerty departed the Summer White House in White House Car #100 and motored to the First Presbyterian Church, Newport, arriving there at 10:57 am, where upon arrival the President was greeted by Chief Usher Joseph Aiello, who escorted the President and party to the Presidential Pew.

Appropriate pictures were taken of the President's arrival at the Church.

Following completion of services, the President and party were escorted from the Presidential Pew to the awaiting automobile by Reverend William James Clark, pastor of the Church, and Lieut. Valery Sundt, Chaplain, who delivered the sermon. The President posed for pictures with Reverend Clark and Lieut. Sundt.

12:05 pm — The President, Captain Aurand and Secretary Hagerty departed the First Presbyterian Church and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 12:09 pm.

4:28 pm — General Snyder entered the Summer White House.

4:58 pm — Colonel and Mrs. Isaac Gill entered the Summer White House.

5:00 pm — General Snyder departed the Summer White House.

6:31 pm — Colonel and Mrs. Gill departed the Summer White House.

7:20 pm — Mr. William Robinson entered the Summer White House, departing at 8:43 pm.

8:45 pm — The President retired for the evening.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 17, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Monday, September 16, 1957.

7:54 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and Secretary Hagerty, departed the Summer White House and walked to the office, arriving at 7:56 am.

Mr. Robert Cutler entered the President's office at 7:50 am, having an 8:00 am appointment with the President, and departed at 9:17 am.

9:25 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and General Snyder, departed the office building in a Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 9:26 am.

9:29 am — The President, accompanied by General Snyder and Secretary Hagerty, boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 9:40 am. Mr. William Robinson also boarded the Barbara Anne. Secretary Hagerty rode to the Dock in a second car.

9:42 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty, Mr. William Robinson and General Snyder departed Fort Adams Dock and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving at 9:45 am.

9:46 am — The President practiced golf until 10:00 am, at which time he teed off from the first tee with Secretary Hagerty, Messrs. Howard Cushing and William Robinson, and Club Pro Norman Palmer, completing 18 holes of golf at 1:20 pm. Dr. Snyder accompanied the group on the golf course.

The President was introduced to Mrs. Stanley Tretick, wife of Stanley Tretick, White House Photographer.

1:31 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty, William Robinson and General Snyder departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 1:35 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 1:36 pm. Captain Aurand was aboard the Barbara Anne.

1:48 pm — The Barbara Anne arrived at Constellation Pier, where the President, Captain Aurand, William Robinson and Secretary Hagerty entered a Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 1:50 pm. General Snyder rode in a second car.

3:50 pm Mr. William Robinson entered the Summer White House, departing at 4:10 pm.

6:37 pm General and Mrs. Synder entered the Summer White House, departing at 7:35 pm.

8:18 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower attended the movie, Badlands of Montana. The President left at 8:30 pm and retired. The movie concluded at 9:34 pm and the First Lady retired.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman September 18, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Tuesday, September 17, 1957.

7:15 am. Doctor Snyder entered the Summer White House.

7:31 am The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 7:32 am.

7:55 am Doctor Riva, Walter Reed Army Hospital, entered the Summer White House, departing with Doctor Snyder at 9:40 am.

8:00 am Director of the Budget Percival Brundage met with the President, departing the office at 8:40 am.

8:54 am The President departed his office and with Captain Aurand, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Tkach motored to Constellation Pier in a Lincoln Sedan, arriving at 8:55 am, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, leaving the Pier at 8:59 am and arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 9:11 am. Captain Aurand rode to the Pier in a second car.

9:14 am The President, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Tkach departed Fort Adams Dock in White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:17 am.

9:20 am The President practiced golf until 9:35 am, at which time the President, Secretary Hagerty, Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee, completing 18 holes of golf at 12:30 pm.

12:34 pm The President and Secretary Hagerty departed Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 12:38 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in a second car.

The President, Secretary Hagerty and Dr. Tkach boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 12:40 pm, and arrived at Constellation Pier at 12:53 pm.

12:54 pm The President, Captain Aurand and Secretary Hagerty entered the Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 12:55 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in a second car.

3:11 pm The President walked to the rear patio of the Summer White House, where he supervised photographs made by Chief Navy Photographer Paul Begley, which will be used at a later date for painting purposes.

3:22 pm The President, Secretary Hagerty and Sgt. Moaney departed the Summer White House and motored to Pond #1, Millvale, R.I., arriving there at 3:36 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in a second car.

The President, Secretary Hagerty and Sgt. Moaney fished from 3:49 pm to 6:25 pm, catching several fish.

The President, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand departed Pond #1 at 6:27 pm and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 6:42 pm. Dr. Tkach and Sgt. Moaney rode in a second car.

4:35 pm Doctor Snyder entered the Summer White House, departing at 5:22 pm.

8:34 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower viewed the movie, "St. Joan". The President left at 9:18 pm and retired for the evening. Mrs. Eisenhower retired upon conclusion of the movie at 10:32 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 19, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Wednesday, September 18, 1957.

7:45 am — The President, Captain Aurand and Secretary Hagerty departed the Summer White House and walked to the office building.

At the entrance to the office building the President was introduced to 27 Foreign Officers attending the Naval War College, list of which is attached, by Captain R. G. Colbert, Head of Naval Command Course, Naval War College. (Captain Pereira, Portuguese Navy, was not present on this occasion).

Still and movie pictures were taken on this occasion. After the President greeted the assemblage, he made a short speech to the group, and entered his office at 7:53 am.

9:10 am — The President, Captain Aurand, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder entered a Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 9:11 am, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 9:14 am and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 9:27 am.

9:28 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder entered White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:32 am.

9:35 am — The President practiced golf until 9:45 am, at which time the President, Secretary Hagerty, Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee completing 18 holes of golf at 12:40 pm. Doctor Snyder accompanied the group about the course. See Note.

12:45 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder entered White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 12:49 pm., where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 12:50 pm, and arrived at Constellation Pier at 1:03 pm.

1:04 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered a Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 1:05 pm. Doctor Snyder rode in a second car.

Note: At the 18th hole, the President was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Deegan, Greenwich, Connecticut, at which time pictures were taken.

At this point the President also autographed a picture for Caddie Edward Pado, Newport, R.I. (a glossy print of the President completing a golf swing while practicing).

5:05 pm General Snyder entered the Summer White House, departing at 6:28 pm.

7:05 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Nurse Lorene Miller, had a "cook-out" in the fenced-in area to the rear of Quarters "A". They reentered the Summer White House at 8:05 pm.

8:25 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower retired.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
Newport, R. I.

NAVAL COMMAND COURSE FOR SENIOR FOREIGN OFFICERS

CLASS OF JUNE 1958

LIST OF STUDENTS

CAPT Shams SAFAVI, Imperial Iranian Navy
CAPT Takaichi ITAYA, Maritime Self Defense Force, Japan
CAPT Guiseppe PIGHINI, Italian Navy
CAPT Tzu-Tsung SUN, Chinese Navy
CAPT Jorge WOLF, Ecuadoran Navy
CAPT Enrique POLANCO, Spanish Navy
CAPT Amorn SIRIGAYA, Royal Thai Navy
CAPT Werner ROEVER, Federal German Navy
CAPT Jorge M. R. PEREIRA, Portuguese Navy
CAPT Eigil C. F. PETERSEN, Royal Danish Navy
CAPT Augusto PORTO, Colombian Navy
CAPT Kyongwon YI, Republic of Korea Navy
CAPT William G. MEEKE, Royal Navy
CAPT Daniel J. GAMEZ, Venezuelan Navy
CAPT Santiago C. NUVAL, Philippine Navy
CDR Jorge BORNSCHEUER, Chilean Navy
CDR R. U. BAJWA, Pakistan Navy
CDR Humberto CANCIO, Cuban Navy
CDR Juan GONZALES-LLANOS, Argentine Navy
CDR Adolpho Barroso de VASCONCELLOS, Brazilian Navy
CDR Luis LOPEZ DE CASTILLA, Peruvian Navy
CDR Rolf HENNINGSEN, Royal Norwegian Navy
CDR Constantine MOSCHOS, Royal Hellenic Navy
CDR Christer KIERKEGAARD, Royal Swedish Navy
CDR Luis MENA, Dominican Navy
CDR Jean GUILLOU, French Navy
CDR Nurettin YILDIZLAR, Turkish Navy
LCDR Abraham van der MOER, Royal Netherlands Navy

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 20, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Thursday, September 19, 1957.

7:49 am — The President and Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to the office, where Admiral Crommelin met the President at the entrance to the building and escorted him to his office.

8:03 am — SD-2 Juanito Malopit, steward, entered the President's office to cut his hair, departing at 8:20 am.

8:48 am — The President, Captain Aurand and Doctor Snyder departed the office building in a Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 8:50 am.

8:53 am — The President and Doctor Snyder departed aboard the Barbara Anne enroute to and arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 9:05 am.

9:06 am — The President and Doctor Snyder departed Fort Adams Dock in White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:10 am.

9:12 am — The President practiced on the practice tee until 9:18 am, at which time the President, Messrs. Howard Cushing and Francis G. Dwyer and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:13 pm.

On the 8th green, Mr. Howard Cushing introduced Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gerney Dyer to the President.

As the President walked to his car, following the golf game, Mr. Cushing introduced Tommy and Minnie Cushing, his son and daughter to the President, and a group picture was taken by Count Court Reventlow, who was also introduced to the President. Pictures were also taken of the Presidential golf foursome.

12:19 pm — The President and Doctor Snyder departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 12:23 pm.

12:25 pm — The President and Doctor Snyder departed Fort Adams Dock aboard the Barbara Anne and arrived at Constellation Pier at 12:42 pm.

12:45 pm — The President, Captain Aurand and General Goodpaster departed Constellation Pier in Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 12:47 pm. Doctor Snyder and Colonel Schulz rode in a second car.

2:30 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Captain Aurand, Captain Lorene Miller and Lt. Weyrauch departed the Summer White House in White House Car #102 and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 2:32 pm.

2:35 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Captain Aurand, Captain Lorene Miller, Lt. Weyrauch, Doctor and Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree (who rode in a second car to the Pier) boarded the Barbara Anne, and embarked on a cruise along the shore to look at the homes and points of interest between the Navy Base and the city of Newport. Mrs. John C. Daniels and Mrs. Henry Crommelin were also aboard the Barbara Anne on this cruise. The Barbara Anne returned to Constellation Pier at 4:20 pm.

4:22 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Crommelin and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier and motored to the Summer White House in White House Car #102, arriving at 4:24 pm. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder motored to the President's home in a second car.

4:34 pm — The President, Doctor Snyder and Sgt. John Moaney departed the Summer White House and motored to Pond #1, Millvale, R.I., arriving there at 4:49 pm.

The President started fishing at 4:59 pm and concluded at 6:44 pm. The President caught 9 Bream fish.

The President, General Snyder, Captain Aurand and Sgt. Moaney departed Pond #1 at 6:46 pm and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 6:58 pm.

4:50 pm — Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Crommelin departed the Summer White House.

5:45 pm — Mrs. Howard Snyder departed the Summer White House.

7:15 pm — Doctor Walter Tkach entered the Summer White House, departing at 8:05 pm with General Snyder and Captain Aurand.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 21, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Friday, September 20, 1957.

7:53 am — The President, Captain Aurand and Secretary Hagerty departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving at 7:55 am.

8:05 am — The President had an appointment with Lewis Calvani, President, Newport County Chamber of Commerce; and Theodore C. Jarrett, Executive Secretary, Newport County Chamber of Commerce. At 8:13 am the President, Messrs. Calvani and Jarrett walked to the entrance of the office building, where still and movie pictures were taken and at which time they presented the President with a silver plaque from the Newport County Chamber of Commerce.

8:20 am — The President had an appointment with Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, who departed the President's office at 8:45 am.

8:47 am — The President, Captain Aurand, Secretary Hagerty and General Snyder entered a Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 8:49 am.

8:50 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty and General Snyder boarded the Barbara Anne, which disembarked for Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 9:03 am., where they entered White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:07 am.

9:10 am — The President hit some practice balls until 9:15 am, at which time the President; Club Pro Norman Palmer; Gary Letieck, winner of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Junior Golf Tourney for the State of Rhode Island; and Robert Fitta, runner-up of the above named tournament, played holes 1 through 9.

The President, Club Pro Norman Palmer, Robert Dalessio and William McGuinnes, also runner-ups in the Junior Chamber of Commerce Junior Golf Tourney for the State of Rhode Island played holes 10 through 18, completing their game at 12:25 pm.

At the 9th hole, the President was introduced to Mr. Frank Toomey, Mrs. Pearl Mesta's driver.

At the 1st tee, pictures were taken of the Presidential foursome; Mr. Thomas A. Malloy, President; Mr. Arthur Butler, Vice President; and Mr. Del Gifford, Chairman of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Junior Golf Tourney for the state of Rhode Island.

The President autographed score cards for each of the boys, Gary Letieck, Robert Fitta, Robert Dalessio and William McGuinnes.

At the 18th hole Mr. Malloy introduced the parents of the four boys to the President, and then presented him with an Anson set of golf cuff links and a golf club tie clasp on behalf of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the State of Rhode Isalnd, and also a Rhode Island Red pin:

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Letieck
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fitta
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. McGuinnes
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dalessio



12:55 pm — The President departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 with Dr. Shyder and Secretary Hagerty and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 12:58 pm., where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 1:00 pm, arriving at Constellation Pier at 1:14 pm.

1:17 pm — The President, Captain Aurand, Secretary Hagerty and General Snyder departed Constellation Pier and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 1:19 pm.

3:36 pm — The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 3:37 pm. Secretary Hagerty entered the office at 3:40 pm, departing the President's office at 4:10 pm. At 4:57 pm the President and Captain Aurand departed the office building and walke to the Summer White House, arriving there at 4:58 pm.

5:28 pm — Chief U. E. Baughman entered the Summer White House, departing at 5:47 pm.

5:53 pm — General and Mrs. Snyder entered the Summer White House.

6:21 pm — Secretary Hagerty entered the Summer White House. At 6:32 pm the President and Secretary Hagerty appeared at the entrance to the Summer White House and talked until 6:40 pm, at which the time the President entered th Summer White House and Secretary Hagerty proceeded to hi office.

6:58 pm — Doctor Tkach entered the Summer White House, departing at 7:01 pm.

7:09 pm — Messrs. William Robinson, George Allen and Ellis Slater entered the Summer White House to play bridge with the President.

9:23 pm — Secretary Hagerty entered the Summer White House, departing at 9:26 pm.

Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Snyder attended the movie, "The Buster Keaton Story" from 8:30 pm until 10:25 pm.

10:37 pm — General and Mrs. Snyder departed the Summer White House.

11:45 pm — Messrs. George Allen, William Robinson and Ellis Slater departed the Summer White House.

11:50 pm — The President retired for the evening.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 22, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Saturday, September 21, 1957.

7:53 am — The President and Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 7:55 am.

8:34 am — The President, Captain Aurand and Doctor Snyder departed the office building in Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 8:35 am. Before boarding the Barbara Anne, the President was introduced to Charles Aubin, Manager of the Officers Club, Newport Naval Base. Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater motored to Constellation Pier in another car from their quarters.

8:37 am — The President, General Snyder, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater embarked aboard the Barbara Anne, arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 8:50 am, at which point they entered White House Car #100, departing Fort Adams Dock at 8:52 am and arriving at the Newport Country Club at 8:55 am.

8:56 am — The President practiced golf until 9:05 am, at which time the President, Messrs. Ellis Slater, George Allen and Howard Cushing teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:15 pm.

At the 9th hole the President was introduced to Mr. Frederick Cushing.

At the 13th hole the President was introduced to Mrs. Natalie Fell Cushing and Mrs. Howard Cushing.

At the 18th hole the President was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holden; Mrs. John O'Donnell; Mrs. Nathaniel P. Hill and Mrs. Anne Barriault, Fall River, Mass., who is the mother of Art Barriault, NBC commentator covering the President's visit.

At the 18th hole the President also congratulated Mr. Frank Jakowski, White House Photographer, whose birthday is on this date. Appropriate pictures were taken.

The President gave "Mr. President" golf balls to caddies John Martland and James Allen, and also one to John Allen, son of Mr. James Allen.

12:17 pm The President, General Snyder, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 12:20 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 12:22 pm, and arrived at Constellation Pier at 12:34 pm. Secretary Hagerty was also aboard the Barbara Anne.

12:35 pm The President, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater entered the Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 12:37 pm. Doctor Snyder rode in a second car. Captain Aurand rode in his own car.

3:45 pm Messrs. Ellis Slater and George Allen entered the Summer White House.

4:06 pm Mrs. Howard Snyder entered the Summer White House.

4:55 pm Doctor Howard Snyder entered the Summer White House.

5:32 pm Mr. William Robinson entered the Summer White House.

8:00 pm Doctor and Mrs. Howard Snyder departed the Summer White House.

8:30 pm The President, Messrs. Ellis Slater, George Allen and William Robinson played bridge, concluding their game at 11:45 pm.

11:58 pm Messrs. Ellis Slater, George Allen and William Robinson departed the Summer White House.

No further activities this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mr. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 24, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Sunday, September 22, 1957.

8:40 am — The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 8:41 am.

8:41 am — Secretary Hagerty entered the President's office, departing at 8:47 am.

8:49 am — Captain Aurand entered the President's office, departing at 8:51 am.

9:05 am — The President departed his office and walked to the Summer White House, arriving at 9:06 am.

10:25 am — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty, departed Quarters "A" and motored to the Chapel By The Sea, U. S. Naval Hospital, arriving there at 10:28 am. Upon arrival, he was greeted by Rear Admiral Henry Crommelin, Naval Base, Captain Milton R. Wirthlin, Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital, and Photographers Mate 2/C Dennis L. Smith, Chief Usher on this occasion, who escorted the President to his pew.

Services were conducted by Commander Lynde E. May, III, who upon completion of the services escorted the President to his awaiting automobile.

Upon the President's departure, Mabel Cornell, 17, of 6 Bayside Avenue, Newport, asked the President, "Mr. Eisenhower, will you shake my hand?" and the President complied with her request.

Appropriate photographs were taken upon the President's arrival and departure from the Church.

11:10 am — The President and Secretary Hagerty departed the Chapel via automobile and motored to Quarters "A", arriving at 11:14 am.

12:13 pm — Doctor Snyder entered the Summer White House, departing at 12:42 pm.

12:40 pm — Messrs. William Robinson, Ellis Slater and George Allen entered Quarters "A".

1:16 pm — The President, Messrs. William Robinson, Ellis Slater and George Allen departed the Summer White House in Lincoln Sedan and arrived at Constellation Pier at 1:18 pm. Doctor Snyder rode in a second car.

1:20 pm — The Barbara Anne with the President and the above named departed Constellation Pier and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 1:31 pm.

1:33 pm — The President, Messrs. Robinson, Slater and Allen entered White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 1:37 pm. Dr. Snyder rode in a second car.

1:39 pm — The President practiced golf shots until 1:47 pm, at which time the President, Messrs. William Robinson, Ellis Slater, George Allen and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:08 pm.

Upon leaving the 18th hole, the President was introduced to District Court Judge Arthur Sullivan.

Enroute to his automobile, the President was introduced to Mr. Patrick Hayes, Sr. (former golf pro at Newport Country Club for 30 years) and his son, Patrick Hayes, Jr., local councilman.

The President then presented Larry Kelley, caddie for Mr. George Allen, with a golf ball.

Photographs were taken of the President on the 9th, 13th and 18th greens, and from the 18th green to his car.

4:40 pm — Mrs. Snyder entered the Summer White House.

5:10 pm — The President, Doctor Snyder, Messrs. George Allen, Ellis Slater and William Robinson departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 5:15 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 5:18 pm and arrived at Constellation Pier at 5:31 pm.

5:34 pm — The President, Messrs. Allen, Robinson and Slater entered a Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 5:35 pm. General Snyder and Captain Aurand rode in a second car; Doctor Snyder accompanied the Preside into the residence, while the remainder of the party departed for their respective quarters.

5:37 pm — General and Mrs. Snyder departed the Summer White House.

6:25 pm The President went to the patio, rear of the Summer White House, to prepare steaks.

6:27 pm Messrs. Ellis Slater, George Allen and William Robinson entered Summer White House.

6:40 pm The President returned to the Summer White House.

7:10 pm The President returned to the patio, cooking steaks.

7:15 pm Nurse Lorene Miller departed the Summer White House.

7:25 pm Mrs. Eisenhower, Messrs. Allen, Slater and Robinson went to patio to observe the President cooking steaks.

7:35 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Messrs. Allen, Slater and Robinson entered Dining Room of Quarters "A" for dinner.

8:05 pm The President, Messrs. Allen, Slater and Robinson proceeded to Sun Porch for bridge game, completing same at 11:08 pm.

8:07 pm Captain Aurand entered Summer White House, departing at 8:21 pm.

9:15 pm Nurse Lorene Miller entered Summer White House.

9:37 pm Doctor Snyder entered Summer White House.

11:40 pm Messrs. Allen, Slater and Robinson departed the Summer White House.

11:45 pm Doctor Snyder departed the Summer White House.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 24, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Monday, September 23, 1957.

7:17 am — The President, Admiral Henry Crommelin and Captain Aurand, departed the Summer White House and walked to the helioport, Naval Base, arriving there at 7:19 am.

7:20 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty, Captain Aurand, Doctor Tkach, SAIC Rowley and SA McDermott were airborne via USMC helicopter plane #1 for and arrived at Quonset Point NAS at 7:25 am.

USMC helicopter #2 departed the helioport, Naval Base, at 6:45 am, arriving Quonset Point NAS at 6:50 am with the following aboard: Miss Mary Caffrey, Mr. Jack Romagna, SA's Roberts, Dixon, Roth and AO George Taylor. and ASAIC Behn.

7:30 am — The President, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, Secretary Hagerty, Doctor Tkach, Mr. Jack Romagna, Miss Mary Caffrey, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn, SA's Roberts, Dixon, Roth and AO Taylor departed Quonset Point NAS aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving MATS Terminal, Washington, D.C. at 9:08 am.

9:12 am — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty and Dr. Gabriel Hauge departed MATS Terminal and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel, arriving there at 9:22 am. For further details see report of ASAIC Boring.

9:44 am — The President and Secretary Hagerty departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House, arriving at 9:57 am.

10:00 am — President attended swearing-in ceremonies of Rocco C. Siciliano as Special Assistant to President for Personnel Management. Appropriate photographs were taken.

10:05 am — President attended National Security Council Meeting until 11:15 am.

11:30 am. — Crown Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia had an appointment with the President. Ambassador H. E. Sheikh Abdullah Al-Khayyal, Secretary of State Dulles, Honorable William Rountree and State Department Interpreter Camille Nowfel also were here on this appointment. Appropriate pictures were taken in the President's office. The above named departed at 11:59 am.

12:05 pm — Attorney General Brownell conferred with the President until 12:24 pm.

12:26 pm — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty and Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, Chairman of the Economic Advisors to the President, departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel, arriving there at 12:30 pm. For complete details concerning the visit of the President, see reports of ASAIC Boring.

12:42 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Colonel Robert Schulz departed the Statler Hotel and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving there at 12:55 pm.

1:03 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty, Doctor Tkach, Mrs. Evan Aurand, Miss Mary Mead, Mr. Jack Romagna, Sgt. Joseph Giordano and Sgt. Phillip Tarbell and Special Agents of this Service were airborne aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving Quonset Point NAS at 2:23 pm.

2:31 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty, Captain and Mrs. Aurand, Doctor Tkach, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed Quonset Point NAS aboard USMC helicopter #1 and arrived at the helioport, Naval Base, at 2:36 pm.

2:37 pm — The President and Secretary Hagerty departed the helioport, Naval Base, in Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Constellation Pier, arriving there at 2:38 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 2:40 pm, arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 2:54 pm.

2:55 pm — The President and Secretary Hagerty conferred in White House Car #100 and again boarded the Barbara Anne, which departed Fort Adams Dock at 2:59 pm and arrived at Constellation Pier at 3:11 pm, where the President and Secretary Hagerty entered a Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 3:13 pm.

3:35 pm — Secretary Hagerty departed the Summer White House.

3:40 pm — Messrs. George Braga and Nicholas Andrews, Newport TV Servicenter, delivered a TV set to the Summer White House.

4:23 pm — Doctor Tkach entered the Summer White House.

4:29 pm — Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered the Summer White House, departing at 4:38 pm.

5:42 pm — Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered the Summer White House, departing at 5:58 pm.

6:03 pm — Mrs. Howard Snyder entered the Summer White House.

6:23 pm Captain Aurand and Mr. Wayne Hawks entered the Summer White House, departing at 6:25 pm.

8:38 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Howard Snyder, Nurse Lorene Miller and Lt. Weyrauch attended movie, "Song of the South"., which concluded at 10:14 pm.

10:20 pm Mrs. Howard Snyder departed the Summer White House.

10:27 pm Lt. Weyrauch departed the Summer White House.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 25, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Tuesday, September 24, 1957.

7:56 am — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand, departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving at 7:58 am, where he remained until 12:25 pm, at which time the President and Captain Aurand departed the office building and walked to the Summer White House, arriving there at 12:27 pm.

2:14 pm — The President and Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving there at 2:16 pm. The President departed his office at 2:28 pm and walked to his quarters, arriving at 2:30 pm.

3:09 pm — The President and Secretary Hagerty departed the Summer White House and walked to the helioport, arriving there at 3:11 pm.

Appropriate pictures were taken of the President walking to the helioport and departure via helicopter.

3:12 pm — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Doctor Tkach, Sgt. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Nicholson and SA Flohr departed the helioport, Naval Base, via USMC helicopter #1 enroute to and arriving Quonset Point NAS at 3:17 pm.

ASAIC Campion, SA's Shipman, Roberts, Dixon, More, Phillips, Kellerman, Holmes, Towns and Foster departed the helioport, Naval Base, at 3:10 pm via USMC helicopter #2, arriving Quonset Point NAS at 3:15 pm.

The President and the above named persons boarded the Columbine, which was airborne at 3:20 pm from Quonset Point NAS enroute to and arriving at MATS Terminal, Washington, D.C. at 4:50 pm.

4:00 pm — Mrs. Wakehurst L. Bruguiere, Newport, entered the Summer White House for tea with Mrs. Eisenhower, and departed same at 4:35 pm.

4:52 pm The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty, departed MATS Terminal in White House Car #105, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat with SA Flohr driving, and arrived at the White House at 5:05 pm. at the South Portico.

ASAIC Campion, SA's Roberts, Dixon, More and Phillips worked the follow-up car SS-679-X, with SA Shipman driving.

8:35 pm The President, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, and Colonel Robert Schulz walked from the Mansion to the Cabinet Room.

8:51 pm The President, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Colonel Robert Schulz and Mr. Robert Montgomery walked from the Cabinet Room to the President's office. Stills and newsreels were taken until 9:00 pm.

9:00 pm The President delivered a nation-wide TV address, which concluded at 9:13 pm, at which time the President walked to the Cabinet room.

9:20 pm The President, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Colonel Schulz departed the Cabinet room and walked to the mansion.

9:22 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower departed the White House.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 26, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Wednesday, September 25, 1957.

6:58 am — The President, accompanied by General Goodpaster and Colonel Schulz, departed the White House in White House Car #103 and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving there at 7:08 am.

7:15 am — The President; Secretary Hagerty; Mrs. Ann Whitman; Doctor Tkach; Sgt. John Mosney; Robert Clark, INS; Jack Steele, Newsweek; Edward Folliard, Washington Post; Cleve Ryan, White House Press electrician; White House Chauffeur Jack Cliff; SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Campion, SA's Flohr, Roberts, Kellerman, Shipman, Foster, More, Phillips, Holmes and Towns departed MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving Quonset Point NAS at 8:33 am.

8:39 am — The President, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Sgt. John Mosney, Secretary Hagerty, Doctor Tkach, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed Quonset Point NAS in USMC Helicopter #1 and arrived at the helioport, Naval Base, at 8:46 am.

ASAIC Campion, SA's Roberts, Kellerman, Shipman, Foster, More, Towns, Holmes and Phillips departed Quonset Point NAS in USMC helicopter #2 at 8:40 am and arrived at the helioport, Naval Base, at 8:47 am.

The President and Captain Aurand walked from the helioport, Naval Base, to the Summer White House, arriving there at 8:49 am.

9:03 am — The President walked to his office, arriving at 9:05 am.

9:17 am — The President, Captain Aurand and Doctor Snyder departed the office in Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 9:19 am. Secretary Hagerty motored to the Pier in a second car.

9:20 am — The President, Doctor Snyder and Secretary Hagerty departed Constellation Pier aboard the Barbara Anne, arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 9:32 am, where they entered White House Car #100 and departed Fort Adams Dock at 9:33 am, arriving at the Newport Country Club at 9:37 am.

9:40 am — The President practiced golf until 9:45 am, at which time The President, Secretary Hagerty, Club Pro Norman Palmer and Captain George R. Muse teed off from the first tee

and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:47 pm.

As the President walked off the 18th green he was introduced to the U. S. Marshall for the Boston, Massachusetts, area Ralph Gray and daughter, Mary.

As the President was about to enter his limousine, he was asked by Mrs. Donald Scott, Somerset, Mass., if he would pose with her three children, Windy, Robin and Brian, and the President obliged. Pictures were taken of the President and the children.

12:50 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder entered White House #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 12:53 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 12:55 pm, and arrived at Constellation Pier at 1:08 pm.

1:09 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty, Doctor Snyder and Captain Aurand entered Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 1:10 pm.

1:30 pm — The President rested until 3:30 pm.

3:35 pm — The President, Doctor Tkach and Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House via Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 3:36 pm.

3:38 pm — The President, Doctor Tkach and Captain Aurand embarked aboard the Barbara Anne and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 3:50 pm, at which point the President and Captain Aurand entered White House Car #100, departing Fort Adams Dock at 3:53 pm and arriving at the Newport Country Club at 3:56 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up car.

3:57 pm — The President, accompanied by Club Pro Norman Palmer, walked to the putting green, where the President practiced chipping. They then proceeded to the 9th green, where the President practiced chipping, putting and driving from the sand traps.

5:43 pm — The President departed the 9th green, enroute to his automobile he was introduced to Mrs. Mildred Pickett, mother of Norman Palmer, where photos were taken of the President, Mrs. Pickett and Club Pro Norman Palmer.

5:45 pm — The President and Captain Aurand departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 5:49 pm. Doctor Tkach rode in the Secret Service follow-up car.

5:50 pm The President, Captain Aurand and Doctor Tkach embarked aboard the Barbar Anne, which arrived at Constellation Pier at 6:01 pm.

5:58 pm Secretary Hagerty entered the Summer White House.

6:02 pm The President and Captain Aurand entered Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Summer White House, arriving there at 6:04 pm. Doctor Tkach rode in the follow-up car.

6:36 pm Nurse Lorene Miller departed Summer White House, returning at 11:50 pm.

7:00 pm Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 27, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Thursday, September 26, 1957.

7:49 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand walked from the Summer White House to the office, arriving at 7:51 am.

7:55 am — Mr. Henry Ford, II, entered the President's office.

8:30 am — The President, Mr. Henry Ford, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand departed the office in Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 8:32 am. Dr. Snyder rode in a second car.

8:33 am — The President, Mr. Henry Ford, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder embarked aboard the Barbara Anne, arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 8:46 am.

8:48 am — The President, Mr. Henry Ford, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder entered White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 8:51 am.

8:52 am — The President practiced golf until 9:05 am. The President, Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee at 9:06 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:15 pm.

The President exchanged greetings and shook hands with Major General Archibald V. Arnold, USA, Ret., and his son-in-law Commander J. Ball, at the 8th green.

The President posed for White House photographers with Presidential foursome on the 10th tee.

Before departing the club, the President was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. John Kershaw.

12:18 pm — The President, Mr. Henry Ford, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 12:22 pm.

Mr. Henry Ford boarded USMC helicopter, which was airborne at 12:23 pm for Quonset Point.

12:25 pm The President, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder embarked aboard the Barbara Anne, and pulled alongside the submarine "SeaWolf" at 12:35 pm. The President boarded the submarine at 12:37 pm. For complete details of the President's visit aboard the submarine, see report submitted by ASAIC Shields.

2:27 pm The President, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder again boarded the Barbara Anne enroute to and arriving at Constellation Pier at 2:39 pm.

2:40 pm The President and Captain Aurand entered Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 2:42 pm.

4:30 pm The President departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving at 4:32 pm.

5:05 pm Mr. Clifford Roberts, escorted by Lt. Weyrauch, entered the President's office.

5:20 pm Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered the Summer White House, departing at 5:22 pm.

5:21 pm The President and Mr. Clifford Roberts departed the office and walked to the Summer White House. Enroute they were met by Captain Aurand and Secretary Hagerty. Mr. Hagerty and the President conversed for a few minutes, following which, at 5:26 pm the President and Mr. Roberts entered the Summer White House.

5:27 pm Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing entered the Summer White House

6:18 pm Secretary Hagerty entered the Summer White House, departin at 6:21 pm.

6:40 pm Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing departed the Summer White House.

7:15 pm Secretary Hagerty entered the Summer White House, departi at 7:25 pm.

11:10 pm Mr. Clifford Roberts departed the Summer White House.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 27, 1957

ASAIC Shields, White House Detail

President's visit aboard the USS Seawolf on Thursday, September 26, 1957.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty, Captain Aurand and Doctor Snyder, boarded the atomic-powered submarine Seawolf, SSN 575, 400 yards North of mooring buoy M-1 (near Rose Island in Newport Harbour) from his yacht, the Barbara Anne, at 12:37 pm on Thursday, September 26, 1957. The President at the time was returning from the Newport Country Club where he played a game of golf.

As the Barbara Anne (port side) came alongside the Seawolf (starboard side) the President and guests walked from the brow of the Barbara Ann to the deck of the Seawolf. Upon boarding, the President shook hands with the sub's commanding officer, Cmdr. Richard B. Laning; Rear Admiral Frederick B. Warder, Commander Sub Force, Atlantic Fleet; Lt. Cmdr. Robert Y. Kaufman, Executive Officer, Seawolf; Lt. W. A. Matson, Lt. J. T. Rigsbee and Ens. R. D. Robertson of the Seawolf. An honor guard in dress blues were lined up on the bow of the Sea Wolf as the President was piped aboard.

The Seawolf was underway down the East Passage at 12:40 pm and the President went below at 12:45 pm by descending the forward hatchway to the Officers Wardroom and continuing aft and below one deck to the Crew's Mess. After informally greeting the enlisted men present, the President was introduced to Milton ". Tucker, HMC, of Pierpont, S.D., Senior Petty Officer on the ship, who in turn introduced the President to the others at the table (See attached seating chart). Prior to being seated, the President shook hands with ICI Thomas M. Russell, who played "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You" on the organ as the President entered the dining area.

Upon completion of luncheon, consisting of steak, mushrooms, mexed peas and carrots, french fried potatoes. The President was then asked to cut the lemon cake, decorated with an American flag, with a sword. The cake was made by William J. Crow, CSl, who is in charge of the Crew's Mess. "Commander in Chief" was also written in icing on the cake.

At 1:15 pm, following lunch, the President made a tour of the Seawolf, accompanied by Cmdr. Laning, Admiral Warder, Lt. Cmdr. Kaufman, Secretary Hagerty, Captain Aurand and Doctor Snyder. The President and party entered the forward torpedo room at 1:16 pm.

At 1:18 pm the President returned to the chow hall and then entered the Chief Petty Officers Mess. At this point he said hello to six petty officers, shaking hands with Charles B. Gilbert, III, civilian electrical engineer.

At 1:20 pm the President and party entered the control room aft of the mess hall. The President gave the order to "dive" at 1:24 pm to R. E. Small, Torpedoman 3/C of Warwick, R.I. The President was seated behind R. E. Small.

At 1:28 pm the President entered the sonar room. After a brief tour, the President climbed a ladder into the conning tower or "sail" section and peered thru the periscope. At 1:33 pm the President came back down the ladder thru the control room to the reactor compartment, arriving at 1:35 pm. At 1:39 pm the signal to "surface" was given.

At 1:41 pm the President toured the engine room, the reactor control room at 1:42 pm, and the stern room at 1:44 pm. The President then went to the control room, where he addressed the entire crew over the intercom system and thanked them for making the trip so pleasant.

At 1:46 pm the President and party returned to the Officers Wardroom where the President signed papers in remembrance of his visit. He was presented with a small tie clasp in the shape of a submarine by Cmdr. Laning and a small card making the President an honorary member of the crew. He also received a color photo of the Seawolf. The President also signed an autograph on ships stationery for Chief Steward James M. Lawrence, Jr., of New Orlean, La.

The President and party came up on deck at 2:10 pm, as the submarine moved up the East Passage and transferred from the Seawolf to the Barbara Ann at 2:27 pm for the return trip to Constellation Pier.

The four members of the press who accompanied the Presidential party aboard the Seawolf were invited to make the return trip to Constellation Pier aboard the Barbara Anne. They were John Edwards, representing radio; Francis Stephenson, New York Daily News; Bradford Kress, NBC-TV; and Henry Burroughs, Still Photos.

The entire trip on the Seawolf lasted for 2 hours and 10 minutes. The submarine was submerged for a total of fifteen minutes and did not go below periscope depth while submerged, 60 feet. The Seawolf went 8 miles out to sea.

During the trip the President and party each wore a small "film badge" to record radiation dosage. They also had dosimeters which record radiation in milliroentgens.

ASAIC Shields and SA Wooge went aboard the USS Seawolf at 11:40 am with the above mentioned representatives of the press. SA Wooge remained below at the ship's mess prior to the President's and ASAIC Shields was on the deck when the President arrived.

SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Boring and SA Flohr accompanied the President from the Barbara Anne to the Seawolf and remained in close proximity during the entire trip.

SA's Knight, Hess, Nadonley and Sweazey remained aboard the escort crash boat and escorted the Seawolf until it reached the Brenton Reef lightship. At this point the destroyer, USS Barry, picked up the Seawolf and escorted it until it returned to the vicinity of Mooring M-1.

Pictures were taken of the President throughout his tour of the Seawolf, which were under the direction of Secretary Hagerty.

Seating chart of luncheon and brochure of USS Seawolf is attached hereto.

William F. Shields
ASAIC, 1-16

Approved:
James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

LUNCHEON SEATING - SEA WOLF

B. C. Kahl, FN
San Antonio, Texas

R. O. Sigmon, EN1
Wash., D. C.

E. G. Kelch, EN1
New Jersey

G. M. Whetstone, EM1
Texas

C. R. Smith, EN1
Play Center, Neb

E. M. Bedenbaugh, YN1
South Carolina

R. F. Lenartz, EM1
Utah

D. Newkirk, ET1
Indiana

D. P. Stockstill, RM1
Kingman, Kansas

Mr. J. Hagerty

C. E. Gay, EN1
Hope County, Texas

Milton W. Tucker, HMC
Chief of the Boat
Pierpont, S. D.

J. Munson, EM1
Dallas, Texas

W. J. Dooling, SA
West Islip, N. Y.
(Youngest man in crew)

Mr. Rowley

Mr. Flehr

R. Hatfield, ENC
Washington

M. Bullock, HMC
Akron, Ohio

Mr. Shields

Mr. Boring

T. Parke, ET3
Florida

J. Nix, EN2
N. Y.

E. Krause, MM1
Conn.

G. K. Brown, EM2
Florida

J. O. Desrochers, LC3
Conn.

M. White, EN1
Ill.

E. E. Godek, EN1
Florida

J. Manoogian, SO2
N. Y.



Naval D. Eisenhower Library

USS SEAWOLF

SSN 575

TO OUR GUESTS . . .

We of the Seawolf hope that your visit will be a pleasant and interesting one. You may be certain that all hands will be happy to assist in making your visit enjoyable. Please don't hesitate to ask questions. Naturally, certain of our equipment is classified and we are sure you'll understand if sometimes your questions are answered in general terms.

We are proud of our ship and are always pleased to explain its workings. Again, may your visit be pleasant and profitable.

Sincerely,

R. B. Laning
Commander, USN
Commanding Officer

OUR SHIP . . .

SEAWOLF is equipped with the most advanced radar, sonar, radio, fire control and ordnance equipment available. In addition to these advanced components, SEAWOLF is powered by a liquid-metal-cooled reactor, which makes her one of the most potent submarines in the world today.

Our reactor is, basically, a heat source. Within the reactor, liquid sodium absorbs the heat generated by the nuclear reaction. This liquid sodium is circulated through a heat exchanger where its heat is transferred to water, causing the water to turn to steam. The steam is used to turn turbines which, in turn, drive our propellers. Cruising submerged on steam-turbines, SEAWOLF is capable of maintaining high speeds for thousands of miles.

The reactor and its associated equipments are designed for maximum safety to personnel and material. Personnel can remain indefinitely at all operating stations without hazard from radiation.

In addition to steam-turbine propulsion, SEAWOLF's screws can be turned by electric motors receiving power from auxiliary turbine-generator sets, diesel-generator sets or a storage battery.

OUR HERITAGE . . .

First, a brief look at our illustrious forerunner. USS SEAWOLF (SS 197) was one of the outstanding submarines of World War II. From June, 1942 to January, 1944, she sank 71,600 tons of enemy shipping in Western Pacific waters. During these years, she was commanded by Cdr. F. B. Warder, Cdr. R. B. Lynch and Cdr. R. L. Gross. Her untimely sinking ended a career of 14 war patrols and 56 torpedo battles. We take great pride in such an illustrious heritage.

The keel of USS SEAWOLF (SSN 575) was laid September 15, 1953 by Robert B. Anderson, then Secretary of the Navy. She was sponsored by Mrs. W. Sterling Cole at her launching July 21, 1955. Sea trials started on January 21, 1957, followed by Commissioning on March 30, 1957.

SOME FACTS

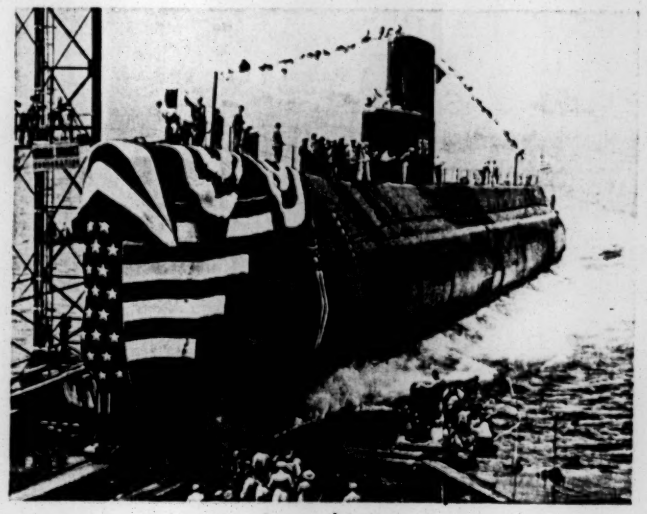
Displacement	About 3,200 tons
Length	About 330 feet
Builder	Electric Boat Division General Dynamics Corporation
Breadth (at widest point)	About 27 feet
Keel Laid	Sept. 15, 1953 by Robert B. Anderson Secretary of Navy
Launched	July 21, 1955
Sponsor	Mrs. W. Sterling Cole
Commissioned	March 30, 1957
Number of Crew	About 100
Main Propulsion	Reactor-powered steam turbine (Sodium cooled reactor)
Auxiliary Propulsion	Storage Battery and Diesel Electric Drive
Number of Propellers	2

OFFICERS

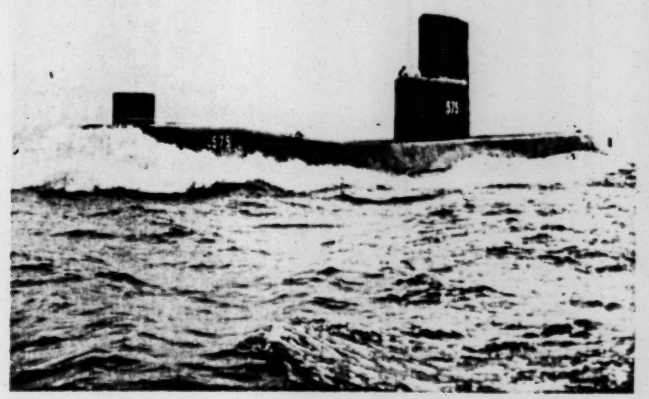
CDR Richard B. Laning, USN	Commanding Officer
LT Robert Y. Kaufman, USN	Executive Officer
LCDR John H. Ebersole, USN	Medical Officer
LT Charles S. Carlisle, USN	Engineering Officer
LT Milford S. Terrass, USN	(A) Division Officer
LT Francis C. Fogarty, USN	(M) Division Officer
LT William G. Lalor Jr., USN	(E) Division Officer
LT John R. Walker, USN	Asst. Elec. Div. Officer
LT Richard A. Frost, USN	Operations Officer
LT Charles A. Orem, USN	Gunnery Officer
LT Harry B. Heneberger Jr., USN	Supply Officer
ELCTECH R. D. Robertson, USN	Asst. Elec. Div. Officer
MACH W. C. Wilson, USN	Asst. Mach. Div. Officer
MACH C. L. McLaughlin, USN	Asst. Mach. Div. Officer

CREW

Allen, T. L., EM1(SS)
Anderson, R. L., EM1(SS)
Aycock, J. E., SN
Barkley, C. D., ICCA(SS)
Bedenbaugh, E. M., YN1(SS)
Berkey, L. (n), EMC(SS)
Bongiorno, F. P., CS2(SS)
Boyd, T. M., EN1(SS)
Brewer, R. E., SN
Brown, G. K., EN3(SS)
Brown, R. G., EN1(SS)
Burn, D. R., EN1(SS)
Buseman, G. C., EI3(SS)
Cernota, A. C., SN(SS)
Champagne, R. P., TM1(SS)
Cipra, D. E., EM1(SS)
Cochran, M. E., Jr., EM3(SS)
Cornell, D. T., HSSA
Crow, W. J., CS1(SS)
Curry, E. M., Jr., EM1(SS)
Czarnecki, T. L., EM2(SS)
Davis, R. (n), TM1(SS)
Desrochers, J. O., SN
Dinatale, R. (n), YM1(SS)
Dittmeyer, J. L., RMC(SS)
Dix, P. G., EN2(SS)
Doyle, W. J., FT1(SS)
Durkee, A. W., MM1
Elliott, M. J., SA
Estep, Vonnie E., SOCA(SS)
Ewalt, F. M., ET1(SS)
Fisher, B. H., TM1(SS)
Flow, J. W., EN1(SS)
Gardner, Jay M., EM1(SS)
Gay, Carl E., EN1(SS)
Goodwin, J. L., QM1(SS)
Greenwood, W. T., SA
Guckert, C. F., Jr., IC1(SS)
Guimond, E. E., Jr., EMCA(SS)
Hall, J. E. Jr. EM2(SS)
Hammon, R. E., SN
Hanley, G. A. Jr. TM3(SS)
Hatfield, R. H., EN1(SS)
Heizer, D. L., ET2(SS)
Hieber, F. (n) Jr., EMCA(SS)
Hilt, Roy A., ETCA(SS)
Horton, H. A. Jr., EN3(SS)
Howard, D. L., ETRSN
Howe, J. F., RM1
Hunter, E. (n) Jr., SD2(SS)
Hurley, Robert F., SA
Hurtt, K. M. Jr., GMC(SS)
Hyre, R. B., CS1(SS)
Kahl, B. C., SN
Keich, Edwin G., EN1(SS)
Komarynski, E. E., SA
Krause, E. S., MM1
Krug, L. C. Jr., RM3(SS)
LaPointe, Clark E. Jr., IC1(SS)
Lawrence, J. M. Jr. SDCA(SS)
Lee, C. C., SN
Mahoney, V. M., SA
Major, S. (n), SD2
Mason, M. (n) Jr., SN
Manoogian, J. (n) Jr., SO3(SS)
McGinley, A. L. III, TM2(SS)
McIntire, C. R., EN1(SS)
McKinzie, L. D., QM1(SS)
Mehalick, J. (n), ENC(SS)
Meisner, G. L., EN1(SS)
Merriweather, E. "B", FN
Meyers, S. L., HM1(SS)
Miller, J. C. Jr., ET1(SS)
Miller, R. C., EM1(SS)
Minor, J. R., EN2(SS)
Munson, J. M. Jr., EM1(SS)
Newkirk, D. E., ET2(SS)
Nix, J. (n), EN2(SS)
Novak, J. F., SN
Ondek, R. J., ET1(SS)
Parke, T. F., ET3(SS)
Payne, R. E., TN(SS)
Perry, C. B., TM2(SS)
Perry, Owen M. Jr., EN3(SS)
Ratcliff, R. N., BM1
Rodgers, W. P., EN1(SS)
Roselle, C. C., SOCA(SS)
Rugh, W. E., FN
Russell, T. M., III, IC1(SS)
Sigmon, R. O., EN1(SS)
Small, R. E., SN(SS)
Sprey, Douglas (n), MM1
Steward, C. R., FT2(SS)
Stockstill, D. P., RM2(SS)
Suckow, W. W., EN2(SS)
Sweeney, J. J., SN
Trowbridge, P. D., TM1(SS)
Tucker, M. W., HMC(SS)
Ward, B. P. Jr. QM3(SS)
Wayland, S. E., EN1(SS)
Welton, D. E. IC2(SS)
Whetstone, G. M., EM1(SS)
White, M. E., EN1(SS)
Williams, A. G., G., SA
Williams, J. T., EN1(SS)
Weeks, C. D. M., ET1(SS)
Wright, G. W., IC1(SS)
Wright, R. G., MM1
Ziolko, J. E., QM1(SS)



Launching



Underway

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 28, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Friday, September 27, 1957

Eisenhower Library

7:16 am Captain Aurand entered the Summer White House.

7:48 am The President, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to the office, arriving at 7:50 am.

8:59 am The President, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Tkach departed the office building in Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 9:01 am. Mr. Clifford Roberts joined the President at this point.

9:03 am The President, Secretary Hagerty, Mr. Cliff Roberts and Doctor Tkach departed Constellation Pier aboard the Barbara Anne, arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 9:16 am, where they entered White House Car #100, which departed the Dock at 9:17 am and arrived at the Newport Country Club at 9:20 am.

9:22 am The President practiced golf until 9:30 am, at which time the President, Secretary Hagerty, Messrs. Cliff Roberts and Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee, completing 18 holes of golf at 1:10 pm.

On the 10th tee, Mr. Howard Cushing introduced to the President Mrs. Charles Ford and Mr. John Ames.

On the 18th green, The President was introduced to the Club greenskeeper, Mr. Ray Granger.

At this point the President also met Mr. Frank Toner, owner of Toners' Diner, Newport.

Enroute to his automobile, the President was introduced to Mr. William Gilbane of Providence, R.I.

1:14 pm The President, Mr. Clifford Roberts and Secretary Hagerty departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 1:18 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in a second car. The above named boarded the Barbara Anne upon arrival at Fort Adams Dock, which embarked at 1:19 pm, arriving at Constellation Pier at 1:32 pm.

1:34 pm The President, Mr. Clifford Roberts, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier and motored to the Summer White House, arriving at 1:36 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in a second car.

3:40 pm Mrs. Aurand entered the Summer White House.

4:00 pm Ex-King Leopold and Princess Liliane of Belgium, escorted by Captain Aurand, entered Quarters "A".

The following guests for tea also entered Quarters "A" at this time: Admiral and Mrs. Henry Crommelin, Admiral and Mrs. Lester K. Rice and Admiral and Mrs. Stuart H. Ingersoll.

4:05 pm Mrs. John C. Daniel, wife of Admiral Daniel, entered Quarters "A".

5:45 pm Following tea, the President and First Lady, Ex-King Leopold and Princess Liliane posed for pictures in front of Quarters "A", which was under the direction of Secretary Hagerty.

5:49 pm King Leopold and Princess Liliane departed Quarters "A", escorted by Captain Aurand.

5:50 pm The following guests departed Quarters "A":
Mrs. Aurand
Admiral and Mrs. Henry Crommelin
Admiral and Mrs. Lester K. Rice
Admiral and Mrs, Stuart H. Ingersoll
Mrs. John C. Daniel

THE WHITE HOUSE LIBRARY

5:52 pm The President and Secretary Hagerty departed Quarters "A" and walked to the office, arriving at 5:53 pm.

6:10 pm The President and Secretary Hagerty departed his office and returned to Quarters "A", arriving at 6:11 pm. Mr. Hagerty immediately departed Quarters "A".

6:20 pm Doctor and Mrs. Snyder and Mr. Tom Stephens, artist, entered Quarters "A", departing at 7:25 pm.

8:20 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Nurse Lorene Miller viewed a movie, "Canyon River", which completed at 9:40 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 29, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Saturday, September 28, 1957.

7:47 am — The President and Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House and walked to the office, arriving at 7:49 am.

8:15 am — Captain William F. Amsden, USN, Ret., entered the President's office, departing at 8:30 am.

8:20 am — Admiral Stuart H. Ingersoll, USN, President, Naval War College, entered President's office with Captain Aurand, departing at 8:42 am.

Cmdr. Dowdell, Chief Begley, CWO Wright and Mr. McKenna, Press Photographer, entered President's office at 8:36 am to take photographs of the President and Admiral Ingersoll, departing at 8:38 am.

Mr. Thomas Stephens, artist, escorted by Cmdr. Dowdell, met the President upon his departure from his office.

9:10 am — The President, Mr. Thomas Stephens and Secretary Hagerty departed the office building in Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 9:12 am. Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up car.

9:13 am — The President, Mr. Thomas Stephens, Secretary Hagerty and Dr. Tkach embarked aboard the Barbara Anne, arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 9:26 am.

9:28 am — The President and Secretary Hagerty departed Fort Adams Dock in White House Car #100 and arrived at the Newport Country Club at 9:33 am.

Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up car. Mr. Thomas Stephens entered car driven by Captain Olive Marsh and rode with her to the Newport Country Club.

9:34 am — The President and Secretary Hagerty met Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer upon arrival at the golf course and the above named went to the practice tee until 9:41 am, at which time they teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:50 pm.

Just off the 13th green, the President met and shook hands with eight nuns from the St. Augustine Convent: Sisters Mary Daniel, Marie Paula, Mary Carmel, Mary Janet, Mary Macrina, Mary Florita, Mary Deleisse and Mary Monaca. Appropriate pictures were taken.



At the 18th hole, the President gave "Mr. President" golf balls to James Dwyer, age 14, 42 Carrol Avenue, Newport; and Mike MacDonald, age 12, 519 Spring St., Newport.

Before departing, the President was introduced to Mr. Vaskem Yacoubian, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.

12:54 pm The President and Secretary Hagerty departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 and motored to Ft. Adams Dock. Enroute to the Fort Adams Dock on Adams Drive, the President alighted from his automobile and shook hands with the following nuns of the Salve Regina College:

Sisters Mary Rose, Mary Hilda, Mary Evangelista, Mary Anacletus, Mary Martina, Mary Rufina, Mary Venard, Mary Constance, Mary Martha, Mary Mercedes, Mary Jean, Marie Therese, Mary Kathleen, Mary Eloise, Mary John Francis, Mary Rose Agnes, Mary Philemon, Mary Donald, Mary Clarice, Mary Laura, Mary Rosina, Mary Othilda, Mary Donalda, Mary Rosalia, Mary Augustine, Mary Norbert, Mary Wilhelmina, Mary Laurene, Marie Esperance, and Mary Michaeleen.

The President was also introduced to Mrs. Charles J. Aubin, Jr., and daughter Patricia. Mr. Aubin is the Manager of the Commissioned Officers Mess, Open.

The Presidential car stopped at this point at 12:56 pm and continued at 12:58 pm, arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 12:59 pm.

1:00 pm The President, Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Tkach boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 1:01 pm and arrived at Constellation Pier at 1:13 pm.

1:15 pm The President, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered Lincoln Sedan and motored to Quarters "A", arriving at 1:17 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up car.

Upon arrival at Quarters "A", Mr. Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered same with the President, departing at 1:20 pm. Captain Aurand met the President at Fort Adams Dock.

4:25 pm Captain Aurand entered Quarters "A", departing at 4:40 pm.

6:20 pm General Alfred Gruenther, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater entered Quarters "A", accompanied by Captain Aurand, who immediately departed.

The President and his guests played bridge.

8:25 pm Mrs. Eisenhower viewed the movie "The River's Edge" until 9:45 pm

11:45 pm General Alfred Gruenther, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater departed Quarters "A".

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 30, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Sunday, September 29, 1957.

8:04 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving at 8:05 am.

8:58 am — The President and Captain Aurand departed the office, and walked to the Summer White House, arriving at 9:00 am.

10:18 am — General Alfred Gruenther, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater entered the Summer White House.

11:15 am — Doctor Snyder entered the Summer White House, departing at 12:22 pm.

12:15 pm — Secretary Hagerty entered the Summer White House, departing at 12:55 pm.

1:50 pm — The President, Messrs. George Allen, Ellis Slater and General Gruenther departed the Summer White House in Lincoln Sedan and motored to the Constellation Pier, arriving there at 1:52 pm. Doctor Snyder and Captain Aurand motored in a second car. Secretary Hagerty joined the group at the Barbara Anne.

1:54 pm — The Barbara Anne, with the above named aboard, departed Constellation Pier and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 2:08 pm.

2:09 pm — The President, Messrs. George Allen, Ellis Slater and General Gruenther entered White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving at 2:13 pm. Secretary Hagerty, Doctor Snyder and Captain Aurand rode in a second car.

The President practiced golf until 2:20 pm, at which time he was introduced to Mr. Anthony L. Pennochi, 13 Lucas Avenue, Newport, R.I., who assists with the handling of the golf cart.

2:21 pm — The President, Messrs. George Allen, Ellis Slater and Secretary Hagerty teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:07 pm.

On the 13th green, Mrs. Jack Allen, wife of the President's caddie, and five children, Ellen, Claire Schade, Anne, Bruce, and Robert Allen shook hands with the President.

After completing the 18th hole, the President shook hands with Mr. John F. Phelan, Newport City Solicitor, and his seven children, Peggy, Nancy, Jack, Marie, Patricia, Susan and Thomas Phelan.

The President presented to Jerry Martlane, Mr. Slater's caddie, a "Mr. President" golf ball.

The President posed for photographs with Club Pro Norman Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, following which he posed for a picture with Mr. Palmer.

The President also posed for a picture with his caddie, Jack Allen.

As the President was entering his automobile, he shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stephenson, White House Reporter.

5:14 pm The President, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater, departed the Newport Country Club and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 5:18 pm. Dr. Snyder, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand rode in a second car.

5:21 pm The President, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater, Doctor Snyder, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand boarded the Barbara Anne, which immediately departed Fort Adams Dock, arriving at Constellation Pier at 5:39 pm.

5:42 pm The President, Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier in Lincoln Sedan and motored to Quarters "I", where Messrs. George Allen and Ellis Slater alighted from the automobile, which then proceeded to the Summer White House, arriving at 5:45 pm.

6:03 pm Captain Aurand departed the Summer White House.

6:12 pm Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wilson Brooks entered the Summer White House, departing at 7:17 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

Captain Aurand.

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

October 2, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Monday, September 30, 1957.

7:44 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed the Summer White House and walked to his office, arriving at 7:45 am, where upon arrival he was met by Admiral Henry Crommelin.

8:18 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand departed the office building in Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 8:20 am. Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up car.

Before boarding the Barbara Anne, the President was introduced to A. Nicholas Altieri, Chef, Officers Club, Newport Naval Base.

8:22 am — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Dr. Tkach embarked aboard the Barbara Anne and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 8:37 am, where they entered White House Car #100, which departed Fort Adams Dock at 8:38 am and arrived at the Newport Country Club at 8:40 am.

8:41 am — The President practiced golf until 8:56 am, at which time he teed off from the first tee with Secretary Hagerty, Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:50 am.

Following the golf game he was introduced to Inspector Manning, Lt. Maloney, Sgt. Whitford, Officers Hopkins, Campbell and Anderson and Sgt. Quinn of the Newport Police Department.

Secretary Hagerty introduced to the President Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rando, Peep Toad Road, Scituate, Mass., and three children, Therese Ann, age 4, Mary Elizabeth, age 3, and Thomas Rando, Jr., age 1½; and Mrs. Hanee Farrell of Scituate, Mass.

11:56 am — The President and Secretary Hagerty entered White House #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 12:01 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up car.

12:02 pm — The President, Secretary Hagerty and Dr. Tkach embarked aboard the Barbara Anne enroute to and arriving at Constellation Pier at 12:15 pm.

The President made a few brief remarks to the members of the press assembled on Constellation Pier. Stills and movies were taken. President's remarks concerned his stay while at Newport.

The President was introduced to Albert "Bud" Fisher, Manager of Hazards Beach, Newport, R.I., who recently retired from the U.S. Navy after 30 odd years in the submarine service.

12:18 pm The President, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier in Lincoln Sedan and arrived at the Summer White House at 12:19 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up car.

2:26 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed the Summer White House and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 2:27 pm, where the President bid farewell to Admiral and Mrs. Crommelin, Admiral Lyman, Admiral Ingersoll, Captain Weiler, and Lt. William Tell, Aide to Admiral Crommelin.

2:30 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Captain Aurand, Doctor Snyder, Doctor Tkach, Secretary Hagerty, Nurse Lorene Miller, Miss Rose Wood, Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney embarked aboard the Barbara Anne and arrived at Carrier Landing, Quonset Point, NAS, at 3:08 pm, where the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Captain G. M. Cunha, following which the President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party entered their respective cars and motored to the Operations Building, arriving there at 3:12 pm.

Upon arrival at this point, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Captain Frank M. Slater, Chief of Staff to Admiral Lester, Quonset Point NAS; Captain B. E. Close, Commanding Officer, Quonset Point NAS; and Commander T. G. Doyle, Base Operations Officer.

Ruffles, flourishes and Hail to the Chief were rendered by the Navy Band, following which the President inspected the Honor Guard.

3:25 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Doctor Snyder, Captain Aurand, Secretary and Mrs. Hagerty, Nurse Lorene Miller, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree, Dr. Tkach, Miss Rose Wood, CWO Charles Longello, Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley, SA's Flohr, Burke, Youngblood, Roth, Dixon and Roberts departed Quonset Point NAS aboard the Columbine, which arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, DC at 4:50 pm.

4:55 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed MATS Terminal in White House Car #100 and motored to the White House, arriving at 5:05 pm.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Captain Aurand

Telephone Calls

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM, OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Message~~	~~DDE to Dulles~~ (1 pg) DJH 6/21/82	~~9/22/57~~	~~A~~
2. Telephone call	DDE to General Twining (1 pg)	9/2/57	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 27
Folder: September 1957 Telephone Calls

RESTRICTION CODES

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TELEPHONE CALLS
September 25, 1957

Attorney General 8:35 -- report made

11:17 Attorney General again, no notes

11:45 Senator Knowland called, offering to do anything that can be helpful. President read telegram of the Mayor of Little Rock; explained what he is going to do. Knowland suggested returning to Washington. President said he was not going to do so; weakened and said he might. Some comments about California

12:08 President decided he would sign the order to Federal troops and called the Attorney General.

12:15 President called Max Taylor. His concern was whether the National Guard if federalized, would be mobilized quickly enough. He thought better to call in regular Army units, to show that the Army could respond within (six) hours. General Taylor agreed. President gave the go-ahead. The troops are to be replaced by National Guard units as soon as they demonstrate they are ready to take over.

President also spoke briefly to Secretary of Defense, but he gave all the orders to Max Taylor.

12:47 President called me, to say departure would be at 3:30

12:47 President called Captain Aurant.

From Washington
the President called Mrs. Eisenhower at 5:11, 8:34 and 9.28.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Newport
September 24, 1957.

Note : of the many calls between the Attorney General and the President, only a few can be monitored. Below is gist of one at 8:35 the morning after the President issued a Proclamation to the citizens of Little Rock.

The President pointed out to the Attorney General, who agreed, that while he was working on a statement to be issued, that statement could not be issued unless or until something happened in Little Rock this morning. The President has softened, too, the statement sent up from Washington, i.e., instead of starting out with statement that the "law has been defied", he has substituted phrase about his sympathy being with the people, etc.

The President queried whether he ought to stay in the office this morning. Both he and the Attorney General felt not, that it would look as though he was frozen waiting for something to happen, and it would be better if he went about his normal routine. Brownell pointed out this was not the first time in history that similar things had happened, the Whiskey Rebellion, for instance, nad once or twice in labor disputes. In the statement nothing is cited specifically, but the President thinks perhaps a reference might be made to "like mergencies."

Brownell said that Max Taylor is anxious to try the use of the National Guard before calling in troops. The President said of course, but that he did not thing the units of the National Guard in Little Rock should be used, because it might be a case of brother against brother. He suggested using other National Guard troops stationed throughout Arkansas. Brownell said that would take time -- 6 to 9 hours -- but the President, and Mr. Brownell, agreed that in this case time was not of the essence. The President said it did not make any difference if the troops were on the scene Wednesday or Thursday.

Jim Hagerty then talked to Mr. Brownell -- the main question will be the statement by Governor Faubus that the Federal Government has no right to intervene. Jim will simply cite Titles 332, second part of 333 and 334, and not try to interpret.

~~TOP SECRET~~

September 22, 1957

MESSAGE PHONED SECRETARY OF STATE
(Taken by Carolyn Proctor - 9:40 AM)

Dear Foster:

I should like you to have this at once because Harold implies that the time element is important, from his viewpoint. As you know, I have long been sympathetic to some such idea as this, but at the moment we have this long series of tests coming up and of course we cannot wreck AEC plans that are already far advanced.

However, I am doubtful about the propaganda value of saying that we would limit our tests to the number that would create only a specified amount of radiation. On the other hand, any joint statement announcing the intention to register in advance, to fix a reasonable limit and, incidentally, to state that this would never exceed a certain level of radiation, might have real worth.

Possibly I can talk to you about it tomorrow morning at the Security Council.

DE

~~TOP SECRET~~

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 20, 1957

The President called Gabe Hauge regarding some changes in the International Monetary Fund speech.



Later, from the office, he called the Attorney General. The Attorney General told him that Governor Faubus' attorneys had walked out of the Court room, but said that it did not necessarily mean that the Governor would not comply with the court order (later he did so). The Attorney General said the FBI were even then talking with the Chief of Police to determine his attitude and whether he would deputize citizens to act as policement. Assuming the Judge does issue the injunction against the Governor, there are two courses that the Governor can take. One is to say all right, he will withdraw the Guard; other would be straight defiance. In either case it calls for decisions on President's part. Brucker is coming over to talk to the Attorney General (about use of Army if necessary).

The President is loath to use troops -- thinks movement might spread -- violence would come. There is no doubt whatever about the authority of the President to call out the troops, although he "cannot use them to preservelaw and order" but can use them to see that the children are protected.

The President said he wished someone would tell Brook Hays jutst how low the Governor has fallen in the President's estimation since he broke his promise to the President.

The President questioned -- suppose the children are taken to school and then Governor Faubus closes the school. Can he do that legally? The Attorney General will look it up. The President is afraid that Governor Faubus and inother parts of the south they will abolish the public schools.

September 19, 1957,
3:15 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM HAGERTY

Dictated by Andy Goodpaster, after conferring by telephone with Governor Adams.

Governor Faubus is not going to carry out the order of the Court, but is going to engage in some legal manoeuvering to try to block and frustrate the order of that Court. Governor Adams does not feel that the President should make a statement at this time (as the President had suggested -- in a telephone conversation with the Governor this morning). Adams and the Attorney General and others have reached an agreement that at present the President should say nothing.

If Mr. Hagerty is questioned, he should say that this is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Court and that it would be improper to comment while the particular proceedings are going forward. However, he can say that the President is deeply disappointed that voluntary means have not been found to comply with the Court's orders.

At the time the Court issues a directive to admit the children forthwith, and Governor Faubus refuses to comply, then an obligation falls upon the Federal government to require Faubus to do so by whatever means may be necessary. At that time the President should speak to the country.

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 18, 1957

President received call 8:10 from Governor Adams. Think about Faubus.

President called Gabe Hauge about speech to Small Business.

Another call from Governor Adams; think about Harold Stassen.

September 19, 1957

Another call from Governor Adams. Being in room on all of these had no opportunity to monitor, but on last one got the impression that Faubus had not lived up to agreement made on leaving here, and that some sort of clarifying statement would be made by White House.

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

TELEPHONE CALLS

9/16/57

The President received a call at 9:17 from Secretary of State Dulles. They discussed UN opening, letter from girl who had attended Youth Festival, and other subjects. No notes kept.

2:25 President called me to approve message to Chancellor Adenauer.

4:45 President talked to Governor Adams



TELEPHONE CALLS
September 11, 1957
Chronology

8:03 Governor Adams

8:21 Attorney General

8:31 Governor Adams

11:18 acw

1:24 acw



1:37 Secretary of Treasury

2:01 Tried to get Dr. Hauge - unsuccessful

2:02 Tried to get Dr. Saulner - unsuccessful

2:03 Secretary of Treasury

7:24 Secretary Dulles called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 11, 1957

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Governor Adams first called the President. He described background of talks that Brooks Hays had been having with Governor Faubus, leading to the proposition that the Governor would like to find a way out of the situation in which he has gotten and would be amenable, would like to, ask for a meeting with the President. The negotiations had gone to the point of a proposed text of the telegram the Governor would send asking for the appointment.

Governor Adams reported that he had discussed this with the Attorney General, who believed we should not "encourage" such a telegram. The Attorney General believes that Governor Faubus had "soiled" himself badly. Governor Adams on the other hand believes that the Governor realizes he has made a mistake and is looking for a way out.

They digressed for a moment to talk about the Civil Rights Commission and the President said that he wanted Shivers and Woodruff - and as between Battle and Darden, he would prefer Darden. They want someone with intimate knowledge of workings of government.

Going back to whether appointment should be made, the Attorney General believes that "this is the law" and it must be complied with. The President said they don't take into consideration the seething in the south. He said he believed the Justice Department itself must make very clear that it is appearing in court only as a friend of the court to make sure that the National Guard is not being used to prevent carrying out of court orders. By no means does the Federal government want to interfere with governor's responsibilities.

The President agreed that if Governor Faubus honestly wanted to talk with him, he would see him any time any place.

Adams said that Faubus was not essentially a non-integrationist, that his son attends an integrated college. He also said that Faubus believes that the beginning of integration should be made in the first grades, as in some other places.

The President stressed that at meeting we must by no means argue against the right of the Governor to call on the National Guard to use them for purpose of preserving law and order.

The President then called the Attorney General, and said he had talked to Governor Adams and wanted to make one or two points:

1. No matter what the Federal government resents in this case, by nomeans do we imply or desire a method of interfering with the state in the preservation of law and order. That is the state's responsibility.

2. It must be made crystal clear or we will find ourselves in trouble with public opinion. Consequently we cannot in any way question the rights of governors to call out National Guard whenever they want. We not only don't quarrel with their right; we insist that a governor must do that when he he feels he must in order to preserve law and order. Brownell agreed.

3. There is a movement on to provide Governor Faubus an opportunity to see the President. President thinks the telegram from Faubus should contain statement to the effect "that any good citizen will of course comply with proper prder of the Federal court.

4. The President said the whole U.S. thinks the President has a right to walk in and say "disperse -- we are going to have negroes in the high schools and so on." That is not so.

Brownell pointed out that Brooks Hays intervention was the fifth attempt to do so: that Senator McClelland had tried; Winthrop Rockefeller had tried ; the editor of the paper had tried, Mr. Ashmore, and Ex Governor McMann. All came to conclusion it was hopeless. President pointed out that maybe the time was now ripe, where it had not been before. President reiterated if the telegram asked for appointment said the governor would be guided by Federal court orders, then it was all right.

The President called Governor Adams back and said that Brownell would get in touch with him to work on wording of telegram shortly. Brownell had said that Faubus was going on radio, but Governor Adams said if telegram was sent, that would be cancelled. Governor Adams said that General Persons had talked to Senator Russell, who thought Faubus was going to try to force a court decision which would be conciliatory to the problems of the south which would serve as sort of bellweather in future cases. Also he

now believes that Faubus is trying to find a way out.

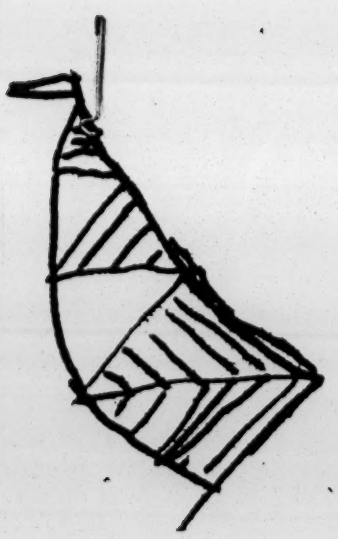
Some discussion of whether the appointment should be in Newport or the White House. President was inclined to feel it would be better to ask Governor Faubus to come all the way here.



TELEPHONE CALLS - September 11, 1957

The President talked twice to Robert Anderson. The first call was at Mr. Anderson's instigation, re means of floating bond issues. The attached are the President's notes on the matter. He gave the necessary permission and said they would "see how it worked."

The second call I did not hear; it was instigated by the President.



1/2 Billion - 4% - 12 years
4% Note - 5 yr
redeemable 2½ yrs
3
1.750
750
4% certificate 1 yr.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Newport
September 9, 1957,

8:00	Secretary Dulles
1:16	Governor Adams, re Arkansas, not going to Parmachenee
3:00	acw
3:03	acw

TELEPHONE CALLS

Monday, September 9

8:05 The President called the Secretary of State regarding statement he had seen in newspapers about Syria. (was the statement cleared with the President Saturday -- the President had the impression it was another one). At the moment the Secretary reported that everything was quiet.



TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY

7 September 1957

8:54	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
1:32	The President called General Goodpaster
10:04	The President called Colonel Schulz (Colonel Schulz was in outer office so went in to see the President)
4:48	Attorney General Brownell

7:38	Dr. Arthur Fleming, Delaware, Ohio called the President. Call was a hoax -- Jim Hagerty notified.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Newport, September 5, 1957

1:47 The President called General Goodpaster

3:14 Called acw

4:15 Called Secretary Dulles



TELEPHONE CALLS
September 5, 1957

2:06 President called General Goodpaster

3:48 President called acw about Bill Robinson coming up

4:40 President called the Attorney General, about statement to be issued regarding Governor Faubus' actions in Arkansas

4:41 President called White House - do not know whom.

TELEPHONE CHRONOLOGY

September 4, 1957

8:34	Secretary Dulles called the President
9:12	Secretary Benson called the President
9:31	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY

September 1, 1957

1:20 Called the Usher

1:22 Called Mrs. Moore - went out to Mrs. Moore's farm

September 2, 1957

8:32 President talked to George Allen

11:58 President called Secretary Dulles (re appointment with Vice President to discuss handling of legislative matters)

3:28 President called General Twining

5:15 President called Secretary Dulles

September 3, 1957

11:13 President called Secretary Dulles - re asking Vice President to break his "vacation" and come up to Washington

11:27 Mrs. Eisenhower whether to go to Newport or not

11:49 General Maxwell Taylor -- re complaint of Army Captain Seifert

12:01 Dr. Milton re coming to Ruth's debut

12:15 Secretary Dulles

2:06 President called Attorney General (at his request) -

2:07 Called Mrs. Eisenhower

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at the front of this folder

Lesser Notes

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1.	Staff Notes No. 202 (2 pgs) portions exempted, NR 85-153 #10	9/27/57	A
2.	Staff Notes No. 200 (2 pgs)	9/25/57	A
3.	Staff Notes No. 199 (2 pgs)	9/24/57	A 5/2/84
4.	Staff Notes No. 198 (2 pgs)	9/23/57	A
5.	Staff Notes No. 197 (3 pgs)	9/21/57	A
6.	Staff Notes No. 196 (2 pgs)	9/20/57	A
7.	Special Staff Note re Military Asst. to Middle East (2 pgs)	9/20/57	A
8.	Staff Notes No. 195 (2 pgs)	9/19/57	A 10/27/83 k
9.	Staff Notes No. 194 (2 pgs)	9/17/57	A
10.	Staff Notes No. 193 (2 pgs)	9/13/57	A
11.	Staff Notes No. 192 (2 pgs) portions exempted, NR 85-153 #12	9/12/57	A
12.	Staff Notes No. 191 (2 pgs)	9/11/57	A
13.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/11/57	A

FILE LOCATION

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15.	Staff Notes No. 189 (2 pgs)	9/9/57	A
16.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/9/57	A
17.	Staff Notes No. 188 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 85-153 #14	9/6/57	A
18	Staff Notes No. 187 (2 pgs)	9/5/57	A
19.	Staff Notes No. 186 (2 pgs)	9/4/57	A

FILE LOCATION

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DDE DIARIES

Box 27
Folder: September 1957 Toner Notes

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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 203

September 28, 1957

1. Congressional Investigation. -- Edward McCabe reports that the House Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight is undertaking an extensive inquiry into the operation of six of the independent regulatory agencies: FTC, FPC, FCC, ICC, CAB, and SEC. It seems clear that the purpose of the investigation is to prove that: (1) these agencies are controlled by the industries they supposedly regulate; and (2) instead of being independent they are under the influence of the White House. Speaker Rayburn has personally supported this important election year venture of the Democrats, which fits into the broad pattern of Congressional inquiries to prove this is a "big business" Administration with no concern for the "little fellow". Kefauver, O'Mahoney, Patman, and other Democrats can be expected to play this tune in their investigations. Hearings will be held next year, and will probably get fair publicity in spots. Even though it seems doubtful that any of the charges can be made to stick, the Legislative Liaison staff is watching the matter closely. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Basic Research Contracts. -- In view of the alarm of university scientists over impending cutbacks by Defense in basic research contracts, the National Science Foundation has emphasized to the Department the importance of stability and continuity in basic research. As a result, these programs have been partially exempted from the general cuts. Foundation Director Waterman expresses the hope that a critical situation has been averted, and notes that the action by Defense is consistent with the recommendations on basic research in the August 3, 1957 Cabinet paper. (Adm. Conf.)

3. Reserve Screening Completed. -- During FY 1957, records and qualifications of over 4 million Ready Reservists have been

Administratively
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reviewed by the Military Services as required by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. This screening resulted in the discharge of 682, 732 officers and enlisted men and the transfer to the Standby Reserve of 705, 351. This left in the Ready Reserve 2, 371, 500 officers and men qualified for immediate service in a national emergency. In addition, there were some 381, 500 Ready Reservists on extended active duty, bringing the total Ready Reserve strength to 2, 753, 000. The remaining 147, 000 vacancies under the statutory ceiling of 2, 900, 000 will be used for personnel being released from active duty with reserve obligations and for newly recruited Reservists. (U)

4. Employment Gains. -- Labor will release on Tuesday data indicating job gains in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing in 60 percent of the 149 areas surveyed during the autumn. Moderate gains are expected in the Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and Baltimore areas through mid-November. There has been a slight increase in unemployment in Columbus and Youngstown, Ohio, and Portland, Maine. (Adm. Conf.)

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY'S FILE

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 202

September 27, 1957

1. New Disarmament Resolution. -- The Western Four have agreed on a text for a UN disarmament resolution which urges that the states concerned reach an agreement on: (1) the cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and the complete devotion of future production to non-weapons purposes under effective international control; (2) the reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons through transfer of fissionable materials contained therein, under international supervision, to non-weapons uses; (3) the suspension of testing of nuclear weapons, under effective international control which would include inspection posts equipped with appropriate scientific instruments working within the territory of the US, USSR, UK, and Pacific Ocean areas, and other points as required with the consent of states concerned; (4) the reduction of armed forces and armaments, with adequate safeguards; and (5) the progressive establishment of open inspection with ground and aerial components to guard against surprise attack. (C)

2. German Relations with Satellites. -- The Bonn Foreign Office is studying the effect which establishment of diplomatic relations with Poland and the other satellites would have on the East German question, with emphasis on the problem of holding the line against recognition of the East German regime by other countries. The Foreign Office seems to be interested in the establishment of trade offices in the satellites as a first step. (C)

[redacted]

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4. Federal-State Relations. -- Governor Pyle reports that in accordance with the agreement of most of the principals involved, the schedule of the Federal-State Task Force implementing the President's Williamsburg address will not be altered by the events of Little Rock. The Task Force will meet as planned at Chicago on October 3 and 4 on a "business-as-usual" basis. (Adm. Conf.)

5. Continuity of State and Local Government. -- FCDA has recently issued an advisory bulletin on the Continuity of State and Local Government plan, which is designed to establish emergency lines of succession, preserve essential records, establish emergency government location, and fully utilize all personnel, facilities and equipment for emergency operations. Governor Hoegh comments that the plan has been endorsed by such groups as the Governors' Conference, the Mayors' Conference, the American Legion, and the Civil Defense Council, and that it represents a foundation basic to all other FCDA efforts. (Adm. Conf.)

6. Air Force Expenditures. -- On September 24, Secretary Wilson approved memoranda which established limitations on the expenditures that 36 Air Force contractors could expect to receive monthly during the balance of Fiscal 1958. The total of the expenditure thus limited is about 80 percent of the procurement and production expenditures allowable under the Air Force's portion of the $38 billion Defense expenditure ceiling. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 26, 1957

From Interior:

Missouri Basin Project. -- The proposed Garrison diversion unit of the Missouri River Basin project has overcome downstream objections to its development by receiving the official support of Governor Victor E. Anderson of Nebraska (following some editorial objection in an Omaha paper) and of the Mississippi Valley Association. Governor Anderson reported to Commissioner of Reclamation W. A. Dexheimer that the Garrison Diversion unit appears to be consistent with the overall plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin and Nebraska will not oppose its development. The completed Garrison Diversion Unit planning report is being readied for review by the Bureau of the Budget. The proposed project will irrigate approximately 1,000,000 acres of land in North Dakota by pumping water from the Garrison reservoir on the Missouri River at a cost of $695,051,000. More than half of the counties of North Dakota have joined in organizing a conservancy district to help finance the project. It is hoped to get the report to Congress by early next year.

How much federal money? DZ ???

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1957

ADDENDUM TO SPECIAL STAFF NOTE
OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1957

Missouri River Basin Project. -- Interior explains that the total investment cost of the Garrison diversion unit over the 60 year construction period (including interest charges during the construction and repayment periods, and portions of the cost of existing structures) is $695,051,000. Of this amount, $642,037,000 is reimbursable and would be returned to the Government. The non-reimbursable allocations to the cost of the project are tentatively estimated at $49,057,000 for fish and wildlife improvements; $2,068,000 for development of minimum basic recreation facilities; and $1,889,000 for flood control. The construction costs of the project are paid by the Federal Government through annual appropriations.

Does this amount include interest on the investment? How many years to pay?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1957

General Goodpaster:

Re Staff Notes # 200, Item 6:

Justice has no simple explanation for the increase, and says that "what to do about it" is primarily a state and local responsibility.



apt

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 200

September 25, 1957

1. US-USSR

State

...(C)

2. UK & UN

State

...(C)

3. Ghana

ICA

...(C)

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Agri

4. Agricultural Prices. -- Hogs: Hog prices will decline during the next two or three months as marketings build up from the summer low. However, hogs as well as most meat animals will be above last year. Dairy: Average prices and production of milk are both running a little ahead of last year. Eggs: Egg prices to farmers in the next 6 to 8 months probably will average above last year's unusually low level. Turkeys: Turkey marketings have been heavy so far this year. Prices may strengthen in the rest of 1957. (Adm. Conf.)

5. DEW Line

Defense

... (C)

Justice

6. Major Crimes. ---An 8.4% increase in major crimes during the first six months of 1957 as compared with a similar period last year will be announced tomorrow by Justice on the basis of Uniform Crime Reports submitted to the FBI. If this rate continues, this will become the second consecutive year in which the crime total will have reached the two-and-one-half million mark. The rate of increase in rural areas is more rapid than in the cities. Since first compiled in 1951, midyear crime estimates have increased 45.7% compared with an 11% increase in population. (Adm. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 199

September 24, 1957

1. Fleet Guided Missile Exercise. -- First Fleet destroyers will test tactics for use of TARTAR and TERRIER surface-to-air guided missiles in an air defense exercise off Southern California, September 30 - October 2. Fourteen destroyers will simulate firing guided missiles at attacking high-speed aircraft. (C)

2. P.L. 874 Aid. -- A recent Columbia University Teachers College survey of over 500 school districts receiving Federal aid under P.L. 874 (which provides current operating expenses in school areas affected by Federal activities) shows decisively that there have been no attempts by Federal offices or administrators to impose undesirable controls in the operation of this program. (U)

3. Immigration. -- Budget has sent to Justice a proclamation establishing a quota of 100 for the newly independent Federation of Malaya. This will bring to 20 the number of minimum quotas within the Asia-Pacific Triangle and bring the quota for that area up to the statutory maximum of 2,000. (Adm. Conf.)

4. USIA Treatment of Integration. -- As the Soviet propagandists step up their attacks on "racial terror" in the U.S. following recent developments in Little Rock, USIA media are attempting to minimize the damage by summarizing anti-integration events on a factual basis, supplying facts whenever possible to balance adverse sensational items, quoting editorials and official statements which indicate steady determined progress toward integration, and informally suggesting to friendly editors possible constructive treatment. USIS posts in all areas reported heavy but reasoned coverage of the Little Rock episode through last week. News photos were particularly damaging to U.S. prestige. Agency officials are apprehensive that this week's violence in Little Rock will have serious adverse public reaction abroad. (Adm. Conf.)

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NNR 85-153 #11
BY DJA DATE 4/25/86

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5. US Views on Iceland Economic Problems. -- We are informing Spaak of our view that NATO should take steps to assist Iceland but that any loans must be viewed as an emergency step and be accompanied by Icelandic stabilization measures to prevent recurrence of the problem. Such stabilization might be worked out in agreement with an organization such as the International Monetary Fund, with possible assistance from EPU. On Iceland's long term problems, we agree that studies on expanding Icelandic trade with the West must be pursued. We feel that while OEEC could contribute significantly, NATO must participate in the studies. (S)

6. NATO Aviation Consultation Favored. -- Our NATO delegation recommends that if US-UK-French talks are successful in developing a common policy, NATO machinery might be used to seek multilateral agreement on East-West aviation relations by convincing NATO countries of their individual and common interest in a joint policy. The delegation assumes we would accept the obligations of a common front unreservedly and would accordingly control US commercial aviation interests. (S)

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 198

September 23, 1957

1. Consumer Price Index Rise. -- Labor will announce at 11:00 a.m. tomorrow that the Consumer Price Index rose 0.2% in August, from 120.8 in July to 121.0, which is 3.6% higher than a year ago. While all major groups increased, the largest rise was in foods, which went up 0.4%, especially because of meats. In four of the past six years, the food index had declined in August. The increase of 2.9% in food prices from May to August this year was the sharpest rise for these months in 10 years, except for 1950. For September, little change is expected in food prices, with declines in fruits and vegetables tending to offset further increases in meats. (Adm. Conf.)

Labor

2. Logistics

Defense

... (S)

3. Disability Provision of Social Security Law. -- Pursuant to the suggestion of the Senate Finance Committee, HEW is planning a study of the problems and issues involved in the so-called "offset" provision designed to prevent pyramiding of disability benefits payable to individuals under various State and Federal programs. This provision, amended during the last session of Congress, has been of considerable interest to veterans and other groups as well as to Congress. The study will attempt to examine the effectiveness of the provision, explore possible anomalies and inequities, and indicate whether alternatives to the provision should be developed. (Adm. Conf.)

HEW

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4. Laos

ICA

... (S)

5. Soviet Bloc

State

... (C)

6. Libya

State

... (S)

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 197

September 21, 1957

1. Japanese-US Relations

State

... (S)

2. Japan

USIA

... (C)

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3. Japan

State

... (C)

(

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STATE NOT REVIEWED

4. Syria

USIA

Pres. A

(C)

Labor

5. Occupational Outlook Handbook. -- One aspect of Labor's program to develop a skilled work force is the annual Handbook which describes opportunities in and gives data on some 500 selected occupations and 25 major industries. The 1957 edition of this basic employment counseling reference will be issued Monday. (U)

W. H - Bragdon

6. Highway Program. -- General Bragdon has furnished the attached table, which shows that progress during August substantially exceeded the schedule for the month and raised the cumulative progress from 95% of the schedule at the end of July to 98% at the end of August. (Adm. Conf.)

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INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

PROGRESS REPORT

As of August 31, 1957

	THIS MONTH			CUMULATIVE TO DATE		
	Schedule	Actual	%	Schedule	Actual	%
1. Contracts Advertised and Funds Obligated 1/						
Federal funds (millions)	$138	$158	114	$1,660 2/	$1,625	98
2. Construction Contracts Awarded						
Federal funds (millions)	-	$57	-	-	$841	-
Miles...		156			1,947	
3. Construction Started						
Miles...	-	239	-	-	1,671	-
4. Construction Completed						
Miles...	-	35	-	-	94	-

1/ Includes preliminary engineering and acquisition of right-of-way.

2/ $1.383 billion actual during F. Y. 1957 plus 2 months at annual rate of $1.665 billion (F. Y. 1958).

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 196

September 20, 1957

1. Trends in Farm Income. -- Agriculture estimates that farmers' realized net income in the third quarter may run as much as half a billion dollars higher than the seasonally adjusted annual rate of $12.1 billion for the third quarter of 1956. The annual rate averaged $12.1 billion for the first half of 1957 compared with $11.8 billion for the same period last year... Farmers' cash receipts from marketing in the first eight months of this year were up about $150 million (1%) over last year mainly because livestock increases more than offset a drop in crop receipts. Generally, the volume of marketing was smaller than last year, but prices received were higher. (Adm. Conf.)

Agri

2. St. Lawrence Project. -- General Bragdon makes the following comments after a visit to the International Rapids Section near Massena, New York: both the power and navigation features are proceeding at a high rate. Coordination is good among the many large contracts, and among the four major agencies involved. The new Long Sault Canal on the US side should be operational for 14 foot navigation next July 1, with power production following in September. The power produced will be second only to Grand Coulee. As both the power and the costs are shared equally, it is a splendid example of international cooperation. (Adm. Conf.)

W. H. - Bragdon

3. India

ICA

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... (S)

(carbon No. 2 retd from Woodpasture & destroyed 10/16/57 jj)

V

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

4. An Indian View of China. -- India's Vice President Radhakrishnan said yesterday in a Peking speech that Red China should be included in the UN as soon as possible if that organization is to function properly. He said that Communist China's help is necessary for solution of the problems of Asia, and he noted a wide area of agreement between India and China, including socialist aims. (Adm. Conf.)

OCB

5. SEATO

State

... (c)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 20, 1957

From Defense:

Status of ABC Army Standardization Program. -- During Fiscal 1957 the American, British, and Canadian (ABC) Army Standardization Program achieved complete standardization on the following major material items to which the US and Canada subscribe: 81 mm Mortar; Fragmentation Hand Grenade; Full-Tracked, Self-Propelled, 8 inch Howitzer; Full-Tracked, Self-Propelled, 155 mm Gun. In addition, all three armies subscribed to the standardized Armor Vest. Twenty-three other items of equipment determined to be functionally or physically interchangeable were accepted on a bipartite or tripartite basis for standardization. An additional 22 items are currently under consideration for ABC Army standardization. In the non-materiel field, 10 new standardization of operations and logistics agreements were ratified on such diverse subjects as map and chart nomenclature and civil affairs/military government principles and procedures. Work progressed on 86 projects under consideration.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 195

September 19, 1957

1. Guatemalan Developments. -- We have expressed to Guatemalan officials our serious concern over the possibility of early installation of a military junta or a rightest regime in the country, and over reports of continuing Dominican political interference in the country which could lead to a Trujillo-type government and halt the progress achieved by Castillo. (S)

2. Lebanese Gendarmerie. -- ICA and State have told our Embassy in Beirut that we are prepared to supply on a crash basis a reasonable amount of equipment (up to $2 million) for Lebanese police purposes. An ICA police expert leaves today for Beirut to survey actual needs. (S)

3. Sign Up for Soil Bank, 1958 Wheat. -- Agriculture reports the following figures for the first two weeks of the 1958 winter wheat Acreage Reserve sign up which began August 26 and will close October 4.

	1958 Sign Up	Comparable Period Last Year
No. of Acreage Reserve Agreements	37, 189	44, 444
No. acres covered	1, 005, 952	2, 454, 000
Maximum total payments to participants	$20, 574, 724	$46, 175, 096 (Adm. Conf.)

4. Residual Oil Imports. -- ODM reports that the Presidential Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy unanimously concluded today that the Director of ODM should not, at this time advise the President under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 that he has reason to

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR SI-178 #15
BY DJH DATE 10/18/83

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believe that residual oil is being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair national security. The Committee believes, however, that it should continue a close surveillance of residual import trends. To this end, the Director of ODM in collaboration with the Secretary of the Interior will undertake to devise an acceptable fact gathering mechanism so as to insure the Committee's having available to it statistics on current and projected residual oil imports. (Adm. Conf.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 19, 1957

General Goodpaster:

Our contact in Justice advises that this item is especially sensitive. They hoped to have it ready for last night's pouch but could not get it cleared in time.

TWS
T. W. Stanley

Attachment: Special Staff Note (original only) and Justice original.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File
Dulles
DS

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 19, 1957

From The Attorney General:

Standard Oil Antitrust Suit. -- The government's antitrust suit against Standard Oil of New Jersey has been settled by a consent decree, conditional however, upon SONJ obtaining the approval of its joint operator, Socony Mobile Oil, before December 1. Justice desires that the matter be held in strictest confidence until it is known whether the condition is met. The decree, if it becomes effective, will forbid joint marketing operations between SONJ and other companies and thus require what may be one of the largest split-ups in antitrust history. It also would prohibit price fixing, allocation of territories, and restrictions on imports and exports, and it would furnish valuable guide lines to US corporations as to the application of the antitrust laws to their operations abroad. An effort will be made to reach consent decrees with the other oil company defendants in the cartel case. The tentative decree is satisfactory to State and accords with the Attorney General's understanding of the NSC discussion on the Dodge Report.

Declassified per Executive Order 13526, Section 3.5
NLE-2010-0001-MR
By [illegible] NARA, Date 2/2/2010

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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

September 18, 1957

MEMORANDUM:

The Government has settled by consent decree its antitrust suit against Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the so-called cartel case, subject to one condition described below. Until the condition is met (which may be any time between now and December 1) no publicity will be given this matter.

The consent decree specifically does not prohibit SONJ from participating with other oil companies in exploration, production, pipe-line and refining activities abroad. Any incidental effect on foreign commerce involved in such operations is indirect and more than counter-balanced by the national security, foreign relations, and foreign trade advantages to the United States.

The consent decree, with certain exceptions, forbids joint marketing operations between SONJ and other oil companies, as the curtailment of such joint operations will not adversely affect this country's interests abroad. This prohibition will require the division of marketing assets of the multi-million dollar joint company which SONJ jointly owns with Socony Mobile Oil, Inc. I am informed that it will be one of the largest split-ups in antitrust history.

The breaking up of this company is conditional upon SONJ obtaining approval of its joint operator, Socony, before December 1. If this condition is not fulfilled the consent decree will not become effective. The consent decree also contains strong provisions prohibiting fixing of prices, allocation of territories, restrictions on imports and exports to and from the United States--all subject to a provision which recognizes that the oil companies must meet the requirements of law of any foreign nation within which it carries on operations.

Mr. Eugene Holman personally supervised the negotiations on behalf of SONJ.

9/19

This consent decree, if it becomes effective, will furnish valuable guide lines to U.S. corporations as to the application of the antitrust laws to their operations abroad. It is satisfactory to the State Department and in accord with the Attorney General's understanding of the discussion at the National Security Council on the Report of the Special Committee headed by Mr. Joseph M. Dodge.

An effort will be made to reach consent decrees with the other oil company defendants in the cartel case.

At least until we see whether the December 1 condition is met, and the consent decree thereby becomes effective, it is believed that this matter need not be raised in the National Security Council.

HCB

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 194

September 17, 1957

State

1. Turko-Iranian Pipeline Agreement. -- Turkey and Iran agree in principle on construction of a southern-route pipeline from Qum to the Mediterranean Coast of Turkey, to be entirely Iranian-owned, financed and operated, with Turkey receiving a percentage of the profits. Announcement of the agreement may be due to the imminence of the Turkish elections. Many important aspects remain to be studied, and our Embassy notes some doubt as to the availability of Iranian financing. (Adm. Conf.)

Defense

2. Hong Kong

... (C)

3. NAUTILUS

Defense

... (C)

Commerce

4. Nuclear Ship. -- Commerce's Maritime Administration has furnished design data on the nuclear powered merchant ship to qualified and interested shipyards, and has requested them to submit formal proposals for the construction and test operation of this ship by October 18. Proposals are to include a fixed price. (U)

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(Carbon No. 2 - Att'y Gen'l Rogers + Secretary 9/18/57)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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5. Public Lands Receipts. -- Interior reports that receipts from the management of public lands in Fiscal 1957 reached a record high of $109.8 million, of which $38.7 million were distributed to States and counties. Obligations incurred for 1957 operations were $23.7 million. Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf lands amounted to only $2.2 million compared with last year's $102.3 million, because no leases were issued; this revenue was placed in escrow pending final decision on the boundary of these lands. (Adm. Conf.)

6. Dairy Price Support Activity. -- Agriculture reports that from last April 1 to August 31, Government butter purchases increased 5% over the previous year, while Government utilization of butter declined some 38% because it was not distributed for domestic relief. Stocks are being held for the school lunch program and anticipated P. L. 480 sales abroad. Uncommitted supplies are thus about 73 million pounds now against 2 million last year. If expected stock reductions do not occur, butter will be used in relief activities... Cheese purchases increased 44% while utilization declined about 41%. However, since carry-over stocks were lower, the balance as of August 31 is estimated to be slightly reduced, at 196.9 million pounds. .. Nonfat dry milk purchases dropped about 5%, but utilization was also down, increasing uncommitted stocks about 25% to 89.7 million pounds. (Adm. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 14, 1957

Aluminum Negotiations. -- Mr. Floete reports that intensive 3 months negotiations with the three principal aluminum producers, Alcoa, Kaiser, and Reynolds, for adjustment in their contracts with the government have been virtually completed. All three companies have agreed (1) to deduct from their "puts" to the government 100% of outside primary metals purchases (which are mainly from Alcan); the effect of this is to reduce government "exposure" between $75 million and $100 million. (2) To offer for a period of 15 years, to "non-integrated" users, principally small firms, 35% instead of 25% of their production from the new facilities involved in these contracts. (3) To make other adjustments in the terms of the contracts on stockpile grades of metal delivered, date of price determination, freight allowances, etc. Individual negotiations by Mr. Floete and Secretary Anderson with the companies have resulted in agreements to stretch-out payments, thus deferring some $75 to $80 million in government payments until after January 15, which is after the critical period from the standpoint of Treasury financing. Alcoa and Kaiser signed the revised agreements yesterday, and the signature of Reynolds is expected shortly. A press release is planned for Monday. *



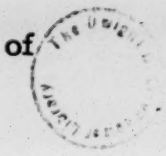
* Tentative draft attached for information.

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Confidential

DRAFT OF PRESS RELEASE *

Revision of aluminum supply contracts with the Aluminum Company of America, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, and Reynolds Metals Company, was announced today by Mr. Franklin G. Floete, Administrator of General Services. The contracts, entered into during the Korean emergency, provide for tender to the Government of contract production excess to the requirements of the producers.



Under the revised agreements, the producer's right to tender aluminum has been limited by a reduction of the full amount of primary metal the producer may purchase from other sources. The new agreements provide for a 40% increase in the amount of aluminum earmarked for non-integrated users. This will make available 230,466 short tons of aluminum per year for the independents for a fifteen year period, or a total of 3,456,990 short tons. This represents 35% of the 658,475 short ton annual capacity of the contract facilities instead of the previous 25%.

Also, the agreements now provide that metal delivered to the Government shall be acceptable for the stockpile in lieu of the previous minimum grade of 99.0%.

* Tentatively scheduled for release by GSA Monday, Sept. 16.

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~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 193

September 13, 1957

1. Overseas Reaction to Integration

USIA

... (C)

2. USSR

State

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

... (C)

3. Lebanon

State

Carbon No. 2

~~SECRET~~

(3. Cont.)

...(S)

4. Special Credit on Corn for Mexico. -- Because serious drought conditions in Mexico are requiring unusually large corn imports from the US, Agriculture has announced that CCC will extend a special five year credit on a total of 100,000 tons of CCC corn being offered for sale to US buyers for export to Mexico. (Adm. Conf.)

Agri.

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~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 13, 1957

Highlights of Canadian Foreign Economic Policies. -- State comments that the return after 22 years of the Progressive Conservative Party under Diefenbaker probably will mean some weakening of Canada's strong trade and investment ties with the US. The Canadians resent our trade policies on wheat and certain other commodities, and they are troubled by their large trade deficit with the US and by the belief that US capital dominates their economy. The new government will probably adhere to GATT and not substantially change its tariff policy toward the US, although it will probably be more sympathetic than the liberals to protectionism. Since our economic position in Canada is the product of free economic forces, it would be hard for the Conservaties to alter it without resorting to restraints unacceptable to some members of their party. However, State believes that their determination should not be underestimated.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 13, 1957

Canadian Foreign Economic Policies. -- The return to power after twenty-two years of the Progressive Conservative Party under the leadership of John G. Diefenbaker seems to imply an intensification of a trend away from Canada's traditional liberal foreign economic policies, already evident before the party attained power. As a result there probably will be some weakening of the strong trade and investment ties with the US.

The Political Library

In reshaping Canadian foreign economic policies, Mr. Diefenbaker regards as most important the protection and improvement of the country's wheat export position. He has strongly attacked US wheat disposal policies under PL 480 as seriously adverse to Canada and considers them contrary to GATT principles. The government is considering abandoning traditional wheat export practices and searching for means to compete more strongly with the US in foreign markets. It may launch a program somewhat similar to that under PL 480 although on a smaller scale. It will, in any case, push strongly to modify US wheat policies and to obtain better coordination of the marketing practices of the two countries. Other US trade policies restricting sales of Canadian products, such as zinc and lead, have come under intense fire. The Canadians are not without blame in this respect, however, as they have taken restrictive action affecting strawberry, cheese, turkey and other imports, which have given rise to complaints in the US.

The Canadian Government is troubled by the large trade deficit with the US even though it is financed by capital inflow from the US. Mr. Diefenbaker, shortly after taking office, stated at a press conference that he would like to see Canada reduce imports from the US by 15% and divert them to the UK, so that Britain can earn more dollars with which to buy Canadian agricultural commodities. But the Ottawa correspondent of The Economist, who attended the press conference, considers this statement to be not a commitment or even a target but the vaguest kind of aspiration, based on a rough idea of what Britain might be able to supply without making any serious difference to US exports. He has proposed that a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference be held in Ottawa to seek means to expand trade with the UK and other countries of the Commonwealth. However,

he denies that he contemplates an intensification of the restrictive policies of the 1932 Ottawa agreements. Indications are that the new Canadian Government expects to adhere to GATT and contemplates no substantial change in its tariff policy toward the US.

The new government reflects widespread public sentiment in stating that, through its large investments, US capital is dominating the Canadian economy. It would like to see greater participation by Canadian capital and management in US projects, an enhanced use of Canadian components by US subsidiaries, a higher degree of processing of Canadian raw materials in Canada, and a greater diversification of US capital in fields other than mineral extraction and certain vital manufacturing activities. While no specific proposals have been made there has been discussion of tax and other legislation to encourage such trends. However, Mr. Diefenbaker is not critical of general US foreign investment policies and has repeatedly stated that he welcomes US private investment in Canada.

The Progressive Conservative Party has traditionally favored higher tariffs and much of the Canadian lighter manufacturing industry is high cost and has persistently sought more protection. The new government will probably be more sympathetic than the Liberals to such demands. The government is also likely to take a more nationalistic position on boundary waters and the export of power to the US.

Part of the resentment at US foreign economic policies has spilled over to the GATT. GATT would also be an obstacle in any effort to enhance the British Commonwealth as a discriminatory, preferential economic bloc. However, resentment will probably greatly diminish if GATT proves useful to the Canadians in assuring them fair access to the European Common Market countries.

Canada favors the European Free Trade Area only if agricultural products are excluded from the agreement. It is worried that it will tend to impair Canada's position in the UK market and further loosen Commonwealth economic ties. However, it sees the possibilities for benefits as the Common Market and Free Trade Area enable Europe to grow in economic strength.

Economic relationships with countries outside the US, the British Commonwealth and Europe are distinctly secondary in importance to Canada. Canada may in time give increasing support to UK policies on trade control with the Sino-Soviet bloc. Greater efforts may be made to assist economic efforts in underdeveloped countries, but Commonwealth members will probably be given priority.

New departures in Canadian foreign economic policies are still extremely nebulous. There has been insufficient time for a full ex-

change of views between the new ministers and their top planning staffs. Since the dominant position of the US in Canadian economic life is the result of strong, freely operating economic forces, it will be extremely difficult to implement many of the objectives without adopting such a wide assortment of direct controls and discriminatory legislation as to be unacceptable to the basically conservative forces in the Progressive Conservative Party. On the other hand, it would be a mistake to minimize the determination of the new administration "to do something" about the unbalance of trade with the US and particularly to improve the wheat export position.



OFFICIAL USE ON

September 12, 1957

World Reaction to US Racial Integration Incidents

Following scanty initial comment on recent US racial troubles, Radio Moscow showed signs on 11 September of stepping up its propaganda on the Southern school integration difficulties in an effort to discredit the US position on Hungary before the UN. A Moscow commentary yesterday, for example, derides Ambassador Lodge's UN address on Hungary as sheer hypocrisy, for "while he discusses the ideals of civilization, humanity, the rights of man, etc., US papers report unbelievable crimes and violations of the most elementary human rights which are taking place in the US." In coverage of the various incidents, Soviet media single out the Little Rock situation for special attention and take pains to point out that the armed national guardsmen are not there to protect the Negro children from the fanatics of the Klu Klux Klan, but to prevent them from entering the school. "Mr. Lodge tells lies stuffed with slander and makes a great deal of fuss trying to prevent the Hungarian people from living in peace and quiet, but the cries of hundreds of Negro children, ill-treated by the whites, rise from the Southern states and drown out his voice."

While the integration problems are front page news in West European capitols, most coverage attempts to put the problem in its proper perspective and not indulge in vituperation. USIS London reports that there has been considerable press, radio and television coverage since the Little Rock story broke, and that Governor Faubus' continued defiance of the federal court is front page news. Faubus is the target of editorial criticism in London's Chronicle, Guardian and Economist which say "that the attitude of the state governor - crusty, bigoted and packed with the prejudices of the South - would be a joke if it were not also tragic."

A Japanese newspaper notes that it is sometimes difficult to understand why this problem should arise in the US, the champion of democracy. It recalls, however, that the Japanese once had the bitter experience of being excluded from America, but that this discrimination gradually faded away. "For the honor and good name of the US it is hoped that this agitation over Negro rights soon dies down also."

(Selected Cables and FBIS Reports - OUO)

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13 September 1957

Reaction to US Integration Incidents Increases

Soviet intentions of using US racial problems to offset attention to the Hungarian issue in the UN are increasingly apparent as Soviet propaganda, beamed internally and to Europe, devotes increasing attention to integration incidents in the Southern states. Ambassador Lodge is again accused of trying to conceal the "terrible acts of racialists behind a smokescreen of false accusations against the USSR." Acts of racial violence in the South are described as "not just instances but the custom in America", and the anti-Negro violence is allegedly "committed with the clear connivance of the US government." The Soviet propagandists conclude that the "white-faced but black-souled gentlemen commit their dark deeds in Arkansas, Alabama, and other Southern states, and then these thugs put on white gloves and mount the rostrum in the UN General Assembly, and hold forth about freedom and democracy."

Egyptian media initiated comment on the integration issue in a broadcast to the Sudan on 12 September which presented a brief historical resume of the white man's subjugation of the Negro in the US. The broadcast then laboriously attempted to link the plight of the American Negro with alleged US imperialist efforts to overthrow the Syrian government.

The French newspapers Aurore and Figaro today headlined accounts of the US racial integration problems by quoting from critical US press comments on the lack of presidential action. Aurore stressed that the US has in the past sought to give France "lessons and advice on how to treat men of color."

The general reaction of the Swiss press is one of sober dismay over the display of violence and the resulting incalculable harm done to the occidental position throughout the non-European world.

(Selected Cables and FBIS Reports - OUO)

2:25

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 192

September 12, 1957

1. Yugoslavia Tankers for Poland. -- Embassy Belgrade confirms that a Yugoslav shipyard has agreed to construct for Polish purchasers 4 tankers for 1961 or 1962 delivery. We have expressed our serious concern to the Foreign Ministry and noted the need for a Presidential determination under the Battle Act regarding continuation of aid, if the transaction occurs. When our Embassy requested prior Yugoslav consultation with the US on such exports to Poland, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said he would have to consult his government. (C)

2. Defense Support for Spain. -- We will begin discussions with Spain on how to use the $40 million in Defense Support which the Mutual Security Appropriation Act earmarked for Spain (despite Executive Branch protests). The original plan was for $30 million to be split one-half for Section 402 agricultural commodities to cover normal marketings, and one-half for critical industrial raw materials. USOM comment is requested on the best allocation for the extra $10 million now earmarked. We have told the USOM that in view of the large reduction in appropriations from those requested, no hope should be held out to the Spanish that further Mutual Security grant aid may be available later this year. (C)

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
[illegible] SEC. 3.4 (b)
[illegible]
[illegible] EXEMPTED
[illegible] SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(s)

4. SEATO Advisers Meeting. -- We are preparing for the September 19-21 SEATO Military Advisers Meeting at Bangkok which will be the first since the SEATO Military Planning Office in Bangkok was established last March. Admiral Stump will represent the U.S. (U)

5. Agriculture Forecast. -- Further gains in total crop prospects during August are helping to make 1957 production the third largest of record. The all-crop production index is at 105, while the yield per acre index at 126 tops the previous record set last year. The cotton production forecast as of September 1 is up about 7 percent over the past month's forecast to 12,713,000 bales, which compares to 13,310,000 for 1956 and the 10-year average of 13,669,000. A record yield per acre is also indicated. Flaxseed production at 32.2 million bushels is a third below last year and quality is low. Sharply higher prices of flaxseed and linseed oils will probably result. (Adm. Conf.)

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WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTES

September 12, 1957

From Defense:

Addresses by Assistant Secretary Sprague. -- Mansfield D. Sprague, Assistant Secretary of Defense, (International Security Affairs), will address the National Security Industrial Association at a luncheon in Washington on September 12. He will present in summary form information on the Military Assistance Program, supplied to Congressional Committees in public hearings during the session just ended. An audience of about 250, predominately representatives of industry, is expected.

On September 14, Mr. Sprague will address the National Security Commission and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the American Legion at Atlantic City. He will cover the Status of Forces Agreements and related matters pertaining to stationing of U.S. forces abroad. These elements of the American Legion organization recommend resolutions regarding this subject for consideration by the American Legion in convention. It is expected that about 150 will attend.

From Treasury:

Treasury Secretary to Testify on Taxation Jan. 7. -- Chairman Cooper of the House Ways and Means Committee has invited Secretary Anderson to appear as the first witness in public hearings by the Committee in January on general tax revision. The Secretary agreed to appear on January 7.

52

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 191

September 11, 1957

1. Poland

State
ICA

... (C)

2. UK & Middle East

State

... (C)

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3. Lebanon

ICA

...(C)

FCDA

4. Radiological Defense. -- In line with FCDA's responsibility for development of a national radiological defense capability, Governor Hoegh has requested assistance in developing policies and procedures from ODM, AEC, Defense, HEW, Commerce, and Agriculture. Radiological defense capabilities of Federal agencies will be applied to the development of a total nation-wide radiological monitoring and reporting system. (Adm. Conf.)

Treasury

5. Reception for Trail-Blazers of Northwest Passage. -- Treasury is arranging receptions at Boston and Bristol, Rhode Island, to welcome on September 23 the three Coast Guard vessels which recently completed history's first transit by deep-draft ships of the Northwest Passage. (U)

Labor

6. Housing. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that private housing starts rose to 92,600 units in August 1957, sufficient to increase the seasonally adjusted annual rate to 1,010,000 units, the first time this year the million mark has been passed. Total public and private housing starts declined to 95,000 units in August from 96,000 in July, due to a drop in public housing. (Adm. Conf.)

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For further information,
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Staff Notes No. 190
Correction:

In paragraph 1, line 2, "Committee" should read "Commission".

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 190

September 10, 1957

1. National Agricultural Advisory Commission. -- The Committee will meet September 30 and October 1, on the following main agenda items: (a) modification in programs of research and extension in the light of agriculture's great capacity to produce, and (b) liberalization of farmers' opportunities to make their own decisions. This is also a major topic of study within the Department in connection with the legislative program. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Civil Defense Council Meeting. -- Governor Hoegh has returned from the Detroit meeting of local Civil Defense Directors convinced that Federal participation is essential to the survival of civil defense in the grass roots areas. (H.R. 7576, the Administration's bill, which provides for such participation, passed the House but not the Senate at the last session). Governor Hoegh also notes that the Council fully endorsed our program for continuity of State and local government. (Adm. Conf.)

[redacted]

4. Trinidad Base Study. -- We are discussing with the British plans for the Joint Commission of technical experts to study the West Indian request for our Trinidad base as a capital site. We are agreeable to British chairmanship and are willing to

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NR 85-153 #13
BY DJA DATE 4/25/86

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(1)(5)
NSC Ltr 4/7/86
NLE DATE 4/1/96

have the Commission start in October and work as long as necessary, but hope they can finish in less than the three months period suggested by the British. (C)

[redacted]

Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 189

September 9, 1957

Treasury.

1. Treasury to Raise Cash. -- Treasury will shortly announce (probably on Thursday) an offering of securities to raise $2 billion to $3 billion cash for Government operating expenses. Leeway under the present debt limit for such an offering will be provided by the retirement of $1.5 billion in tax anticipation bills which mature September 23. The bills will be accepted for taxes or paid off in cash. (Adm. Conf.)

Agri

2. Price of Corn. -- Reasons for the recent drop in corn prices are the approaching harvest and the fact that corn in farmers' cribs under government loan is coming into government hands through default of loans. The need for marketing some of this corn which has become too damp to store in the recent wet weather also has an adverse effect on markets, although such marketings are held to a minimum. The cash price of corn in Chicago has recently been around $1.24, a decline of about 7 cents in two weeks. (Adm. Conf.)

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State

3. Switzerland

Defense

4. SIXTH Fleet ... (S)

... (C)

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5. Middle East

Defensive

... (S)

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D

STAFF NOTES NO. 188

September 6, 1957

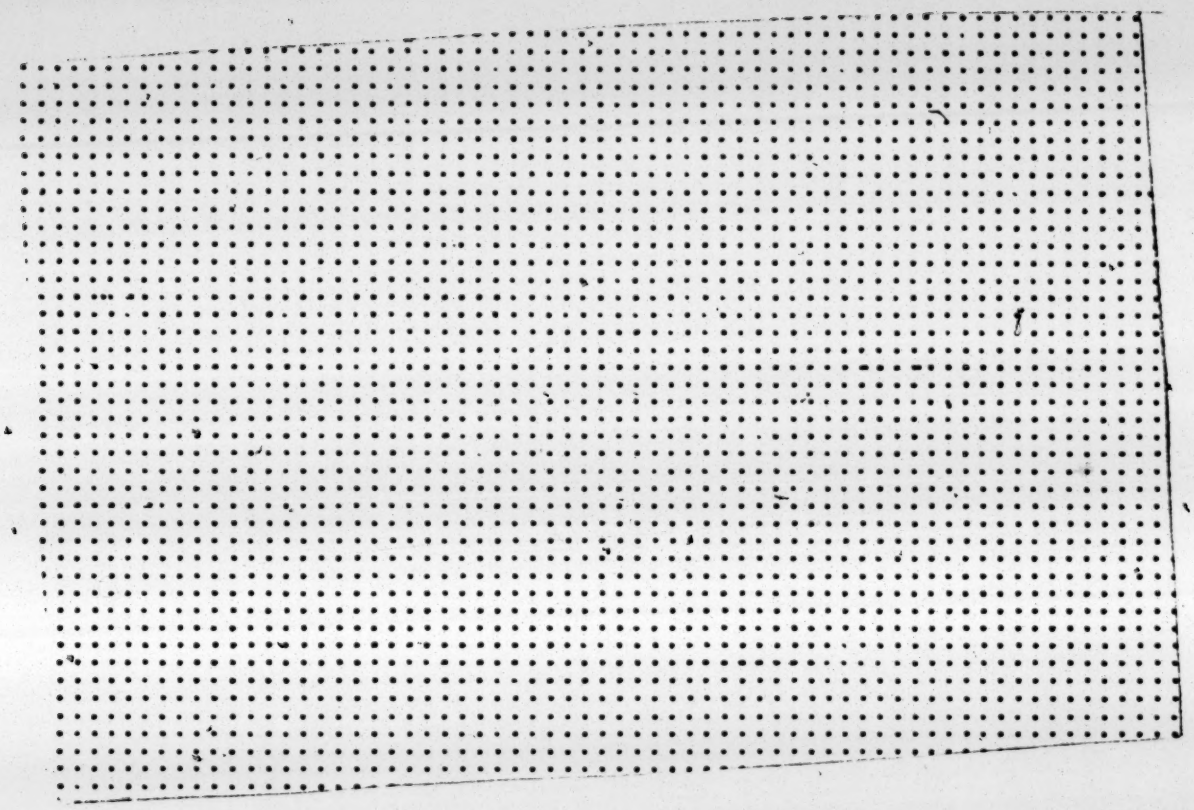
1. Parity Ratio. -- During the month ended August 15, the index of prices received by farmers increased 1 point (.4%) while the index of prices paid remained unchanged. The parity ratio stands at 84, the same as last month, compared with 82 a year ago. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Benson Trip. -- Secretary Benson plans to make a trip around the world during the period October 24 to November 12, visiting foreign officials and U.S. Agricultural Attaches in nine countries and promoting exports of American farm products. The Secretary will also address the Biennial Food and Agriculture Organization Conference which meets during November in Rome. (C)

3. Lease Purchase. -- GSA is attempting to carry out as many as possible of the lease purchase projects which were approved by Congress before the 1954 Act expired on July 22. Subject to legal limitations and available funds, GSA plans to prosecute the program aggressively until it is completed or clearly proved unfeasible under existing law. 98 projects costing $692 million and located in 34 States, D.C., and Hawaii, have been approved; and of these, 39 projects involving $65 million will be ready for bidding through the end of 1957. In localities where construction financing at 4% interest may be available, discussions preliminary to advertising for financing bids are underway. (Adm. Conf.)

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NSC 85-153 #14
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NSC Ltr 4/15/86
NLE DATE 4/15/86



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 187

September 5, 1957

1. Hungary

USIA

... (C)

2. Red Cross Conference

State

... (C)

3. French Oppose New US Air Service. -- The French are opposed to establishment of new, great-circle route flights by PAA and TWA from our West Coast to Paris unless Air France is assured of reciprocal rights. They disagree with our view that the new service is provided for under the bilateral agreement, which they apparently think favors the US. Embassy Paris believes that the French would denounce or demand revision of the agreement if pressed, and since it feels that the Air France West Coast rights will come inevitably, the Embassy hopes for early assurances to the French. (Adm. Conf.)

State

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4. Import of Residual Oils. -- Gordon Gray has called a meeting of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources for September 12, to discuss the effects of imports of residual oils upon the coal industry. Interior is compiling data for the meeting. ODM notes that industry spokesmen and Congressmen from coal states have asserted that residual oils should have been included in the Director's April 23 notification to the President, pursuant to Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act, that crude oil imports threatened to impair national security. (Adm. Conf.)

5. Army Transitional Training Program. -- In consonance with current efforts to reduce the number of Mental Group IV personnel, Army has terminated its training program for non-prior service personnel with low educational levels. However, processing and training commanders are still responsible for early detection and elimination of low aptitude individuals. (U)

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 186

September 4, 1957

1. USSR

State

... (C)

2. Spain

State

.... (S)

3. Syria & Greece

State

... (C)

4. Troop Reductions.

Defense

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(4. cont.)

...(C)

5. Indian Foreign Exchange. -- Embassy New Delhi reports that Finance Minister Krishnamachari's recent major speech in the legislature revealed the first official public recognition that some pruning of the Five-Year Plan is implicit in the present exchange situation. The speech is apparently one of several scheduled by Indian leaders to strengthen public support of the government's economic policies, in view of growing public concern over foreign exchange, mounting inflation and the possibility that the Plan exceeds available resources. (Adm. Conf.)

State

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Prof. Rabi, Strauss, Gordon Gray re conclusions of Scientific Advisory Committee to Director of Defense Mobilization (1-pg) portions exempted, NR 79-185 #1 portions exempted NR 89-8 #1	10/29/57	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 27
Folder: DDE Diary Oct. 1957

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

October 29, 1957.

~~TOP SECRET~~

I was visited by Professor Rabi, Admiral Strauss, Gordon Gray, and one or two others. The purpose was to bring to me certain conclusions reached by Professor Rabi's Committee, called the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Director of Defense Mobilization.

Briefly, their conclusion was that we now enjoy certain advantages in the nuclear world over the Russians and that the most important of these gaps can be closed only by continuous testing on the part of the Russians. Professor Rabi's Committee has therefore reached the conclusion that we should, as a matter of self-interest, agree to a suspension of all tests subject only to the installation of inspectional systems that would almost surely reveal the occurrence of a test. Scientists differ as to whether certain nuclear tests can be conducted without any knowledge reaching the outside world, but the Rabi Committe believes that with [redacted] properly equipped inspectional posts inside of Russia, any significant explosion could be detected.

While the Rabi Committee agreed that certain advantages in our weaponry could be realized by advancement of testing, they say that the expected advantage would be as nothing compared with maintaing the particular scientific gap that exists in the design of the Russian H-bomb as compared to ours.

[redacted]

PURSUANT TO E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(1)(3)(4)(5)
DOE 11/28/83, USC 7/19/85
8/28/85
NLE DATE

Admiral Strauss and his group of scientists do not believe some of the assumptions made by the Rabi Committee. They are keenly afraid that should we discontinue our tests, the Russians would, by stealing all of our secrets, equal and eventually surpass us. So Admiral Strauss and his associates believe we should continue all of our experiments and testing out in the open, refusing to be victimized by Russian duplicity. They are quite firm in their belief that we could not protect ourselves adequately against that duplicity.

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The outcome was that Gordon Gray, Admiral Strauss and General Cutler are going to try to get (if possible) an agreement of scientific opinion in this whole matter to see what we should do about it.

Incidentally, I learned that some of the mutual antagonisms among the scientists are so bitter as to make their working together almost an impossibility. I was told that Dr. Rabi and some of his group are so antagonistic to Drs. Lawrence and Teller that communication between them is practically nil.

D.D.E.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mivia
DDE
Diary

October 25, 1957

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Altschul:

I have acknowledged receipt of the letter you sent me as Chairman of the Committee on International Policy of the National Planning Association. The following comments and observations are primarily for your eyes alone. However, with the assurance from you that you will not allow quotations from the letter and will not circulate it beyond showing it to Mr. Sonne, I am sending it along in the hope that you may find at least parts of it of interest.

Though I find myself unable to share, without reservation, some of your conclusions and opinions, I do, in the main, agree with your analysis of the world situation and the trend of its mood. But, for example, it seems to me that there is in your paper the implication that the causes of the deterioration of which you speak have been of recent origin and growth. Yet most of the recent Soviet successes have been in the making for many years. I refer, for example, to the Soviet scientific development, which is a steady forty year growth, and to the increased Soviet influence in the Near East, which is a concomitant of the Arab identification of the West with Israel.

I agree that the purposes and objectives of the Soviet society have remained unchanged for decades. In the recurring clashes, some on the record and some not, there have been incidents both favorable and unfavorable to the Western cause.

The greatest defeat, by all odds, that the Western world has taken in this long contest, if we exclude the subjugation of the satellite states immediately following World War II, has been the communization of China. The years embracing the late forties and early fifties were filled with incidents which were examples of Soviet pressure designed to accelerate Communist conquest of every country where the Soviet government could make its influence felt. Thus we had the Korean invasion, the Huk activities in the

Philippines, the determined effort to overrun all Viet Nam, the attempted subversion of Laos, Cambodia and Burma, the well-nigh successful attempt to take over Iran, the exploitation of the trouble spot of Trieste, and the penetration attempted in Guatemala. In the past four years most of these have either been defeated or neutralized. In addition, the trend toward greater individual and national freedom is being manifest within the Soviet bloc.

This is not said in the attempt to deny that there are some somber conclusions to be drawn, but merely to point out that the struggle of which you speak is not a temporary one nor is the tension of recent origin.

It follows that whatever means the free world, and more particularly our Nation, take to combat and defeat the Soviet effort must be designed for indefinite use and endurance. Hasty and extraordinary effort under the impetus of sudden fear on the one hand, or unjustified complacency because of the lack, over a period, of overt aggressive action, cannot provide for the West an adequate answer to the threat. We must decide upon programs based upon all the pertinent factors in the problem; we must be prepared to sustain the programs for years, even decades.

Here is presented one of the most difficult of all problems in a free governmental system. It may be that in the coming session of Congress, because of certain recent successes by the Soviets, there may be obtainable some very large appropriations -- some possibly unjustifiably large. On the other hand, in the recent session, before some of the incidents had occurred, and though there were presented to Congressional leaders in Committees many of the same arguments, almost in the same words, that are contained in your letter, proposed Defense, Mutual Aid, and Information Programs were cut drastically by the Congress. Many programs of these agencies have no pressure groups to support them.

I assume that I do not need to tell you that many times I have had Congressional leaders, often of both parties, into my office to lay before them:

(a) The bare facts of the world struggle in which we are engaged;

(b) The growing competence of Soviet militarists and technicians, and therefore the increased danger to ourselves;

(c) The broad character of their offensive around the world, including the employment of force, the threat of force, economic enticement and sheer propaganda; and

(d) The critical need for free governments, notwithstanding the limitations of the democratic processes, to adopt a long range, steadfast policy and program designed to meet the grave threat to our way of life.

I do not include here a list of or quotations from the public speeches and statements I have made upon this subject, but I do assure you that I have done far more behind closed doors than I have in public.

You mention the truism that security is more important than balanced budgets. The difficulty with this, as in most aphorisms, is that the problem is not so simple as the statement implies. I refer again to the fact that our plans must be based upon the probability of their lengthy prolongation. We face, not a temporary emergency, such as a war, but a long term responsibility.

Along with this fact we must remember that we are defending a way of life, not merely property, wealth and even our homes. That way of life, over the long term, requires the observance of sound fiscal policies, and wise distribution and use of the fruits of our productivity so that the system may continue to work primarily under the impulse of private effort rather than by the fiat of centralized government. Should we have to resort to

anything resembling a garrison state, then all that we are striving to defend would be weakened and, if long subjected to this kind of control, could disappear.

While I do not believe that, in properly making sure that our security efforts match the seriousness of the threat, we shall need to turn our country into a garrison state, neither do I believe that given the existence of a major threat a country such as ours can permanently and by itself support abundance in both "guns and butter."

I emphatically agree with your statement that the public has not become sufficiently conscious of the gravity of the growing Soviet capabilities. There are other parts of your letter which express, in better words than I have at my command, many of my deepest convictions on the battle of ideologies.

I differ somewhat, however, from your implication that I, alone, can through a series of speeches, statements and pronouncements make certain of the public understanding we need. I believe that I have my part to do, and I intend to do this part as well as I can. But this is not a task for one individual. This is a case where all who believe as you do and as I do, must do their parts, each to the extent of his ability and to the limit of his endurance.

I note also that except for a suggestion that I undertake a renewed campaign to inform the American public -- which I shall certainly try to do -- your letter makes no specific suggestions for improving of basic policies, nor does it deal with the underlying causes of our difficulties today. For example, you point out that general war is unthinkable, yet you rightly say that we must be ready to make an exception to this when our priceless values are directly threatened.

I feel that the real difficulty is found in the fact that a

group of diverse democracies are opposing a single despotism. If an immediate preventive war -- even assuming military victory -- is not advocated as a solution (and certainly neither of us suggests such a thing), then the free world survival depends upon its voluntary sticking together over a long period of time, with each one of the partners ready to carry its share of the burden. Here again great difficulties are presented because of the diverse interests represented in local conflicts in many parts of the so-called free world. In the Mid East, the Arab-Israeli conflict absorbs the entire populations even more than does the danger of Communist aggression. Kashmir is a symbol of deep-seated antagonisms in the Pakistan-India area. The hatred in Korea for Japan is traditional. These are merely examples of the things that governmental leaders must contend with as they strive to build up that unity in the free world in which lies our common security. That effort is waged continuously both in public and behind the scenes. Obviously we can do better if better supported by adequate appropriations, but it is equally true that the answer is not to be found in money alone.

In the area of administrative excellence, alertness in pursuing scientific research and advances, and in coordination of all parts of the government involved in this world struggle, we constantly find other opportunities for improvement. These improvements we try to make.

And bearing upon your observation with reference to world economic programs, I close by remarking that even so long ago as 1947, when I was writing a book later published under the title "Crusade in Europe," I devoted its last chapter to some reflections on the Soviets and to the menace of communism. In that I pointed out that the most dangerous communist program could well be economic, making an appeal to the destitute and the desperate, while the free nations, each too much occupied with its own local and selfish affairs, might allow the world to fall victim to

the most ruthless despotism of the ages.

Having said all this, I want again to thank you for your letter; it is helpful and interesting to me to have the benefit of your thinking on this most vital problem of our day.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Altschul,
730 Fifth Avenue,
New York,
New York.

October 25, 1957.

Dear Mr. Altschul:

I am grateful to you and to your comembers of the Committee on International Policy of the National Planning Association for your thoughtful letter of October fifteenth. I have considered it carefully and since the document contains so much in the way of provocative and thoughtful material, I have sent it to the State Department for further study and analysis. I am sure that the Department will find it most helpful.

I hope that you will extend to your associates in its preparation my appreciation of your effort, and my pledge that the results of your thinking will not be ignored in the work we do to assure confidence in our security and in our untiring efforts in the pursuit of peace.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Altschul,
Vice Chairman,
National Planning Association,
1606 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

October 23, 1957.

MEMORANDUM Requested

MISSILES

Mr. McElroy must drive the program hard, like Jeffers "bulled" the rubber program in World War II, demonstrating not only that everything possible is being done, but that the "impossible" will be done if necessary.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Induce the Federal Reserve to lower its reserve requirements, particularly in New York and Chicago, primarily to relieve the tight credit problem for contractors. This would allow time to study the situation which you can, if necessary, present to Congress for consideration and action.

PUBLIC ATTITUDE

Whatever the reason, the public is worried now and in a condition to see the needs on defense and our economy. I think they are in a frame of mind to give you the support and even the sacrifice to put both our defense and economy on a sound footing.

ATOMIC AGREEMENTS

I do not believe that we cannot find a way to discover whether nuclear materials could be clandestinely held out in any agreement. I have more faith in our ability to meet the problem than scientists evidently do. We had the same defeatist attitude in drafting the original American atom proposal.

B. M. Baruch

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NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION

1606 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C. • COlumbia 5-7685
CABLE: NATPLAN

October 15, 1957

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Committee on International Policy of the National Planning Association is bipartisan and consists of citizens of outstanding integrity and wisdom.

All of themembers attending the last meeting of this Committee are profoundly disturbed by the trend of recent developments and have set forth their point of view in the attached letter to you which we respectfully bring to your attention and with which we fully concur.

Their findings in summary are:

I. There is no detectable evidence of a change in the long-range objective of the Soviet Union which, in seeking the extension of its dominion to the farthest reaches of the globe, challenges the fundamental values of Western civilization.

II. The balance of power is steadily shifting to the Soviet Union. Such favorable events as the Adenauer election, world reaction to the Soviet barbarism in Hungary, the formation of a common market in Europe, the election in Lebanon, and the maintenance of King Hussein in Jordan, have only slowed the shift.

III. The position of the non-Soviet world is deteriorating. This is principally due to the loss of our atomic monopoly, the unexpected Soviet progress in weapon delivery systems, the Soviet thrust into the vitally-important Middle East where we may suffer an irretrievable defeat of appalling magnitude, the slackness in NATO and the weakness and disappointment of such allies as England and France, Russian advances in economic welfare, and the skillful manipulations of Soviet propaganda.

IV. The extent of this deterioration is not understood by the American public generally. If it were, economy in governmental expenditures undoubtedly would not be the principal motivating force in Congress.

Their recommendations in summary are:

I. Since our present plight is due largely to Mid-20th Century forces which we have been unable to harness, and the direction and impact of which we have been unable to foresee with precision, the magnitude and seriousness of the problems call, not for recrimination, but for a supreme and united effort to safeguard our future.

II. In our power relations, the prospect of "massive retaliation" now operates as a deterrent also upon us. Therefore it is appealing, to accept the thesis that in all circumstances war must be avoided; but it is dangerous to do so, for if there are no values in defense of which we would fight, we are in effect offering the Soviet Union world domination on the installment plan.

To every clear-thinking American this would seem an intolerable alternative.

We must be prepared to make such efforts in the military, economic, spiritual and ideological fields that even the Soviet Union will come to realize the suicidal consequences of further attempted encroachments.

III. In a democracy such as ours, a sound foreign policy must be based upon an informed public opinion. Otherwise, the Congress remains responsive to the changing moods of an uninformed citizenry and it becomes increasingly difficult to hold the free world together.

IV. It is imperative that you, Mr. President, assert that high quality of leadership in which you excel and in a series of public statements undertake to dispel the illusic with which so many citizens have been bemused, and to breathe new vitality into the spiritual values of our Western civilization.

Our people trust you implicitly and if you tell us in your own way the policies you wish to pursue and the appropriations you require to implement them, the Congress will not be slow to follow an aroused public opinion.

No matter what sacrifices you may feel obliged to call for, you can confidently rely upon the national response.

The above is merely a brief summary of a document which we consider worthy of your careful attention. We need hardly add that should you so desire, we hold ourselves gladly at your disposal to discuss this subject with you.

Yours respectfully,

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NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION

1606 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C. • COlumbia 5-7685
CABLE: NATPLAN

October 8, 1957

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The undersigned are members of the Committee on International Policy of the National Planning Association. In our individual capacities we try to form an objective appraisal of developments in both the domestic and foreign field bearing upon the position of our country in a world in turmoil. Because we view the present situation with growing concern, we have been asking ourselves whether there is anything useful that we as good citizens should do about it. We have finally come to the conclusion that the depth of our concern warrants our taking the liberty of placing our views frankly before you.

We presume you would agree that there is no detectable evidence of a change in the long-range objectives of the Soviet Union. Seeking the ultimate extension of its dominion to the farthest reaches of the globe, it challenges the fundamental values of Western civilization. Should this new despotism be permitted to continue to spread its influence unarrested, no less than the very survival of the United States as a free and independent nation may in the end be placed in utmost jeopardy.

Our growing concern is based upon the belief that in recent years the position of the non-Soviet world has deteriorated greatly to the benefit of the forces arrayed against it; that the extent of this deterioration is not fully understood by the American public generally; and that until it is fully understood, neither public opinion nor the Congress can be counted on adequately to support measures in the field of foreign policy which the Administration may deem essential in the interest of national security.

We are not unaware of certain favorable developments on the international scene. Following the unrest in Poland, the Hungarian revolt demonstrated that a new generation subjected from childhood to Soviet propaganda and indoctrination had lost none of its attachment to the concepts of individual liberty and of national independence. The conclusion is inescapable that the members of the Warsaw Pact would eventually prove to be most undependable allies of the Soviet Union in the event of war. In the

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

Middle East, the elections in Lebanon were favorable to the West. And the timely dispatch of the Sixth Fleet to the Eastern Mediterranean helped to maintain in power in Jordan King Hussein, whose Western orientation is well known. The treaty establishing the "Common Market" presages a greater degree of economic and, eventually, of political integration in Europe. And finally, Adenauer's victory in the recent German elections has served to emphasize the solidarity of Western Germany with its NATO allies.

Nonetheless it is our feeling that these events have been more than outbalanced by the unfavorable developments of recent years.

Deterioration in the Position of the Non-Soviet World

Possibly the most dramatic single fact with which we are confronted is the loss of our atomic monopoly. Not only does the Soviet Union today possess in undetermined quantity a supply of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, but it appears to be making unexpected progress in the development of delivery systems, whether by means of planes, submarines or even guided missiles. And the sensational launching of the first earth satellite carrying with it a measure of confirmation of the Russian claim to have developed a serviceable intercontinental ballistic missile merely confirms what has long been suspected, i.e. that in the field of basic scientific research and in engineering development we have been lagging behind the Soviet Union. Implicit in the foregoing is a vast and, from our point of view, a distinctly unfavorable shift in power relations. In spite of the advantage afforded us at least for the time being by our far-flung network of overseas bases, the prospect of "massive retaliation" no longer operates as a deterrent merely upon the Soviet Union. It operates as a deterrent upon us as well.

Anyone even vaguely aware of the devastating nature of modern weapons must understand how perfectly natural is the determination on the part of our Government to avoid the risk of all-out war under almost any circumstances. But from this there flows a consideration of overriding importance which we are not sure is being taken fully into account. Protected by the umbrella of this avowed determination, the Soviet Union is continuing to project its influence beyond its periphery, and in so doing it is hacking away at the security of the free world.

Recently it has been making progress quietly and unobtrusively in the hope that not until it is too late will we awaken to the full sense of the danger which threatens our most cherished values. Shifting from truculence to amiability and then to truculence again, brandishing nuclear weapons one day and preaching coexistence the next, it relies upon our tendency to indulge in wishful thinking to hide from us the extent of its progress.

The Soviet Union has long recognized the importance of the Middle East as a stepping stone to world dominion. On this account it has been engaged in an unceasing effort to undermine Western influence throughout the area. At first this took the form of a constant stream of the most vicious anti-Western propaganda the effectiveness of which can hardly be overestimated. Nationalism, which finds its negative expression in anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism, and hostility to the State of Israel, are the two issues on which the Arab world is united. They furnish the Soviet propagandists with fertile soil in which to cultivate antagonism to the West.

The arms shipments to Colonel Nasser opened a new phase of Soviet activity. This represented a more direct intervention in an area of vital interest to the Western world--an intervention which we either lacked the will or the means successfully to counter. Nationalization of the Universal Suez Canal Company and the tragic denouement of the Anglo-French-Israel expedition followed with the inevitability of Greek tragedy. And now, as a result of a military coup d'etat, Syria, in spite of all the characteristically fine words and deceptive protestations, is in the process of conversion into an outpost of Soviet influence on the Eastern Mediterranean.

Taken together, these events portend--if they do not already involve--a shift in the balance of world power deeply disturbing to all who take the long view.

During the Suez crisis it was dramatically demonstrated to what an extent the economies of Western Europe were dependent upon the free flow of Middle Eastern oil. The principal channels through which this oil now reaches its European markets are the Suez Canal, now completely under the control of Colonel Nasser, and the Aramco Tap Line and the Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline, both of which run through Syria. The extent of Soviet influence, either in Egypt or in Syria, may not yet be entirely clear; but the mere fact that it has penetrated into this critical area at all is a matter of grave concern to our allies and should be a matter of grave concern to us as well.

Furthermore, this may prove merely the beginning of a chapter. It is true that we had a momentary success when, with the dispatch of the Sixth Fleet to the Eastern Mediterranean, we helped to maintain in power in Jordan a government favorable to our cause. But most observers agree that, with the exception of Lebanon, those governments throughout the Middle East which we cultivate as friends have little support among the intelligentsia or among the masses. We are faced, therefore, with a condition of utmost instability which offers an open invitation to further Soviet-Egyptian propaganda, intrigue and advance.

In view of the complexities of the problems we face throughout the Arab world, one should hesitate to be critical of our obvious failure

to have found any pat solutions. Yet this circumstance should not be allowed to obscure the obvious. In this area of vital importance, which has become the most active front in the cold war, in spite of some gains which may all too readily prove to be illusory, we have been steadily losing ground; and unless--however difficult the task--we can devise, in concert with our principal European allies, a Middle Eastern policy likely to enlist the emotional support of the Arab world, we may suffer there an irretrievable defeat of appalling magnitude.

And it is not only in the Middle East that we have been losing ground. As much can be said, though less dramatically, of other parts of Asia and Africa. Elections in India, and in Java which contains more than three-quarters of the population of Indonesia, have shown significant drifts to the Communist party. If the situation seems somewhat more favorable for the moment in Burma and possibly in Malaya, this is hardly the case in Laos or Cambodia. And there are new uncertainties in Thailand. Meanwhile, the problem of Algeria seems little nearer a solution, offering Soviet propaganda the opportunity to play all the stops on its favorite theme of anti-colonialism. It requires little imagination to grasp the effectiveness throughout much of Africa of the propaganda material provided our adversaries by the behavior of Southern extremists.

The brutal suppression of the Hungarian revolt, bringing down upon the Soviet Union the almost universal condemnation of world public opinion, threw into consternation and weakened the Communist parties in much of the West. But it had no similar effect throughout the uncommitted nations where, as we have pointed out, the Communist parties have gained rather than lost followers.

What is the explanation of this paradox? We believe, in part at least, it is to be found in the impression of impotence created by the failure of the Western world to find practical measures to counteract overt acts of Soviet aggression. For in spite of all our fine words about "liberation," we could find nothing more positive to do than to submit the whole question to interminable debate in the United Nations while thousands of Hungarian patriots were being murdered in cold blood, and tens of thousands sent into exile. In view of this, the drift of Asian and African opinion is not altogether surprising. The signs seemed clear. It might be better to ride the wave of the future rather than wait to be submerged by it.

And turning to the West, NATO, which had never attained its anticipated strength, has been materially weakened in recent years militarily by the diversion of French divisions to Algeria and by the adverse effect on its Eastern flank growing out of the dispute between Turkey and Greece over Cyprus and by developments in Syria. Beyond this, it has been further weakened by the economic difficulties of Britain and France, and emotionally by the aftereffects of the Suez crisis.

Finally, while it is somewhat difficult to document the assertion, nonetheless we have the conviction that through much of Western Europe there has been a growing uncertainty in regard to the maturity and wisdom with which our foreign policy is conducted, and in particular, in

regard to our determination to see those principles prevail to which we profess such deep attachment. We make this point because the vitality of the NATO Alliance depends to such a large extent on a sense of common purpose and determination.

Extent of this Deterioration Not Fully Understood by the American Public

In a democracy such as ours where the Executive and Legislative branches of Government are in the last analysis answerable to the people, a sound foreign policy must be based upon an informed public opinion. This is particularly the case when such a policy may require great sacrifices. For in order to accept these sacrifices willingly, if at all, the electorate must be led to understand why in their own interest these are nothing less than imperative.

OK

In times of peril this calls for imaginative and courageous leadership. For unless with all the sources of information at his command, the President is willing to draw realistic conclusions from what he learns--however unpleasant they may be--and to convey these conclusions in unmistakable language to his fellow citizens, he cannot get from the Congress the full support needed to implement foreign policy decisions which he may consider essential. In such circumstances, the Congress remains responsive to the changing moods of an uninformed or possibly misinformed citizenry, and foreign policy is determined more by the interplay of domestic political forces than by a fair appraisal of what the national interest demands.

These reflections are prompted by the performance of the last Congress. Here it would seem that in order to pave the way for tax reductions, economy in governmental expenditures was the principal motivating force. This is understandable under ordinary circumstances; but in the instant case it was pushed so far that, in the expressed view of the Chief Executive, it threatened to endanger our national security.

We are deeply disturbed by the frequent announcements of new and drastic reductions in our military establishment in the face of what we conceive to be the growing military power of the Soviet Union. We are deeply disturbed by the cuts in our foreign aid program at a time when the Soviet Union is beginning to learn the value of the economic offensive. We are disturbed by the reduction in appropriations for the United States Information Agency at a time when Soviet propaganda is being conducted more vigorously and more effectively than ever before. And we are disturbed at

the failure of Congress to act upon your recommendations in the field of education at a time when in this field the Soviet Union is making such significant advances. And last of all, we are disturbed at the neglect of Congress to provide the basis for even a minimum national program of civil defense.

We attribute the attitude of Congress, which in these respects we find so alarming, in part at least to a feeling on Capitol Hill that we have not conducted our diplomacy, our program of foreign aid or our propaganda with the skill and insight which the situation demands. But even allowing for this, we still believe that the failure to get from Congress responsible action on measures essential to our national security is due primarily to the fact that the public has not been made sufficiently conscious of the deterioration of our position.

In a democracy such as ours, leadership is always reluctant to disturb public equanimity by underscoring unpleasant truths. This reluctance is perfectly understandable today because of the very magnitude of the sacrifices that a frank appraisal of our danger would impose. A full awareness of the creeping menace to which we and our Western allies lie exposed will inevitably face us with the inconvenient necessity of mobilizing to a far greater extent than we have heretofore done all our spiritual, intellectual, economic and military resources. And above all, it would mean consciously arriving at a determination to defend, in conjunction with our principal allies and at whatever cost, the fundamental values to which the Western world remains so deeply attached.

We are not unaware, Mr. President, of the magnitude of the problems which face us in the mid-20th century. We recognize that we are living in a period of revolutionary change, and that our present plight is due in no small measure to forces which we have not been able to harness and the direction and impact of which we cannot as yet foresee with any degree of precision.

Nonetheless we refuse to accept the notion that the spiritual values of our Western civilization which have served the world so well are doomed to extinction under the baneful pressures of a new despotism. We believe they have lost little of their crusading appeal and that, properly understood, they are responsive to the desires of the vast majority of mankind. But we must add in all frankness that, in our view, they have become temporarily somewhat obscured throughout the Western world by a too great preoccupation with the material considerations of daily life.

It is you alone, Mr. President, who, because of your position and even more because of your personality, can breathe new vitality into these values and, possibly using the United Nations as a World Forum, explain to people everywhere the principles to which we stand committed.

Until the American public is more fully informed, Congress will not be prepared to support measures in the field of foreign policy which the Administration deems essential in the interest of national security.

Right

In spelling out in no uncertain terms the human values we seek to preserve, we would have taken an immense forward step in the psychological offensive. World attention for far too long has been focused upon what we are against rather than what we are for. But if the drift which we conceive to be so damaging in the long run to the cause of human freedom is to be arrested, we must first of all be brought to accept the fact that it exists, and that in measure it has been due to a kind of complacency throughout the non-Soviet world that plays into the hands of neutralists and defeatists alike.

It is imperative that this complacency give way to a more realistic appraisal of the nature of the challenge we face. It is true that Communism as a form of social, political and economic organization has recently been under vigorous attack by Communists of long standing. But Communism itself is not the enemy. It has been transformed into a weapon which an encroaching Soviet imperialism employs in areas where it still seems to prove effective.

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It would be a folly to place too much reliance on the hope, so frequently expressed, that in the long run there will be a material change in the Soviet outlook and objectives. We should always be alert to any convincing signs of such a change in order that we may be able to seize upon it to further our desire for a world in which peace and justice may prevail. Yet the chances that this hope may be realized would, we believe, be measurably improved if our nation were aroused to a full realization of all that is involved in the present global struggle. For we are confident that then and then only will our people be willing to accept any sacrifice which the occasion fairly presented demands, and then only will the most powerful nation in the non-Soviet world recover from a passing phase of impotence and assume once again the obligations of leadership for which so many still eagerly look to us.

Conclusion

In this age of nuclear weapons it is only too natural to accept the thesis that in all circumstances war must be avoided. But this is a dangerous, if an appealing view. For if there are no values in defense of which we are willing to accept the ultimate risk, it may be that we are offering the Soviet Union the bright prospect of attaining world dominion on the installment plan. To every clear-thinking American this would seem an intolerable alternative.

X ||

But we may still be able to avoid any such dismal choice. Our diplomacy, to be effective, must have the support of a Congress prepared to vote the appropriations necessary for the pursuit of our legitimate objectives.

This is the key problem. Once it has been solved, the Congress may be expected to place greater emphasis on national security than on a balanced budget.

It should be made clear that the undersigned do not minimize the importance of a balanced budget. But as a free and independent people we would always be able to recover from the unfortunate economic effects of a budget out of balance for a time. We might never be able to recover from the effects of appropriations inadequate for our own security or for the defense of the non-Soviet world. On this account, we would hope that in the more enlightened climate of opinion which we are seeking, the people would demand and Congress would grant the funds necessary to maintain our defenses and to advance our weapons technology. This is essential as long as the military power of the Soviet Union remains as a threat, however remote it may seem at the moment.

But alone this is not enough. It would be absurd to accept the notion that with all the resources at its disposal the industrial West cannot meet the Soviet economic offensive which, for ultimate political advantage, is beginning to probe in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East. But here too generous appropriations will be required to support a more imaginative program of economic aid. It may well be, for example, that a broadly conceived plan of development for the Middle East would in the end pay off more handsomely than our somewhat erratic military dispositions in that area have done.

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And last of all, while through much of the so-called non-committed area there is a disposition to believe that some form of Socialist organization of production would be better calculated to advance the well-being of the people than our own system of free enterprise, this should not be equated with any desire to accept the yoke of Communist despotism. Our propaganda throughout the area, accordingly, should be directed with this clearly in mind. And with the struggle in such uncertain balance, no well-considered and intelligent program of the United States Information Agency should be handicapped for lack of funds.

In a word, we must be prepared to make such an effort in the military, economic and ideological fields that even the Soviet Union will come to realize the suicidal consequences of further attempted encroachments. When this day comes--when, through our leadership, we have mobilized the full strength of the non-Soviet world--we can reasonably hope that the Kremlin will shift its course and be prepared to join with us in building the peaceful world of our dreams.

The distinguished British author and commentator Arthur Bryant had this to say in a recent article:

"For if it should prove true that the men of the Kremlin within measurable time will be able to plaster the globe at will with guided atomic weapons before the still Christian and free nations of the West have any comparable weapon with which to reply, it means that Patrick Henry's famous rhetorical alternative, familiar to every American schoolboy, of 'Give me Liberty or give me Death,' will be presented to our democratic national societies in its simplest and starkest form. We shall be offered the choice, and we and our leaders will have to make it."

We are firmly of the conviction that we need never face this choice if you now assert that quality of leadership of which you are supremely capable. It is high time to undertake the task of dispelling the illusions with which many of us have so long been bemused. Our people trust you implicitly and, if in a series of nationwide telecasts, you tell us in your own way the policies you wish to pursue and the appropriations you require to implement them, the Congress will not be slow to follow an aroused public opinion. No matter what you may feel obliged to ask, you can confidently rely upon the national response.

We apologize, Mr. President, for the length of this communication, but we found it impossible to place our views fully before you in briefer compass.

Yours respectfully,

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Signatures of the Executive Committee

October [1957]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

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1.	Staff Notes No. 228 (2 pgs)	10/31/57	A
2.	~~Staff Notes No. 227 (2 pgs)~~	~~10/30/57~~ 10/27/83, bc	~~A~~
3.	Staff Notes No. 226 (2 pgs)	10/29/57	A
4.	Staff Notes No 225 (2 pgs)	10/26/57	A
5.	Addendum of Special Staff Note of 10/25/57 (1 pg)	10/30/57	A
6.	Special Staff Note re Air Force Missile Tests (1 pg)	10/25/57	A
7.	~~Staff Notes No. 224 (2 pgs)~~	~~10/25/57~~ 10/27/83, bc	~~A~~
8.	Staff Notes No. 223 (3 pgs	10/24/57	A
9.	Staff Notes No. 222 (2 pgs)	10/23/57	A
10.	Staff Notes No. 221 (2 pgs)	10/22/57	A
11.	Staff Notes No. 220 (2 pgs)	10/21/57	A
12.	~~Special Legislative Note (1 pg)~~	~~10/19/57~~ 12/22/80, bc	~~A~~
13.	Staff Notes No. 219 (3 pgs)	10/18/57	A
14.	Staff Notes No. 218 (2 pgs)	10/17/57	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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Box 27

Folder: Toner Notes - October [1957]

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17.	~~Staff Notes No. 215 (2 pgs)~~ 7/17/81 ltr	~~10/14/57~~	~~A~~
18.	Staff Notes No. 214 (2 pgs)	10/11/57	A
19.	Staff Notes No. 213 (2 pgs)	10/10/57	A
20.	~~Staff Notes No. 212 (2 pgs)~~	~~10/9/57~~	~~A~~ 10/27/83
21.	Staff Notes No. 211 (2 pgs)	10/8/57	A
22.	Staff Notes No. 210 (2 pgs)	10/7/57	A
23.	Staff Notes No. 209 (2 pgs)	10/5/57	A
24.	Staff Notes No. 208 (2 pgs)	10/4/57	A
25.	Staff Notes No 207 (2 pgs)	10/3/57	A
26.	Staff Notes No. 206 (2 pgs)	10/2/57	A
27.	Staff Notes No. 205 (2 pgs)	10/1/57	A
28.	~~Staff Notes No. 204 (2 pgs)~~	~~9/30/57~~	~~A~~ 10/27/83

FILE LOCATION

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 228

October 31, 1957

1. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

2. Federal Responsibilities for Indians. -- Interior reports that an Interior-HEW policy agreement, now being reviewed by Budget, generally affirms the past Indian Bureau practice of limiting special Federal services to Indians who reside on trust lands held by the Federal Government for Indian use. The new policy recognizes the need for some exceptions. However, Interior expects some protests from Indian groups, particularly in North Dakota where State officials have tended to claim that the Federal Government should bear full responsibility for all governmental services provided to Indians regardless of residence. (Adm. Conf.)

Interior

3. Nonfat Dry Milk for Brazil. -- Agriculture reports that the CCC has authorized the sale of 10 million pounds of nonfat dry milk to the Brazilian Ministry of Education and Culture at a special price of 4 cents per pound. This milk will not enter commercial channels but will be used for school lunch programs. (Adm. Conf.)

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Agri.

4. Soviet Propaganda

USIA

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(4.cont.)

5. East Germany ... (C)

State

6. Greece ... (C)

State

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DZ

STAFF NOTES NO. 227

October 30, 1957

1. Clarification on US Aid to Yugoslavia. -- State has informed our Embassies concerned that no decisions have yet been taken with respect to ultimate action on the main P. L. 480 program for FY 1958 or on special economic assistance for Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, programs for technical cooperation, exchange visitors and military assistance are going forward as programmed. Aircraft scheduled for November delivery will also go forward; a formal request for the suspension of future deliveries has not yet been sent to Defense. The negotiations which began in Belgrade on October 11 on a supplemental P. L. 480 program are being continued. We informed the Yugoslav Ambassador last week that we wished to clarify recent unfortunate press statements to the effort that a decision had been made to cut off aid to Yugoslavia. We said that as a result of recent developments, we needed to review the Yugoslav aid situation, particularly as to timing, and noted that while no decision had been reached, the immediate result was that we could not proceed with P. L. 480 negotiations for FY 1958 as soon as we had previously indicated to the Ambassador. (S)

2. US Opposes New Four-Power Meeting. -- State advises interested US Embassies that a Four-Power Working Group meeting on German unification is not necessary at this time, and that, in view of the Soviets' negative behavior, it would stir false hopes, particularly in Germany, followed by increased discouragement. We believe that any desirable exchanges on the subject would be more suitable through normal diplomatic channels. (C)

3. US-French Aviation Talks. -- The talks have been temporarily suspended and will resume in Washington on December 10. The French indicate that they will then wish to renegotiate

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MR 81-178 #16
BY DJH DATE 1/15/83

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the basic bilateral agreement if they cannot obtain a satisfactory revision of the route annex. The American West Coast-Paris service remains in effect for the interim. (C)

4. Vietnamese Investment Guaranty. -- ICA has been advised that Vietnam is prepared to sign an Investment Guaranty Agreement for convertibility, expropriation and war risk. The exchange of notes is scheduled for November 5 in Washington. (Adm. Conf.)

5. US Demonstration for Argentine Air Week. -- Defense reports that our tentative participation will involve a ground display and aerial demonstration of: 3 B-47 jet bombers, 3 KC-97 tankers, 1 C-124 transport, 1 C-130 Turbo prop transport, 1 C-119 boxcar transport, 1 SNARK intercontinental missile, 1 X-17 research rocket, 1 BOMARC missile, 6 F-100 Thunderbirds (AF aerial demonstration team) and 1 TF-100 two-place supersonic fighter-trainer for orientation rides. The final demonstration will be 3 B-52 jet bombers performing a non-stop flight from the US to Buenos Aires and return. We are also considering a special record breaking flight introducing the new KC-135 jet transport. Official US comment is expected to stress that our participation is by invitation and that no special SAC preparation is necessary, since SAC planes are always ready, and that this occasion permits combining a normal training mission with an inter-American goodwill gesture. (S)

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 226

October 29, 1957

1. Canada & Red China

State

...(C)

2. Germany

State

...(S)

3. NATO & Iceland

State

...(S)

BOB

4. Study of Congressional Reporting Requirements. -- To initiate a survey requested by the Senate Government Operations Committee, the Budget Bureau has asked all agencies to review the periodic and recurring reports to Congress which are required by statute, to furnish information on their cost and usefulness, and to recommend whether each report should be continued, modified, or abolished. Some 400 reports are involved. (Adm. Conf.)

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5. 1958 Corn Acreage Allotment. -- Agriculture reports preliminary indications that the 1958 corn acreage allotment (determined by a statutory formula) will be about the same as 1957. Participation in the program is voluntary, and the Department estimates that most corn farmers will probably disregard it and overplant their allotments, with the result that only about 20% of the corn production will be eligible for price support. (Adm. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

October 26, 1957

From Defense:

Navy Arranging Travel for Congressional Committee to Southeast Asia. -- Navy is executive agent for travel of International Operations Subcommittee of House of Representatives Government Operations Committee to Southeast Asia during November 8 - December 3, 1957. The Committee is studying mutual security and other aid programs. The following Congressmen are in the party:

Porter Hardy, Jr. (D. Va.), Chairman
Jack B. Brooks (D. Texas)
Charles B. Brownson (R. Ind.)
Victor A. Knox (R. Mich.)
George Meader (R. Mich.)
Henry S. Reuss (D. Wis.)



They will be escorted by Rear Admiral E. C. Stephan, Chief of Legislative Liaison. Their flight by Navy R6D "Liftmaster" will include stops at Pearl Harbor, Guam, Manila, Hong Kong, Taipei, Saigon, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, Karachi, Tehran, Athens, Naples and Madrid. A visit to the SIXTH Fleet may be arranged during the stay at Naples.

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5-6

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 225

October 26, 1957

1. Thailand

State

... (S)

Agri

2. Australian Wheat Production. -- Agriculture reports that Australia is suffering from one of the worst droughts in history which will probably remove her as a competitor in the world wheat export market and may even require her to import milling quality wheat. (Adm. Conf.)

Treasury

3. NAC Actions. -- Treasury reports the following recent loan-credit approvals by the Council: $8 million Eximbank credit for the Spanish Railways System, $3.3 million Eximbank credit to Pakistan International Air Lines, and a $31 million International Bank loan to Pakistan for railways improvement. (Adm. Conf.)

4. United Nations

State

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... (C)

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5. Treasury Economy. -- Secretary Anderson is personally urging Treasury bureau heads to hold Fiscal 1959 budget estimates within the Fiscal 1958 limits; he is informing them that since the Administration will not forego any essential national security expenditures, it is imperative that the cost of all non-security programs be kept under intense scrutiny. (Adm. Conf.)

6. Careers in Atomic Energy. -- The nation employs an atomic energy working force of some 100,000, of which less than 7,000 are direct employees of AEC, the rest being employed by contractors. The fields range from missiles to medicine, and civilian uses are assuming more importance each day; radioisotopes are used in the manufacturing processes of more than 1,000 industrial plants and are widely used as tracers in medical and scientific research. HEW's Office of Education, with AEC cooperation, has just issued a publication which describes the expanding uses of atomic energy and the increasing career opportunities and training programs available. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 224

October 25, 1957

1. VANGUARD Test. -- VANGUARD Test Vehicle No. 2 (TV-2) was launched successfully from Cape Canaveral, Florida, at 1522 EDT, on October 24; following a normal checkout and launch, the missile coasted to an altitude of 95 miles after a burning time of 136 seconds. Maximum velocity reached at burnout was 6700 feet per second, which is 730 feet per second over what is required for the complete satellite launching vehicle. ~~(C)~~

2. 35th Annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference. -- The farm income forecast for 1958 which Agriculture will present at the Conference, to be held here November 18-22, will be that: farm prices and incomes, which have improved in the past two years, are expected to average about the same as 1957; large supplies of and strong demand for farm products are likely to continue; exports should also continue at a high level, although below the 1956-57 record marketing year. Indications are that non-farm income to farm people (now about one-third of their total income) will rise further in 1958 and that the long-term trend toward fewer farms and fewer farm people will continue. Income per farm and per farm resident therefore could well show some increases in 1958. (Adm. Conf.)

3. Yugoslav-German Relations. -- According to Embassy Belgrade, both the Germans and the Yugoslavs are fighting shy of a decision on future consular and economic relations; but there are evidences of desire to maintain some consular activity on both sides, and the Yugoslavs are generally confident that Germany will carry out existing reparation and credit agreements. ~~(C)~~

4. Cairo Spy Trial. -- Embassy Cairo observes that the severe penalties in the recent Cairo conspiracy trial were

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NR 81-178 #17
BY DJL DATE 12/18/83

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out of proportion to the ludicrously weak prosecution case, and much heavier than originally recommended by the court. Apparently the regime staged the trial and Nasser personally insisted on stiffer sentences. (S)

5. Turkish Visit to Libya. -- If reports are confirmed that King Idris will soon invite Turkish President Bayar to visit Libya, we plan after the invitation to encourage Turkish acceptance. In the context of the current Syria-Turkish crisis, the trip would benefit Western relations with the Middle East and offer a chance to reinforce Libyan resistance to Soviet-Egyptian pressures. (S)

6. US Participation in Argentine Air Week. -- State is preparing to respond to Argentina's invitation for US participation in their aviation week, November 3-10, with an offer of an outstanding show, to include non-stop distance demonstrations of SAC jet bombers. This show of force in a neutral area would display our Air Force capabilities, emphasize that SAC bombers will remain a decisive weapon indefinitely, and divert attention from Sputnik. Our proposal might also include aerial refueling demonstrations over other Latin American capitals. (S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 223

October 24, 1957

1. Yugoslavia

State

... (S)

State

2. Arms for Tunisia. -- We are notifying the Tunisians confidentially that we are preparing to negotiate a note rendering them eligible to purchase US arms and ammunition, subject to the non-aggression and other assurances required under the MSA. (Adm. Conf.)

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3. NATO & Iceland

State

... (S)

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4. Emergency Planning

Defense.

5. Missiles ...(TS)

Defense

...(S)

Labor + W.H. - Saulnier

6. Economic Data. -- (a) Labor will announce tomorrow morning that the Consumer Price Index rose 0.1 points for September, from 121.0 to 121.1, the thirteenth consecutive record high, and 3.4% above a year ago. Dr. Saulnier comments that foods are down 0.9 (the expected but somewhat delayed seasonal decline) while a good many other components are up, notably apparel (because of the coming in of school clothes at prices above last year's) and interest on family borrowings (which go into the index once a year). He points to some comfort in the fact that these monthly increases have been getting smaller: June .6; July .4; August .2; September .1. New auto prices will affect the index in November and December; but we should continue to get some help from lower retail food prices. There is still hope for a "no change" month, perhaps in October. (b) Dr. Saulnier expects that tomorrow's Federal Reserve report will show an appreciable easing of the reserve position of commercial banks over last week. Whatever the basis of this change, he feels it is assuredly in the right direction. (c) Labor will announce tomorrow that factory

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workers' spendable income rose significantly by 32¢ between August and September to $75.63 per week for a worker with 3 dependents and $68.22 for a worker with no dependents. (Adm. Conf.)

7. du Pont - General Motors Case. -- Tomorrow Justice will file its proposed final judgment in the du Pont-GM anti-trust case; but the court will not act until du Pont files its alternative plan in December and stockholders of both companies have had a chance to file criticisms in January. Justice's proposed judgment involves transfer of du Pont's holdings of 63 million shares of GM stock to trustees who would distribute it pro-rata over a ten-year period to all du Pont stockholders except those which the Court found too closely involved in influencing GM policies. The shares not distributed would be sold publicly, after they are optioned to eligible stockholders, but subject to the trustee's discretion on market conditions. During the ten-year period, each du Pont stockholder eligible for distribution would vote by proxy the pro-rata share of GM stock he is scheduled to receive. Justice believes this plan both complies with the Supreme Court's dictate that du Pont permanently sever its interest in GM, and by the gradual disposition, prevents adverse effects on either stock. (Adm. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

Copy No. 4 - our file

STAFF NOTES NO. 222

October 23, 1957

1. Missile

Defense

...(S)

2. Soviet Non-cooperation with IGY. -- Dr. Waterman reports that with the Soviet Union having now notified the International IGY Committee that "sputnik" is an IGY project, we can point out to good advantage the Soviets' lack of frankness in making available information on their earth satellite, in contrast to our own full cooperation with the IGY program. He has accordingly encouraged our IGY committee to raise this point with the International Committee for whatever action they might wish to take, since such a protest would have maximum force coming from scientists of other nations. (Adm. Conf.)

1957

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3. NATO Exercise

Defense

...(C)

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V

4. Near East

USIA

... (C)

5. European Free Trade Area. -- OEEC's recent Ministerial Meeting on the proposed Free Trade Area resulted in a consensus which British Chancellor of the Exchequer Thorneycroft summarized as follows: A united rather than a divided Europe is desirable; negotiations for a Free Trade Area should be pursued, but without prejudicing the Common Market, and taking full account of the interests and problems of less-developed European areas; and, member countries should seek agreement on further cooperation in agricultural trade. The Ministerial Committee agreed to meet again late in November unless an earlier date becomes possible. (Adm. Conf.)

State

6. Country Life Commission. -- At a recent meeting the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation informed Agriculture of its strong opposition to the appointment of a second Presidential Commission on Country Life, as proposed by the American Country Life Association and other groups. (The first commission, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908, is credited with several significant agricultural advances.) The Committee feels that the proposed Commission would conflict with existing farm organizations. (Adm. Conf.)

Agri.

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V

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 221

October 22, 1957

1. US-Hungary

State

...(C)

2. Exhibit in Rumania

USIA

...(C)

3. US Accepts Suez Plan. -- State accepts Hammarskjold's draft on meeting the costs of clearing the Canal, though we think a 3% surcharge on tolls would be more palatable than 5%. We are urging that the UN collect and account for the surcharge and assure impartiality. We prefer to avoid a formal determination at present of whether Egypt has authority under the UN to block passage of ships for non-payment of surcharge, since some countries would probably find the determination unacceptable either way. In the absence of a positive decision we think it unlikely that shippers would risk being blocked in order to save the small surcharge. (Adm. Conf.)

State

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4. Korea

State's Current Foreign Relations Issue #4: (also see Defense item #1 of 11/6/57)

...(S)

5. Oil in Alaska. -- Interior reports that interest in oil exploration in Alaska continues at a record pace. Since the oil strike on the Kenai Peninsula in July, more than 3,055 applications have been filed in Anchorage with the Bureau of Land Management for leases covering 9 million acres. Twelve million acres in Alaska are now under lease for oil development. The Richfield Corporation's pioneer well on Kenai can produce 900 barrels a day; and Richfield plans to drill another after new Interior regulations become effective which would regulate leasing on certain wildlife lands. (Adm. Conf.)

Interior

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 220

October 21, 1957

1. USSR-Germany

State

...(S)

2. UK Conservatives. -- Embassy London believes that the Tories' political strategy will be to show that they speak for the whole country and to attract votes from some wage earners in silent protest against unionist efforts to win wage increases at the risk of weakening sterling and raising the cost of living. The Embassy notes that the Tories' recent party conference improved their morale, thanks largely to Lord Hailsham, the new party chairman. Although most of the Conservatives expect defeat in the next general election unless they can stop the creeping inflation in the next 12 months, many of them claim that if the government is firm on economic questions, they can win a close election against Laborites hampered by nationalization dogma and advocation of nuclear test suspension. (Adm. Conf.)

State

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3. Missiles

Defense

...(C)

4. Rocket for Hurricane Research. -- Commerce reports that component tests are now being made of a photographic design

Commerce

~~SECRET~~

system to photograph an entire hurricane from an altitude of approximately 100 miles; the project is sponsored at New Mexico A&M jointly by the Weather Bureau and the Office of Naval Research. (Adm. Conf.)

5. FNMA Note Offering. -- Treasury reports preliminary indications that the today-only offering of $750 million in FNMA notes appears to have been well received by the money market. (Adm. Conf.)

1. Governer Adams

2. General Persons

3. Return to General Goodpaster

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

B

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

October 19, 1957

From ICA:

Humphrey on MSP. -- ICA has received information of an "off-the-record" statement in which Senator Humphrey, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, indicated that while he had supported every Mutual Security Bill in the past, he was encountering greater and greater dissatisfaction and resistance to foreign aid among his constituents. He said he had talked to over 100,000 people in the last month and there was great opposition to the program, especially where the objectives were not clear and the results were apparently unsatisfactory. The primary citations he gave had to do with arms to Arab nations and the lack of Arab support for US policy. He emphasized his view that aid should be more on economic and technical assistance lines than on military, with the exception of a few truly reliable military allies. Apparently, he wants both long-term development and immediate impact projects.

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 219

October 18, 1957

ICA 1. Sudan

... (C)

State 2. Canada-India

... (C)

Agri. 3. P.L. 480 Extension. -- Agriculture is currently discussing with Budget the proposed extension of P.L. 480 authority to June 30, 1959 with an additional appropriation of $2 billion, which Agriculture desires in connection with the problem of moving surpluses. (Adm. Conf.)

Agri. 4. Conservation Reserve. -- Agriculture reports that sign up for the 1958 Conservation Reserve has just started and appears to be taking hold. There are indications from the field that an additional 10 million acres will be signed under the program, which would bring the total to about 16.5 million acres. (Adm. Conf.)

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Defense 5. Radar Tracking of Russian Satellite. -- On October 11, a high-powered radar installed at Lincoln Laboratory's Millstone Hill Site near Westford, Mass., was successful in its efforts to see the Russian satellite at a range of some 400 miles and its associated after-body at a range of over 500 miles. This radar was designed primarily to test and evaluate new radar techniques and to study atmospheric

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

clutter in support of the Air Force Ballistic Missile Defense experimental program. Radar observation was conducted using only the driver portion, since the high-powered final amplifier tube has not yet been fully operational at its maximum design rated power. The accuracy with which our scientists have been able to forecast the satellite position and the accuracy with which the Millstone Hill team has been able to lay their narrow beam radar, based on information from radio and other tracking means, are indications of outstanding capability and exceptional coordination. Engineers are continuing efforts to place the high-powered tube and radar in full operation, but will continue to maintain observation with present limited capability. (U)

6. Highway Program. -- General Bragdon has furnished the attached September progress report on the Interstate Highway System. (Adm. Conf.)

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INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

PROGRESS REPORT

As of September 30, 1957

	THIS MONTH			CUMULATIVE TO DATE		
	Scheduled	Actual	%	Scheduled	Actual	%
1. Contracts advertised and funds obligated 1/						
Federal funds (millions)	$138	$123	89	$1,798 2/	$1,747	97
2. Construction contracts Awarded						
Federal funds (millions)		$85			$925	
Miles ...		158			2,105	
3. Construction started						
Miles ...		168			1,839	
4. Construction completed						
Miles		55			149	

1/ Includes preliminary engineering and acquisition of right-of-way.

2/ $1.383 billion actual during F. Y. 1957 plus 3 months at annual rate of $1.665 billion (F. Y. 1958).

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 218

October 17, 1957

1. Nehru & Japan

State

... (C)

2. Philippines & SEATO

Defense

3. France & Morocco ... (S)

ICA

... (S)

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4. Free Trade Area

State

(C)

5. New Legislation. -- As a basis for inducing the Congress to adjust price support levels for basic commodities within a range of 60 to 90 percent of parity, Agriculture will propose that the method of determining acreage allotments be revised. Under the proposed revision the Secretary would be authorized to increase the acreage allotment above the amounts as determined under the present formulas. Without it, acreage cuts would be likely in certain commodities, especially cotton and rice. This proposal would be tied in with Agriculture's recommendation for an adjustment of price support levels. (Adm. Conf.)

Agriculture

6. Congressional Committee to Visit Antarctica. -- Nine members of the Transportation and Communication Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee plan a visit to Antarctica late next month in connection with a study of radio communication circuits for Polar regions. Travel to New Zealand will be by commercial airlines, and Navy will arrange the visit to the Antarctic. (U)

Defense

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STAFF NOTES NO. 217

October 16, 1957

1. Voice of America.

USIA

...(C)

2. France-USSR

State

...(C)

3. Yugoslavia

State

...(C)

4. US-Canada

Defense.

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(4. cont.)

...(C)

5. States to Get Unemployment Tax Excess. -- Tomorrow Labor will announce the return to the States of $71,195,000 in excess Federal unemployment insurance tax collections. In accordance with the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954, any Federal unemployment tax collections left, after Federal and State employment security administrative expenditures are met, must be used to build up and maintain a loan fund of $200,000,000 from which States may borrow if their unemployment insurance benefit reserves reach a point of near exhaustion. The law stipulates that funds not needed to maintain the loan reserve at a minimum of $200,000,000 must be returned to States. The Department is issuing special releases indicating the amount each State will receive. (Adm. Conf.)

Labor

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For further information,
see entry 16 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

D

STAFF NOTES NO. 215

October 14, 1957

1. Wholesale Prices Decline. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that declines in the three major components, particularly farm products, brought the Wholesale Price Index for September down to 118.0 percent of the 1947-1949 level, a drop of 0.3 percent from August. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Housing Starts. -- A Labor release planned for tomorrow shows that non-farm housing starts for the month of September were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 990,000 units. As the year has progressed, the lag of housing starts behind 1956 has narrowed steadily from about 16 percent in the early months to 10 percent at the end of the third quarter. (Adm. Conf.)

3. Radioactivity Analysis. -- In addition to the fallout network which it operates at some 100 stations for the AEC during atomic test periods, the Weather Bureau is also collecting precipitation samples at 3 eastern US stations for the Air Force Cambridge Research Center, which analyses them for Strontium 90 and other radioisotopes; samples are also collected for the AEC at Ocean Weather Station C in the Atlantic. As part of a cooperative IGY program with the Naval Research Laboratory and various South American meteorological services, the Weather Bureau is collecting radioactive air concentration data at 12 locations from the Arctic to the Antarctic. All the above information is valuable to health authorities in determining the spread of nuclear fallout, and to the meteorologists as an indicator of general atmospheric circulation. (U)

4. Assistance to Argentina. -- ICA reports that our Ambassador in Buenos Aires is opposed to any new financial gesture to Argentina while the Constituent Assembly is in session. This Assembly may enact an amendment to the constitution which would place petroleum and other resources in the hands of the State and prohibit private concessions. Such action, it is believed, would constitute a major obstacle to Argentine economic recuperation which the US wishes to foster. (S)

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 81-178 #18
By DJH Date 7/9/81

SECRET

5. Inter-American Highway. -- According to ICA, our Embassies in Central America have been advised that early in 1958 the Bureau of Public Roads will request an appropriation of $10 million for the completion of the inter-American highway. State will strongly support this request and has asked the Embassies for information on the probable economic benefits resulting from the highway's completion, for use in Congressional hearings. (S)

6. Aluminum Industry for India. -- Commerce reports that a fully integrated aluminum industry, including finished products, is to be erected in India in the private sector on a joint venture basis with the full approval of the Indian government. The Reynolds Metals Company will have 50 percent interest in, and complete technical control over the venture, estimated to cost about $97 million. The company asks that all available sources -- private, EXIM Bank, P. L. 480 Cooley Amendment Funds, and the Development Loan Fund -- be utilized to complete the project successfully. (Adm. Conf.)

7. Naval Visits in Mediterranean. -- (a) The planned visit by the Commander SIXTH Fleet to Beirut on October 19-26 has been cancelled on the recommendation of our Ambassador. His flagship will go instead to Corfu and Patras, Greece. (S)

(b) The guided missile cruiser CANBERRA will visit major Mediterranean ports not previously visited by her sister ship, BOSTON, in order to show this new class of warship to our allies; planned stops include Istanbul, Barcelona, and a Riviera port. (C)

CABINET PAPER—PRIVILEGED

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RA - 57-84

October 14, 1957

The White House

Washington

THE CABINET

Record of Action

The following is the action taken on the items presented at the Cabinet meeting of Friday, October 11, 1957:

1. FY 1959 Budget Review and Prospectus

ACTION:

a) The President set forth the following general stipulations:

i - Preserving the nation's security and following sound budgetary and debt policies are interdependent and the Administration is going to follow a balanced course which accomplishes both objectives,

ii - The clearly necessary Defense expenditures have an overriding priority over less important programs.

iii - The Administration will hold to a minimum its own legislative program involving increased expenditures, will resist proposals for new legislation and increased expenditures which are outside its program, will in the meantime avoid increasing the level of expenditures and will wherever possible defer making starts at this time on new projects.

iv - Consideration will be given to proposing in the Budget Message program changes which would reduce expenditures, and to budgeting expenditure reductions in these and other existing programs, the determining factor being the overall good of the United States.

b) The President reaffirmed that the overall budget goal for FY 1959 is $70 billion, and if possible, somewhat less.

c) The President asked that each Department and Agency Head make a fresh personal review of his requests for FY 1959 appropriations, under both existing and proposed legislation, and show how these requests will be pared down to achieve the goal stated above.

d) The President emphasized what constitutes the fiscal role of the Bureau of the Budget:

i - It is the President's own representative and agent for keeping the Administration's financial affairs in order;

ii - In furtherance of this role, the Bureau exists to help Departments and Agencies carry out the President's budgetary policies.

CABINET PAPER

For Action

e) Mr. Kestnbaum will work with the individual Departments and Agencies to carry out organizational and administrative simplification which will contribute to the achievement of the President's budget goal.

f) The President again stressed the need for strict controls over the hiring of personnel; such controls must remain the personal responsibility of each Department and Agency Head, and must be implemented thoroughly by each personnel chief.

g) The President affirmed that any statements or implications regarding actions having reference to matters of tax reduction are premature and should be assiduously avoided by all Administration officers.

2. Results of the Second Meeting of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee

ACTION:

The Cabinet noted and discussed Secretary Anderson's report, as summarized in CI - 57-49/1,

3. Defense Department Cutbacks

Information Item Only.

ADDITIONAL ITEM:

A. Cabinet-Level Attendance

ACTION:

The President strongly suggested to his Cabinet members that each should plan to be present personally in Washington during such crucial periods as the closing days of a Congressional session. Recognizing that it may be difficult to forecast the end of a session, Cabinet members' schedules in such periods should be made subject to cancellation.

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 214

October 11, 1957

1. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

2. Army Readiness

Defense

...(C)

3. Dixon-Yates Suit. -- Beginning next Wednesday, the Government will be submitting its testimony before the Court of Claims in defense of the $3.5 million Dixon-Yates suit for alleged breach of contract. The claim has been steadily reduced as the case has progressed, and it does not now appear to exceed $1.9 million. Most of the Government's proof will relate to the alleged conflict of interest on the part of Adolphe H. Wenzell, the lead-off witness. Much of this proof will be a rehash of testimony taken before the Kefauver Committee, but Justice anticipates a renewal of publicity. While the case must be vigorously contested, no statements will be made to the press on the testimony or the witnesses, and an opening statement of counsel will be omitted since the issues are well defined. (Adm. Conf.)

Justice

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4. Federal Programs Affecting Metropolitan Problems. -- In accordance with the action of the President at the Cabinet meeting of June 29, 1956, Governor Pyle is arranging for an ad hoc committee to seek better coordination among Federal Agencies' programs in the field of large-scale urban problems. The first meeting will be held in about two weeks. High level representatives are being requested from: Justice, Defense, Treasury, Commerce, HEW, Budget, FCDA, ODM, GSA, and HHFA. (Adm. Conf.)

5. FNMA to Repay Treasury. -- The Federal National Mortgage Association is asking Treasury to sell for it a note issue of approximately $750 million. The proceeds will be used to pay a part of the Association's present indebtedness to the Treasury, and will reduce Treasury's borrowing needs over the coming weeks. (Adm. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 213

October 10, 1957

1. Seventh Army

Defense

...(S)

2. Course for MAAG Personnel. -- Defense is establishing an orientation and training course to be given to about 30% of MAAG personnel (primarily field grade officers and above) which will last 3 to 4 weeks, supplemented by a program of self-study to include off-duty language training. The instruction will be by State's Foreign Service Institute and guest instructors and specialists. The course will cover US foreign policy, area orientation, and MAP and MAAG operations; it is expected to help meet the additional demands placed on MAAG personnel by reductions in strength, new weapons programs, and increased military-politico-economic responsibilities. (U)

Defense

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3. FAO Membership

State

...(C)

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~~SECRET~~

4. British Liberal Party

State

... (C)

5. Results of US-Canadian Discussions. -- Agriculture reports that information from Ottawa confirms that the Canadians were well satisfied with the consultations Monday and Tuesday. The major points made by the Canadians at the conference were: US barter programs had injured Canadian trade, especially in Japan and Northern Europe, and they hoped our barter program would be discontinued. ... US flour export subsidies were unnecessarily high. ... They objected to the US preempting a part of the usual marketing requirements under P. L. 480 agreements. ... They expressed no objection to gifts of US farm products abroad, and commented that "local currency sales had not been a grievous burden". The Canadians requested frequent consultation on wheat, noting that this export is of major importance to their economy, and that they felt they had a just claim to their traditional 30% of the total world trade in wheat, amounting to at least 300 million bushels per year; in the last fiscal year, they exported only 282 million bushels. In reply, we agreed to hold periodic consultations and, insofar as possible, to implement our disposal programs so as not to injure Canadian trade. We noted that the barter program had been substantially revised and would be used only where there was assurance that it would not be a substitute for potential dollar sales. (Adm.. Conf.)

Agriculture

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October 10, 1952 STATE DEPT. REVIEW(S) NO. 21

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52

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 212

October 9, 1957

1. Brazilian Economic Difficulties. -- Our Embassy reports that serious economic difficulties face Brazil during the next few years due to the critical balance of payments deficit and the continued internal inflation. These are compounded by a weak, dissension-ridden political structure and by Communist-encouraged ultra-nationalism, a combination which the Embassy feels could cause political developments basically contrary to US interests. Consequently, the Embassy considers that we should assist Brazil through its coming international payments difficulties and seek to foster more balanced economic growth aimed at correcting present conditions, while intensifying our efforts to promote effective political and military cooperation with Brazil. (C)

2. [redacted]

3. French Views on Balkans. -- A ranking French Foreign Office official agrees with the British view that the Rumanian suggestion for a Balkan conference is dying a natural death, but has expressed concern about recent Albanian and Bulgarian

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-178 #19
BY OJH DATE 10/18/83

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)-(5)
NSC Ltr 9/12/83
NLE DATE 10/18/83

efforts to settle certain outstanding differences with Greece. He feels that if these efforts are pressed, Greek opposition to some form of cooperation with Balkan neighbors may be lessened, and considers that we probably have not heard the end of the Balkan conference idea which may be trotted out again, perhaps next spring. (C)

4. ICA Survey in Yemen. -- Our Consulate in Aden believes that the ICA survey mission's visit to Yemen has given renewed hope to Yemeni factions that have been fighting to curtail Soviet-Egyptian penetration. Because of the mission's work, the Consulate feels that there now exists an intelligent and integrated plan of action in the field of economic assistance, and that if we act rapidly and keep all agreements simple, it should be possible to keep Yemen on the side of the West. (C)

5. Navy Courtesy Visits. -- (a) Commander Sixth Fleet plans a visit to Beirut in his flagship Salem accompanied by a destroyer, during October 19-26. (b) Commander Seventh Fleet will visit Singapore during December 10-15 accompanied by a carrier, destroyers, and a submarine. His flagship will also make informal visits without the other ships to Saigon, Port Swettenham, and Penang during the same cruise. (C)

6. Additional Washington Airport. -- Mr. Quesada has retained the firm of Greiner-Mattern and Associates, plus four expert consultant organizations, to assist him in preparing technical and economic data for the January 1 report for the President on the best site for an additional Washington airport. The contract was negotiated with Greiner-Mattern after the 29 replies received from some 37 firms asked to submit consulting proposals had been carefully evaluated by four experts in this field. (Adm. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 211

October 8, 1957

1. Airways Modernization Board. -- Mr. Quesada reports that Air Force Under Secretary MacIntyre and Under Secretary of Commerce Rothschild have been named members of the Airways Modernization Board (AMB) by their respective Secretaries. The first Board meeting was held September 26, followed by a meeting the next day which provided for the transfer of certain functions from Commerce and Defense to the AMB. Both meetings were marked by a willingness of Defense to contribute materially to the purposes of the Board; Defense has established a departmental Air Modernization Advisory Committee to provide internal coordination. On Friday evening, September 27, the Board forwarded an invitation to propose on a substantial program essential to the modernization of our national aviation facilities. Mr. Quesada attributes this early action largely to the cooperation of the several Departments, and their willingness to loan personnel to the Board. The CAA has detailed personnel to the Board and is keeping in close touch with it. On September 20, Budget forwarded to Justice a proposed Executive Order which delegates to the Budget Director certain functions of the President relating to the transfer of records, property, and personnel to the Airways Modernization Board. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Transfer of Military Veterinary Functions to Agriculture. -- Veterinary inspection and grading services for Defense, now about one-third performed by Agriculture, will be completely transferred to that Department as soon as possible, thus saving an estimated 100 officer and 500 enlisted spaces. Tests are being made on transferring inspection activities at the field level as well. Medical care for public animals (except for research peculiar to the military) and veterinary care for private pets are being discontinued in all Military Services. (U)

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3. Atlantic Fleet

Defense ...(C)

4. Ireland & UN

State ...(C)

5. Egypt

State ...(C)

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WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 8, 1957

From ODM:

Narragansett Refinery Tax Write-Off. -- The Director of ODM has decided to deny the request for the extension of a tax write-off certificate to the Commerce Oil Refinery at Jamestown Island, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. This denial is based on a new review which shows that the refinery might interfere with operations of two Naval facilities in that area, and that in a time of national emergency it would create an even greater hazard. Moreover, the Secretary of the Interior has recommended against extending this certificate. Interior is the delegated Agency on facilities of this kind. News of the decision will be released this afternoon or tomorrow. Whether or not it will halt construction of the project is not known.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 210

October 7, 1957

1. Haiti

ICA

+

Defence
W.H. Guard

...(S)

2. Japan-India

ICA

3. UN & Disarmament

...(S)

State

...(C)

4. Soviet Earth Satellite. -- National Science Foundation Director Waterman reports that there appears to be no basis for questioning the technical facts contained in the original Soviet announcement. The three Russian delegates to the IGY Rocket-Satellite

1957

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Conference held here last week have confirmed these data on direct questioning. Our own observations have not gone far enough to cause us to question these. Apparently a very successful job was done in placing the satellite in orbit. Such analysis as we have been able to make would place it somewhat closer to the earth than originally announced, although the exact orbit still remains to be determined, as our precision radio tracking stations were not at first adapted to the satellite's wavelengths. While the correctness of the announced weight has been questioned, there is no physical basis at the moment for checking this point. We have made no response to the informal offer by one of the Russian representatives to fly one of our observational experiments in their satellite if we furnished the equipment. (Adm. Conf.)

5. USIA & Satellites

USIA

...(c)

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 209

October 5, 1957

W.H. – Pyle

1. Federal-State Relations. -- Governor Pyle reports that the second general session of the Joint Federal-State Task Force in Chicago resulted in agreement on three of the five items which had been selected at the Hershey meeting for possible transfer to the States. The estimated saving to the Federal Government will be around $100 million: about $37 million in the phasing out of the "old" vocational education programs, some $16 million in the natural disaster category (a few secondary difficulties are still to be worked out) and about $50 million in waste treatment. No agreement was reached on the old age assistance and school lunch items, which will be studied further. Agreed Federal telephone tax adjustments to enable the States to finance their new programs total about $150 million. While Federal participation at the meeting went smoothly, there was some reluctance among the Governors to move ahead rapidly. (Adm. Conf.)

Defense

2. Status of Forces Cases. -- Defense will now obtain monthly instead of semi-annual statistics on servicemen sentenced by foreign courts under status of forces agreements. Data on important pending cases will be kept current for the Secretary in order to identify potential problems more promptly. (U)

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3. NATO & Balkans

State: "Current Foreign Relations" Issue No. 39, 9/25.

... (S)

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4. Yugoslavia

State

11. (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 208

October 4, 1957

1. Missiles — (a).

(b) ...(S)

...(S)

2. Executive Order on "Doctors Draft". -- Budget has forwarded to Justice a proposed Executive Order amending Selective Service Regulations applicable to the drafting of doctors, dentists, and allied specialists. The changes are required by the termination on July 1 of the so-called "Doctors Draft" and the enactment of P. L. 62 which authorizes selection and induction of needed specialists who are otherwise liable under the UMT&S Act. (Adm. Conf.)

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STATE NOTICE NO. 520

X

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3. NATO

State

... (C)

4. UK-Canada

State

...(C)

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X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 207

October 3, 1957

1. US-Canadian Talks. -- In talks Monday and Tuesday with US agencies, the Canadians are expected to raise the agricultural surplus problem and to protest that they cannot compete with US-type disposal methods; but they will probably offer to participate on a limited basis in supplying wheat for humanitarian and aid purposes. We shall emphasize our drastic efforts to reduce production, point out that Canadian interests have always been kept in mind, and stress our attempts to avoid displacing them in the world market. We shall offer to cooperate with Canada in price policy, and to continue our conservative credit policy on wheat export sales. We shall also note that Title I sales are confined to countries needing aid. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Clean Grain Program. -- HEW's Food and Drug Administration, Agriculture, and industry representatives are pursuing the long-range program started in 1952 to improve the sanitary conditions under which all cereal grains are handled. Wheat is already much improved, and corn is getting current attention. The process of thoroughly educating all grain handlers is slow but promises lasting results. (Adm. Conf.)

3. Teacher Salaries and Turnover. -- A new survey under the Office of Education's expanded statistical program points up some reasons for the current teacher shortage and the desirability of consolidating small school districts. The national average salary for beginning public school teachers was $3,600 last year, with those receiving less than $3,000 highly concentrated in certain regions, particularly the South. These regions also showed the largest number planning to leave the profession. Nationally, 18% of the men and 15% of the women had indicated they did not plan to return this fall, and some 50% of the beginning teachers plan to leave within five years. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. Radio Broadcasting

USIA

...(C)

5. Indonesia

ICA

...(S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 3, 1957

Status Report on Asian Influenza. -- HEW reports that the Public Health Service has taken all reasonable precautionary steps in preparation for the anticipated epidemics in collaboration with the AMA, State health officers, the drug industry, and others concerned. There are numerous outbreaks of the disease in many sections of the country, with an estimated 222,650 cases reported for the nation. It is approaching epidemic proportions in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arizona, eastern Texas, Utah and possibly other areas. Incidence is expected to increase steadily. Thus far the disease has been relatively mild insofar as individual cases are concerned.

Vaccine supplies sufficient to inoculate first-priority groups are expected to be available during the next few weeks. About 13,505,000 cc's have been cleared for use as of September 30, and manufacturers estimate the production of an additional 25,000,000 by November 1. Defense reports that the Military Medical Supply Agency has received and distributed approximately 62% of the Asian flu vaccine required for first inoculation of all military personnel on active duty. Overseas areas and combat personnel were given first priority for available supplies. Defense agencies have been instructed to assist in establishing vaccination programs for civilian employees as supplies become available. Vaccine manufacturers have agreed to voluntary distribution among States according to population, and have been asked to follow the priority recommendations of State and local advisory committees in filling orders. This voluntary type of distribution system cannot be expected to be uniformly effective, but more stringent controls are not recommended at this time.

Despite scattered public comment that the threat of Asian influenza has been unduly exaggerated, and some criticism that the Federal Government has not taken a sufficiently firm or active role in allocating the vaccine, the reaction so far on both sides has been less than expected. The Department will

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continue to try to keep the public informed as to the facts and will make every effort to avoid undue alarm. Steps are also being taken in conjunction with the FTC and the AMA to warn the public against unwarranted claims for Asian flu "cures" already being promoted by some patent medicine manufacturers.

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 206

October 2, 1957

1. Poland & Germany

State

2. Germany ...(C)

State

3. Germany ...(C)

Defense

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4. Spain ...(S)

ICA

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(4. Cont.)

... (S)

5. Libya

State

... (S)

Labor

6. Labor Statistics. -- Labor will announce this week that man-days lost due to strike idleness declined from 2.5 million in July to 1.6 million in August, the lowest for that month since World War II. ... September outlays for new construction matched the all-time peak of $4.6 billion reached in August of this year. This brought the nine-month total for 1957 to $35 billion, 2% above the same period last year. (Adm. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 3

STAFF NOTES NO. 205

October 1, 1957

1. Missiles

Defense

...(C)

USIA 2. Poland

...(C)

3. French Air Talks. -- We have agreed to US-French aviation consultations in Paris, scheduled for October 14, and broadened at our request beyond discussion of great-circle flights between France and the US. The French say that US companies may exploit on a provisional basis the Los Angeles-Paris polar-route line until November 1; but Embassy Paris has hopes that the date may be extended. We shall agree to negotiate on the West Coast route only so long as US carriers continue to exercise the benefits which we are convinced the existing bilateral air agreement provides. (Adm. Conf.)

State

4. Hong Kong

State

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October 7, 1953
STATE NOTES NO. 502

X

(4 cont.)

...(C)

5. US-Ireland

State

...(C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 204

September 30, 1957

1. NATO May Study Soviet Economic Warfare. -- The NATO Secretary General will recommend the establishment of a "competent body" under NATO to deal with such problems as Sudan's current difficulties in marketing its cotton crop, the Lebanese apple surplus, and markets for Icelandic fish. He notes that the Soviets have the advantage in this type of economic warfare; they have a deficit in agricultural products which allows easy barter for Middle Eastern countries' agricultural surpluses, and their penetration policy is advanced without regard for prices. (C)

2. Japan and the Middle East. -- Embassy Tokyo comments that roving Ambassador Ito's current visit to the Middle East is indicative of Japanese interest in developing trade and political relations there. The Embassy believes that the Japanese see their interests as requiring peace and stability in the area and would welcome and actively support any US lead in a comprehensive long-range development program for the region. (S)

3. Army Training Assistance for Saudi Arabia. -- Army recently authorized an increase of 6 officers and 20 enlisted men in the training mission in Saudi Arabia, raising the strength to 102 Army personnel. Further increases are expected after a determination of the specific Saudi Army units to be placed in a training status. Twenty Saudi Officers are currently being trained at Army's Air Defense School and one at the Command and General Staff College. The Fiscal 1958 program for Saudi Army personnel provides 1 Signal and 4 Ordnance School spaces in addition to the above, for a total quota of 26. (C)

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-178 #20
BY DJH DATE 10/18/83

SECRET

4. Assessment of Buenos Aires Conference. -- State comments that the results of the recent Buenos Aires Economic Conference were decidedly satisfactory to our delegation, and also to the Latin American delegations. A high degree of accord was reached in resolutions on important and traditionally controversial subjects in inter-American relations. The "Economic Declaration of Buenos Aires" was unanimously adopted, and the question of whether and how a general economic treaty should be negotiated was referred to the Council of OAS for decision. Among the important subjects referred to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for further study were: financing economic development and technical assistance, the question of regional markets -- including the impact of the European Common Market on the Western Hemisphere -- and problems of basic products. Our only negative vote was against a resolution calling on the Economic and Social Council to seek commodity agreements and recommending automatic compensatory credit to countries adversely affected by price fluctuations. (C)

5. Army Rebuild Program. -- Army's Rebuild Program results for Fiscal 1956-1957 are shown below. The Program furnishes materiel for initial issue, for replacement of equipment in the hands of troops, and for the MAP. Rebuild is currently performed in 116 shops, 61 in the US under the Technical Services, and 55 under control of overseas commanders.

	Acquisition Value of Materiel Rebuilt (In $ Millions)		Rebuild Cost (In $ Millions)		Dollar Return for each Rebuild Dollar Spent	
	FY 1956	FY 1957	FY 1956	FY 1957	FY 1956	FY 1957
CONUS	764	690	125	123	6.08	5.61
Overseas	616	397	96	71	6.40	5.59
World-Wide	1,380	1,087	221	194	6.22	5.60

(U)

Phone Calls

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TELEPHONE CALLS
October 31, 1957

12:30 The President called acw

3:30 The President called General Bragdon

6:45 The President called the Attorney General



TELEPHONE CALLS
October 31, 1957

The President called General Bragdon about trip to West Point tomorrow. Said he talked so much, that he thought it would be better if either General Bragdon or General Boye introduced the people who had helped make the statue possible. He would just like to be "along for the ride" on this one. General Bragdon agreed.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 30, 1957

8:10	Mrs. Eisenhower called The President.
11:24	ex Secretary Charles Wilson called the President and talked with Mrs. Whitman.
2:17	Secretary Wilson talked with the President.
3:47	Major John Eisenhower called the President -- talked at 5:01.



TELEPHONE CALLS
October 30, 1957

2:15 The former Secretary of Defense, Charles E. Wilson, called the President. He said he hated to trouble the President, but he would be easier in his mind if he consulted the President. Mr. Sloan and Albert Bradley want him to go back on the Board of General Motors.

The President said that the government does have some big contracts with General Motors, and he thought there was some general prohibition about people who have been in governmental service not taking big jobs. Wilson said that applied, he thought, only to the Attorney General. Sherman Adams was in the room and the President checked with him; he said he had no objection.

Wilson asked if he should delay it until Congress reconvened; the President said not necessary -- that "we would defend your right to do it -- it's strictly up to you."

Exchange of good wishes and inquires about health.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 29, 1957

8:56	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
5:44	The President called Secretary Dulles
6:03	The President called Secretary Dulles -- Mrs. Whitman talked with Miss Bernau
7:13	The President called Secretary Dulles at his residence.
7:27	The President called Mr. Hagerty

TELEPHONE CHRONOLOGY
October 28, 1957

4:22	Governor Adams called the President; talked with Mrs. Whitman
5:40	President called General Snyder



TELEPHONE CHRONOLOGY

October 27, 1957

10:14 President called George Allen

10:20 President called the Usher

11:15 President called the Usher

11:58 President called the Usher

1:32 General Goodpaster called the President

TELEPHONE CHRONOLOGY

October 26, 1957

8:13	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
8:16	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
8:31	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
8:37	President called Mrs.. Eisenhower
8:56	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
11:28	President called Mrs. Whitman
11:56	President called Mrs. Whitman
5:52	Governor Adams called the President

Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 26, 1957

8:13 a.m. The President called the First Lady about an invitation to the Grace Reform Church, 1405 15th Street, N.W. A routine invitation was sent to the President last week but declined. However, the Pastor was given some hope as last July the President told him that if he were in town, he would come. The service is at 10:30. The First Lady didn't give a definite answer that she would attend, however, she said they could save a seat for her and if she didn't go, someone else could have it.

Mrs. Eisenhower also mentioned that she had been talking to her mother's maid, Mary, and learned that her mother had had a very bad night. She commented she hadn't finished talking to her.

8:37 The President called the First Lady concerning a Christmas gift to the staff. He asked what she thought about getting the Navy fellow (Chief Begley) to take 3 or 4 pictures of the farm.... the Staff has pictures which he has painted, as well as pictures of himself and the First Lady. He commented that he was nasueated when he saw the key ring that Truman gave which probably didn't cost more than 15¢.

Mrs. Eisenhower suggested a bronze medal, similar to the one commemorating the President's inauguration, with her picture on one side and his picture on the other. However, as the medals ran approximately $3 a piece, it was thought they would be too expensive.

The President thought that 8 years was just too long to stay around to think of gifts....he then suggested a calendar to be made up by the Hall people, with either a picture of the farm or one of the White House.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 25, 1957

10:00 a.m. The President called Secretary Dulles regarding their meeting with HE Paul Henri Spaak at 12:30. He suggested they meet in the Red Room and that if Mr. Dulles brought anyone else with him from State, to be sure they were included in the luncheon. The President said they would have to make it quick in order to meet with Prime Minister Macmillan at 2:00, and that the photographers wanted to get pictures of Prime Minister MacMillan, Mr. Spaak, Secretary Dulles and himself during the half hour after the luncheon.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 25, 1957

4:20 p.m.	The President called and talked to Secretary Dulles
5:55	The President talked to Cliff Roberts
6:11	The President called Ann Whitman
7:15	The President called Ann Whitman
9:20	The President called Tom Stephens but his residence did not answer.

Eisenhower Library

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For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 25, 1957

10:58 a.m.	The President talked to Secretary Dulles
11:25	The President talked to the Usher, Mr. Scoudin
12:05	The President talked to Mrs. John Eisenhower
5:43	The President talked to Mrs. Whitman
6:00	Secretary Dulles called and talked to the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 23, 1957

9:08	The President called Secretary Anderson
10:32	The President called Prime Minister Macmillan
10:37	Secretary Dulles called the President
11:20	The President called Secretary MacElroy but he wasn't due back until 3:05
12:59	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
1:02	The President called Mrs. Whitman
1:11	Chief West called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
10:30 - 23 October 1957

The President called Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, who arrived about an hour previously from London. The Prime Minister is staying at the British Embassy.

The President simply asked him how he was, and the Prime Minister outlined the plans that he and the Secretary of State would have a visit at 3:00, and come over to the White House for dinner at 6:00. The Prime Minister said the Queen was delighted with her trip, and the President said she had made a tremendous impression here.

The President said the Embassy had set up such a terrific schedule that it would have killed anybody but those two young people. He said he told the British Ambassador that he would have "fired any Ambassador" who set up a schedule like that.

10:35 The Secretary of State called the President, and the President reported his conversation with Macmillan. The Secretary simply wanted to be sure the President had talked to him.

Their preliminary conference at 3:00 this afternoon is for purpose of formulating ideas to bring to the President for the evening's meeting.

Tel. calls

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 23, 1957.

The President called the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Anderson. The President had just returned from an evening in New York, where he had seen some of his banker friends. These friends had complained to him that the government was running out on payment of bills, pretending that we could not pay when bills were due, which lead to worry that the United States was "bankrupt." The President had assured these friends that this interpretation was an exaggeration, and that the new policy was simply that we would pay bills when due, not in advance. The President also said that he had asked that the matter be re-studied and that the government would pay bills we owe whenever they are presented for work accomplished.

The President had discussed this with Bernard Baruch, who told him that after either World War I or World War II the same thing happened; he went to the Federal Reserve Board and asked them to lower requirements for companies who had been doing business with the government and who had been dependent upon government advances for financing. Such a policy had worked. The President promised Mr. Baruch he would pass this idea on to Mr. Anderson for consideration.

Mr. Anderson said he had discussed the matter with Mr. William McChesney Martin, and that the proposed program would require about 4 million dollars.

The President pointed out that perhaps the ruling did work a hardship on certain companies who had come to depend upon government advances; it was represented to him that the stock market slump could be accounted for in part at least to this and to the trepidation the policy is causing. (He mentioned in passing the Raytheon Corporation, that wants to borrow 25 million can can't find it). The President said that even if our expected surplus is cut into, perhaps we better go ahead and pursue the custom we formerly had followed. Anderson said he and Brundage wanted to come over to talk to him about this and other problems at noon. In closing the President said he thought if the New York bankers understood the situation, we would be all right.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 21, 1957

8:32 a.m.	Secretary Dulles called the President
9:24	The President called Secretary Dulles
12:27 p.m.	The President called Dr. Tkach concerning the periodic checkup by General Heaton and Colonel Mattingly
3:28	The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower (Mrs. Whitman talked concerning the rain coat which had been sent in for David)
4:40	The President called Governor Adams
4:54	Governor Adams called the President
4:57	Governor Adams called the President
5:01	President called Mr. Hare, the Usher
5:16	Governor Adams called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 21, 1957

9:25 The President called the Secretary of State regarding proposed statement to be issued in his name on October 23rd, the anniversary of the Hungarian revolt of last year. The President questioned the wisdom of issuing the statement, and Dulles said that he, too, had his doubts. However, he said that CIA was very strong for it. President could not see how it would help the Hungarian people - said it was nothing but an occasion when we would again say look out for the Communists.

The President finally said he would call Allen Dulles in to ask why he thought it was important.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 21, 1957

8:32 a.m. The Secretary of State called the President to advise him that Harold Stassen had been in his office and offered the President's approval of his taking the post position in Greece and that he "would be glad to think it over." Secretary Dulles was afraid that Mr. Stassen would get out and develop influence in favor of more softer lines toward the Soviet Union because he (Dulles) was too tough. Mr. Dulles thought that by reporting this to the President, the President might influence Mr. Stassen not to be too rash in what he did and said.

4:40 The President called Governor Adams and suggested he might like to advise his Texas friends that their President vetoed the Tidelands bill...he tried to get them to take exploitation instead of possession. The President wondered if they were jumping to the tune of Texas millionaires. Gov Adams suggested calling Mrs. Hobby, but promised to call back later on the subject.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 20, 1957

9:22 a.m.	The President talked to Lord Plunkett.
9:28	The President called and talked to Mr. Surles, the Usher.
1:56 p.m.	The President called and talked to Mrs. Whitman.
8:18	The President called and talked to Major Eisenhower.
8:42	General Goodpaster called and talked to the President.



TELEPHONE CALLS
October 19, 1957

8:43 a.m.	The President called Mr. Carter, the Usher
8:56	Secretary Dulles called the President
9:23	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
9:43	Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby was transferred from Mr. Stephens office and talked to the President
10:12	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
11:57	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
6:30 p.m.	The President called Mrs. Whitman

Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 19, 1957

8:43 a.m. The President called Mr. Carter concerning the painting of Prince Charles. He wanted to know whether or not it had already been boxed as he would like to have a picture taken of it. Mr. Carter advised the President that the painting had been boxed but could be opened should he so desire.

8:56 Secretary Dulles called the President concerning a comment by Selwyn Lloyd made at a dinner the eveing before that the Queen would like to invite the President to make a return visit to England, perhaps next June. The President suggested that Mr. Lloyd be advised that there are so many complications at this time that he could not accept.

9:23 The President talked to Mrs. Eisenhower about the football game at Annapolis next Saturday... whether or not she had decided to go. The President said it did not matter whether or not she decided to go at the last minute, some of the staff member's wives would be going, and that he was considering eating lunch at the White House and then motoring to Annapolis.

Mrs. Eisenhower also asked about the possibility of the help, who had been in attendance for The Queen, being presented to The Queen. The President thought this could be arranged around noon.

9:43 Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby was transferred from Mr. Stephens office and talked to the President in general about the action taken in the Little Rock situation. The President mentioned the fact that Ralph McGill, of the Atlantic Citizens, was the only person down there who had really spoken up in favor of what he ha done. Mrs. Hobby asked about the possibility of getting some of the leaders down there up to Washington but the President replied that none of them were in a position to take any forthright stand.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 18, 1957

12!28	The President called Phyllis Berneau
3:21	The Secretary of State called the President re setting up a time to discuss the program of getting ready for Prime Minister Macmillan's visit next week. The President asked Secretary Dulles to come over to his office at 4:15.
6:08	The President called General Nevins re selling a bull.
6:15	The President called Mrs. Gordon Moore.
7:05	The President called Mr. West, the Usher.
8:05	The President called Mrs. Gordon Moore.



TELEPHONE CALLS
October 17, 1957

3:15 Mrs . Eisenhower called, to discuss not playing "God Save the Queen" and the "Star Spangled Banner" at dinner tonight. Settled for Ruffles and Flourishes.

3:46 The President called Dr. Milton, cancelled call when he found he was on his way to Washington. Wrote him letter about appearance before Inter American Press Association.

4:41 President, at House, called Lord Plunkett.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 16, 1957

7:57 a.m.	The President talked to Mrs. Eisenhower.
7:52	The President talked to Secretary Dulles.
12:05 p.m.	The President talked to Mrs. Whitman.
12:08	The President talked to Mrs. Whitman.
5:32	The President talked to Secretary Dulles.
6:17	Secretary Dulles called and talked to the President.
6:45) 6:50) 6:53)	The President talked to Mrs. Whitman.



TELEPHONE CALLS
October 16, 1957

The President called the Secretary of State concerning the possibility of setting up a meeting next week with Prime Minister Macmillan -- if necessary, he and the Secretary of State could fly to Ottawa to meet with him there. Secretary Dulles mentioned the fact the Prime Minister was coming over to accept a degree from one of the Universities and perhaps something could be worked out in connection with that. Secretary Dulles was going to check with the European people and call the President back tonight.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 15, 1957

8:22 a.m. The President called and talked to the First Lady.

7:33 p.m. The President called Cliff Roberts but Mr. Roberts was out to dinner.

7:35 p.m. The President called William Robinson but received no answer.



TELEPHONE CALLS
October 14, 1957

9:56	Mrs. Eisenhower
11:07	The Attorney General
7:45 p.m.	Secretary Dulles called the President but he was at dinner so the President returned the call at 9:50 p.m.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 14, 1957

The President called the Attorney General this morning regarding an agreement in an earlier meeting that if the situation got so in Little Rock that the Commander could be convinced by the School Board, the Chief of Police, and the Mayor, the troops would be removed from Little Rock. The 101st would be sent back to Camp Robins and MP's brought in on a standby basis; also the Guard would be released. The Attorney General mentioned a discussion he had had with Secretary Brucker and suggested that a meeting be set up between the President, Secretary Brucker and himself. The President advised that he would have his calendar checked for the possibility of a meeting on Tuesday, 15 October.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 14, 1957

The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to tell her he would be going to New York the night of the 22nd, a week from tomorrow, to give a dinner speech. He wondered if she would like to go up with him and possibly take in a show with some friends; if so, he would arrange to stay overnight and leave at a "decent" hour the next morning. The President mentioned he would also be seeing Bernard Baruch. Mrs. Eisenhower did not say definitely she would go but thought it would be a good idea.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 13, 1957

6:16	The President called and talked to Mr. Hagerty.
6:25	The President talked to George Allen.
8:30	Secretary and Mrs. Humphrey called the President but he was having dinner so the message was relayed to Mr. Hare, the Usher, that they wished the President a Happy Birthday. The call came from Cleveland, Ohio.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 12, 1957

5:03 The President called and talked to Mrs. Whitman.

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
October 11, 1957

3:13	Called Governor Herter, Acting Secretary of State - see report
6;07	Called acw - approved change by Herter in note to Macmillan
7:15	Called General Willard Paul, President of Gettysburg College - no idea subject.

TELEPHONE CALL
October 11, 1957

The President called Secretary Herter concerning a letter he had received from Prime Minister Macmillan last night, of which Secretary Herter had a copy. The Prime Minister requested an immediate reply and also raised some questions concerning bi-lateral action. The President believes thoroughly in the closest of cooperation between the two countries. Secretary Herter advised that State had already started a study on the subject contained in the letter and that they were making a pre-emptive report which would off-set the Russians buying up seed, crops and materials. The answer was to go through State to be relayed by cable.

TELEPHONE CHRONOLOGY
October 9, 1957

9:38	President called Secretary of Defense Quarles
1:07	President called me - about what he should wear for television film
1:09	acw called back
6:41	President called me with reminder for Cabinet meeting Friday
6:43	Governor Adams called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 9, 1957

The President called Secretary Quarles to check up on the factors that would influence the action of the satellite that the United States plans to send up. Those factors are: temperature; ionization, temperature, pressure. The President also asked if it would rotate. The answer is that will rotate at random, there are some forces that will cause it not to maintain a permanent posture, but there will be no fixed pattern of rotation.

TELEPHONE CALLS CHRONOLOGY
October 8, 1857

12:17 President called Colonel Schulz

6:30 President called acw about color of Prince Charles' eyes and hair

6:36 acw called President back to report on above

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 7, 1957

8:05 President, in Gettysburg, called General Goodpaster

9:50 President called acw - cattle matter

11:57 President called Dr. Milton

12:27 President called Secretary of State, talked to Miss Bernau about appointment for afternoon - not made, incidentally.



TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
October 5, 1957 - Gettysburg

9:12 Called acw to say would not go to Milwaukee for World Series.

9:14 Governor Adams called the President

9:25 Mr. Hagerty called the President, presumably to check what to say on launching of satellite by Russians

1:05 Secretary Dulles called the President

1:12 President called Mary Jane

8:14 President called Secretary Dulles

October 6, 1957 - No

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
October 2, 1957

1. Harry Bullis called by President, see report

2. President called acw about golf game

3. President called Vice President about playing golf with him in view of Arkansas situation. Decided they would play.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 2, 1957.

11:20 The President called Harry Bullis in Minneapolis. Said he wondered if General Mills could arrange to lend Nate Crabtree to "us" for a year or so. There were some complications, said Mr. Bullis, but he had called meeting of his Executive Committee and would so recommend. (I called Cliff Roberts to report to him - acw).



TELEPHONE CHRONOLOGY
October 1, 1957

10:40 a.m.	President called the First Lady
6:24 p.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman
8:37 p.m.	President called Governor Hodges
9:28 p.m.	President called Governor Adams
9:48 p.m.	President called Governor Adams (Finally talked at 9:50 p.m.)
10:30 p.m.	President called Governor Adams

Schedules

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1957

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:28 - 8:35 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:37 - 8:40 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:00 - 9:35 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
9:35 - 10:03 am	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
10:03 - 10:05 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:06 - 10:32 am	Hon. Arthur Larson Director, United States Information Agency
10:33 - 11:25 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:25 - 11:43 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
11:43 - 12:03 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:04 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:47 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:16 - 2:17 pm	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr. Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty
2:17 - 2:26 pm	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr. Hon. James Hagerty
2:26 - 2:36 pm	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr. Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty

2:36 - 3:30 pm	Governor Frank G. Clement, Tennessee Governor LeRoy Collins, Florida Governor Luther H. Hodges, North Carolina Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, Maryland Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Frank Bone
3:30 - 4:02 pm	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
3:50 - 5:00 pm	Hon. George M. Humphrey Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (4:40 - 4:58 pm) Hon. Sherman Adams (joined at 4:44 pm) Hon. James Hagerty (joined at 4:44 pm) Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr., (joined at 4:47 pm)
5:00 - 5:03 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr., (until 5:05 pm)
5:08 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:25 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
7:22 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the home of Secretary and Mrs. John Foster Dulles, 2740 32nd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
7:30 pm	Arrived at the home of Secretary and Mrs. Dulles. Here they were greeted by the above. Other guests were: Vice President and Mrs. Richard Nixon Hon. and Mrs. Charles E. Wilson (For whom party was given) Hon. and Mrs. George M. Humphrey Hon. and Mrs. Herbert Brownell, Jr. Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Allan Dulles Admiral and Mrs. Arthur Radford Mrs. Africa Macondray

7:30 - 8:13 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower had refreshments at the home of Secretary and Mrs. John Foster Dulles.
8:13 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr., departed the Dulles residence and motored to the White House. (Other guests remained for dinner).
8:23 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1957

7:30 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:03 - 8:15 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:25 am	The President departed the office and went to the National Presbyterian Church in observance of National Day of Prayer.
8:55 am	The President returned to the office.
8:56 - 8:58 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:00 - 11:06 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (338th Meeting) The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Charles E. Wilson Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. D. A. Fitzgerald, ICA Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Walter S. Robertson Hon. James P. Richards General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. G. Frederick Reinhardt Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Mansfield Sprague Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
11:20 - 11:28 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:30 - 11:46 am	Hon. W. Randolph Burgess Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Called on the President before departing for his new duties)
12:03 - 12:09 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:11 - 2:28 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:34 pm	The President departed the White House for Burning Tree.
2:52 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
3:03 - 5:24 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Hon. Richard M. Nixon Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:26 pm	The President, the Vice President, Colonel Thomas Belshe and Colonel Walter Tkach went to the locker room where they remained and talked until 6:12 pm.
6:13 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House, arriving there at 6:40 pm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1957

8:03 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:03 - 8:17 am	Hon. Bernard M. Shanley
8:30 - 8:47 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
8:54 - 9:41 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:41 - 9:54 am	Hon. Sherman Adams (out 9:45 am) Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:54 - 10:28 am	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr. Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:04 - 11:10 am	Mrs. Henry B. Saylor (Wife of General Henry B. Saylor)
11:16 - 11:44 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
11:44 - 12:00 Noon	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:35 pm	The President departed the office and motored to Burning Tree Country Club. Colonel Walter Tkach accompanied the President.
1:55 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:18 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. C. Gilliam Mr. Tom Beaners Colonel Thomas Belshe

5:45 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. James Rowley and Colonel Walter Tkach, departed Burning Tree Country and motored to the White House.
6:08 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1957

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:58 - 8:10 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:11 - 8:31 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:16 - 8:29 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:33 - 8:40 am	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James Lay
9:02 am	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal. The President and Dr. Tkach boarded USAF plane #1 for flight to Gettysburg Air Park, Gettysburg, Pa.
9:42 am	Arrived at Gettysburg Air Park and motored to the Farm.
9:58 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
10:15 am	The President and Mrs. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:23 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:35 - 12:47 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen played 18 holes of golf.
12:55 pm	The President and Mrs. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club and returned to the Farm.
3:45 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Arthur Nevins departed the Farm and motored to the Feaster Farm. Here they were joined by Mr. Ivan Feaster and Mr. Robert Hartley, herdsman. They examined the cattle and the new barn site.
5:45 pm	Returned to the residence. Here General Arthur Nevins left and returned to his Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVAN

5:46 pm The President and Mrs. George Allen departed the the residence and motored to the pig farm. They then motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower, walked around the grounds until 6:08 pm, then motored to the Feaster Farm, then on to the President's Farm, arriving there at 6:14 pm.

The President and Mr. Allen walked from the automobile to the teahouse, and returned to the residence at 6:22 pm.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1957

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:05 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:14 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:22 - 12:25 pm	The President and Mrs. George Allen played 18 holes of golf.
12:27 pm	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
12:38 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

The President spent a quiet afternoon at the Farm. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and their children, General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins, and Mr. and Mrs. George Allen were guests during the afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1957

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The President spent a quiet day at the Farm with Mrs. Eisenhower, Major John and family.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1957

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:57 am	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and General Howard McC. Snyder, departed the residence and motored to the Feaster Farm and looked over the cattle. The President took a picture of one of the cattle.
	General Arthur Nevins joined the group at the Feaster Farm where they also met with Bob Hartley, herdsman.
11:12 am	The President and party departed the Feaster Farm and motored to the duck pond, where they looked over a cow and a calf.
11:30 am	Returned to the residence.
	The President and General Nevins went into the top of the barn, then went to the field in front of the residence.
1:53 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3:53 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the White House.
3:56 pm	The President arrived in the office.
3:57 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:00 - 4:05 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:25 - 4:28 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:25 - 4:52 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:15 - 5:30 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:40 - 6:00 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
6:10 pm	Returned to the Mansion.

Mrs. Whitman

Sched

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

October 7, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, October 4 to 7, 1957.

9:02 am — The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving there at 9:13 am. The President and Dr. Tkach boarded USAF plane #1 and were airborne at 9:20 am. (Dr. Tkach rode to MATS Terminal in a second car). The Aero Commander arrived at the Gettysburg Air Park at 9:42 am.

9:46 am — The President and Dr. Tkach departed the Gettysburg Air Park and motored to the Farm in Gettysburg, arriving there at 9:58 am.

9:57 am — Mr. George Allen entered main gate of farm.

10:15 am — The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 10:23 am. The President practiced golf from 10:25 am to 10:35 am, at which time the President and Mr. Allen teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 Holes of golf at 12:47 pm.

The President and Mr. Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 12:55 pm and motored to the farm, arriving there at 1:03 pm.

10:38 am — General Nevins entered main gate of farm, departing at 11:35 am.

12:00 Noon — Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Miss Rose Woods, entered main gate of farm with Sgt. Dry driving and SA Burke riding in the front seat, having departed Washington, D.C. at 10:01 am in White House Car #103.

1:13 pm — Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm.

1:27 pm — Mr. George Allen departed main gate of farm.

3:24 pm — General Nevins entered main gate of farm.

3:35 pm — Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered rear gate of farm.

3:45 pm — The President, Mr. George Allen and General Nevins departed the residence in the Station Wagon and motored to the Feaster Farm, where the President was met by Mr. Ivan Feaster and Robert Hartley, herdsman. The President and party examined the cattle and the new barn site, departing this point at 4:55 pm.

At 4:57 pm the President and party stopped in the East Pasture and examined more cattle.

5:30 pm Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm, departing at 6:38 pm.

At 5:40 pm the President fired two rounds from his shotgun into the air - at no specific target.

5:45 pm The President and party returned to the residence, where General Nevins departed the group, and the farm at 5:50 pm. via the main gate.

5:46 pm The President and Mr. Allen departed the farm via the main gate and motored to the pig farm, arriving there at 5:48 pm. At 5:55 pm they departed the pig farm and motored to Major John Eisenhower's house, arriving at 5:58 pm. They walked around the grounds until 6:08 pm, at which time they entered their automobile and were driven through the Feaster Farm to the residence, arriving there at 6:14 pm.

The President and Mr. Allen walked from the automobile to the teahouse, and returned to the residence at 6:22 pm.

7:25 pm Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed the rear gate of the farm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, October 5, 1957

10:00 am Mr. George Allen entered rear gate of farm.

10:05 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the main gate of the farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 10:14 am. The President practiced golf from 10:15 am to 10:20 am.

The President and Mr. Allen teed off from the 1st tee at 10:22 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:25 pm.

The President and Mr. Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 12:27 pm and motored to the farm, arriving at 12:38 pm.

10:59 am General and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm, departing via the rear gate at 11:50 am.

12:57 pm Mr. George Allen departed main gate of farm.

2:50 pm Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered rear gate of farm.

3:06 pm Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm.

6:00 pm Mrs. John Eisenhower, David and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

6:31 pm Mrs. Nevins departed main gate of farm.

6:38 pm Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed rear gate of farm.

7:01 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. John Eisenhower, David and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed the farm in GS Car 710-X and arrived at Major John's residence at 7:04 pm.

7:29 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Major John's residence and motored to their residence, arriving at 7:32 pm.

7:33 pm Major John Eisenhower entered rear gate of farm, departing via the main gate at 7:38 pm.

7:48 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing same at 9:31 pm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, October 6, 1957

6:25 am Miss Rose Wood departed main gate of farm, returning at 7:31 am.

8:25 am David, Barbara Anne, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

10:05 am Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

2:30 pm Mrs. John Eisenhower and daughter, Barbara Anne departed main gate of farm, returning at 3:04 pm with SA Barton.

3:19 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, David, Barbara Anne, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

5:40 pm Doctor Howard Snyder entered main gate of farm, departing at 7:18 pm.

No further activity this date.

Monday, October 7, 1957

9:06 am Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

9:13 am The President walked to the back yard of his residence, returning at 9:16 am.

9:35 am Mr. George Allen entered main gate of farm.

9:57 am The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Doctor Snyder departed the residence in the Crosley and motored to Feaster's Farm and looked over the cattle, the President took a picture of one of the cattle. At 10:12 am General Nevins joined the group at Feaster's Farm, where they also met with Bob Hartley, herdsman.

The President and party departed the Feaster Farm at 11:12 am and motored to the duck pond, where they looked over a cow and a calf in that area. At 11:30 am the entire party arrived back at the residence, at which time Doctor Snyder and Mr. Allen departed the main gate of the farm.

The President and General Nevins then went into the top of the barn, and then proceeded to the field in front of the residence, returning to the residence at 11:50 am.

12:15 pm General Nevins departed main gate of farm.

1:20 pm Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

1:53 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the farm via White House Car #103, driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat, enroute to and arriving at the White House at 3:53 pm.

Doctor Snyder and Miss Rose Woods rode in White House Car #100 which was driven by Sgt. Leonard Dry.

SA's Roberts, Taylor, Roth and Bailey worked the follow-up car, SS-705-X with SA Gies driving. ASAIC Stout and SA Dixon worked SS-704-X and SS-701-X as follow-up cars.

THE WHITE HOUSE LIBRARY

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1957

7:56 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:10 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:10 - 8:13 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:17 - 8:23 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:31 - 8:36 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:37 - 9:17 am	Hon. Donald Quarles, Deputy Secretary of Defense Dr. Alan Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation Hon. William M. Holaday, Deputy Secretary of Defense Research and Development Dr. John P. Hagen Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:17 - 9:25 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty
9:45 - 10:02 am	Senator H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:03 - 10:12 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:28 - 10:29 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:30 - 11:04 am	H. E. T. T. Krishna-Machari, Indian Finance Minister H. E. G. L. Mehta, Ambassador of India Hon. William Rountree, Assistant Secretary of State
11:04 - 11:40 am	Hon. Charles E. Wilson Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Brig. General Carey Randall

11:40 - 12:15 pm	Sir Brian Robertson Sir Harold Caccia, British Ambassador
12:16 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:15 - 2:55 pm	(Hon. Ezra Taft Benson) (Hon. Sherman Adams) (Mr. Phillip Areeda) (Dr. Don Paarlberg)
2:55 - 3:01 pm	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
3:45 - 3:47 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:58 - 4:12 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:04 - 5:35 pm	(Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, National Academy of Sciences) (Hon. Sherman Adams) (Hon. James Hagerty) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
5:35 - 5:38 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
6:07 pm	Returned to the office.
6:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1957

7:37 am	The President arrived in the office with Colonel Schulz.
8:01 - 8:04 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:02 - 8:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:15 - 8:23 am	Mr. Neil McElroy was sworn in as Secretary of Defense. The following attended the ceremony: Mrs. Neil McElroy Mr. Malcolm McElroy (son) Miss Nancy McElroy (daughter) Mr. and Mrs. David Dimling (married daughter and husband) Mr. P. K. McElroy (brother) Mr. M. L. McElroy (brother) Hon. and Mrs. Charles E. Wilson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Wilbur Brucker Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. James Douglas General Nathan Twining General Maxwell Taylor General Thomas D. White General Randolph McC. Pate Mr. R. R. Deupres Mr. and Mrs. Oliver M. Gale Hon. Franklin G. Floete
	Just prior to the above ceremony, the President presented to Hon. Charles E. Wilson the Medal of Freedom, the highest award given a civilian, and read a citation.
8:23 - 8:37 am	Hon. Neil McElroy General Nathan Twining General Maxwell D. Taylor Admiral Arleigh Burke General Thomas D. White General Randolph McC. Pate Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:37 - 8:43 am	Hon. Robert Cutler

8:43 - 8:58 am	General John Bragdon
8:55 - 8:58 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz (Joined the above)
8:59 - 9:01 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:25 - 9:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:43 - 9:58 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:50 - 9:58 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:00 - 10:30 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. I. Jack Martin Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:15 - 11:36 am	Brig. General Benjamin F. Caffey, Jr. (Ret.) (Personal friend of the President's)
11:37 - 12:05 pm	(Hon. Percival Brundage) (Hon. Maurice Stans) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Sherman Adams)
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:30 pm	The President went to the Broadcast Room to make a tape recording.
1:36 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. Thomas Stephens, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:00 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.

2:15 - 5:04 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Floyd Parks General C. S. Irvine Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:35 pm	The President, accompanied by Dr. Walter Tkach, departed the Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
6:02 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1957

7:45 am — H. E. Komla Gbedemah
Finance Minister of Ghana
(Had breakfast with the President)

8:49 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:50 - 9:02 am — H. E. Dr. Jose Gutierres Gomez
Newly-appointed Ambassador of Colombia
(Presented his credentials)
Hon. Wiley Buchanan

9:00 - 10:55 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (339th Meeting)
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Victor E. Cooley
Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Acting Secretary of the Treasury
Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Harold E. Stassen
Brig. General Alfred D. Starbird
for the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
Hon. James H. Smith
Director, International Cooperation Administration
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Lewis E. Berry, Acting Federal Civil Defense Administrator
Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation
Dr. J. Wallace Joyce, National Science Foundation
Hon. William M. Holaday, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense
Dr. John P. Hagen, Director of Project Vanguard
Dr. Detlov W. Bronk, President, National Academy of Sciences
General Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Cutler

(continued)

9:00 - 10:55 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued): Hon. Clarence B. Randall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. A. G. Waggoner, Executive Assistant to Mr. William A. Holaday Hon. Donald A. Quarles Mr. William Leonhart, Department of State Hon. Maurice Stans, Bureau of the Budget Hon. Mansfield Sprague Dr. John Scoville, CIA Hon. Frederick Dearborn
10:56 - 11:02 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
11:02 - 11:14 am	Hon. Arthur Larson
11:14 - 11:40 am	(Mr. Henry Heald) OFF THE RECORD (President, Ford Foundation) (Mr. Donald David) (Vice President, Ford Foundation) (Hon. Christian Herter) (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. Arthur Larson)
11:40 - 11:53 am	(Hon. Christian Herter (Hon. Allen Dulles)
11:53 - 12:00 Noon	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The following members of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization had lunch with the President: OFF THE RECORD (Dr. Milton Eisenhower) (Dr. Arthur Flemming) (Hon. Nelson Rockefeller) (Hon. Sherman Adams) (Hon. Arthur Kimball) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
2:45 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:47 - 3:25 pm	(Hon. Richard Nixon) OFF THE RECORD

3:25 - 3:33 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:33 - 3:58 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:58 - 4:03 pm	Hon. Roemer McPhee
3:58 - 3:59 pm	Mrs. Anne Wheaton
4:03 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:22 - 4:24 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:25 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:07 pm	Returned to the office.
5:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1957

7:57 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:16 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (until 8:20 am)
8:03 - 8:16 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:27 - 8:28 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:30 - 8:55 am	Hon. Neil McElroy, Secretary of Defense Hon. William M. Holaday, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Research and Development Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:01 - 9:02 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:02 - 10:59 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr. Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. O. Hatfield Chilson Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Victor Cooley Dr. Paul W. McCracken (Council of Economic Advisers) Hon. Donald A. Quarles, Deputy Secretary of Defense Hon. William M. McNeil, Assistant Secretary of Defense Hon. Leo A. Hoegh, FCDA Hon. Arthur Larson, USIA Hon. Franklin Floete, GSA

(continued)

9:02 - 10:59 am — CABINET MEETING (continued)

Hon. James H. Smith, Jr., ICA
Hon. Fred Scribner, Treasury
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb
Hon. Clarence Randall
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. Meyer Kestnbaum
General John Bragdon
Hon. John Stambaugh
Hon. Howard Pyle
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Hon. Edward McCabe
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Wyane Warrington
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Mr. Lehrer, Department of Defense

10:59 - 11:03 am — Hon. Robert Cutler

11:15 - 11:20 am — The President greeted a group of NATO Naval Chaplains at the White House. The following represent 14 different countries:

General Fernand F. M. Cammaert, Belgium
Captain Raymond Couvreur, Belgium
Reverend Rene P. M. Thierens, Belgium
Captain Ernest G. B. Foote, Canada
Captain Ronald MacLean, Canada
Reverend Doctor Michael Neiiendam, Denmark
Monsignor M. Potevin, France
Reverend H. De Tienda, France
Reverend Andre Crocq, France
Rabbi D. Feuerwerker, France
Deacon (General) Friedrich Hofmann, Germany
Vicar Prelate (General(George Werthmann, Germany
Deacon Reinfried Claser, Germany
Deacon Hans Frense, Germany

(continued)

11:15 - 11:20 am — NATO Naval Chaplains (list continued):

Commander Epiphanios Kalafatis, Greece
Lt. Commander Alfredo Ferrero, Italy
Lt. Commander Don Ambrogio Nebbiolo, Italy
Lt. Con Pasquale Guerriero, Italy
Captain J. H. Sillevis Smitt, Netherlands
Captain J. F. M. DeSain, Netherlands
Commander J. W. Sepmeyer, Netherlands
Commander B. J. Wilmink, Netherlands
Commander Halvor Moxnes Landsem, Norway
Lt. Jose Carraia Da Cunha, Portugal
Lt. Joao A. P. Vasconselos, Portugal
Commander Fernando Ornelas Vasconcelos, Portugal
Colonel V. Vicente Vela Marqueta, Spain
Colonel Don Antonio Lamas Lourido, Spain
Major Don Jose M. Sanchez Esquinas Ortiz, Spain
Captain Mithat Uler, Moslem , Turkey
Professor Nusret Koymen, Moslem, Turkey
Archdeacon Frederick Darrell Bunt, United Kingdom
Right Reverend C. D. Fay, United Kingdom
Reverend H. James Nicol Purves, Church of Scotland
Rear Admiral Edward B. Harp, Jr., United States
Rear Admiral George A. Rosso, United States
Captain J. Floyd Dreith, United States
Captain Joshua L. Goldberg, United States
Captain J. Noel, United States
Lt. JG. Edward J. Gannon, United States
Albert France, Jr., United States

Captain Evan P. Aurand accompanied the above group.

11:34 - 11:55 am — The following representatives of the Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition called on the President and presented a ticket to the Exposition:

Mr. Leon Falk, Chairman of the Exposition
Dr. W. L. Henning, Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture
Mr. Ray Clites, The Johnstown Tribune Democrat
Mr. Donald Cresswell, Public Relations Officer, State Department of Agriculture, Pa.

11:53 - 11:59 am — Mr. William J. Hopkins

11:53 - 11:59 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (until 12:05 pm)

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

1:50 pm — The President returned to the office.

3:40 pm — The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.

4:37 pm — Returned to the office.

4:45 - 4:50 pm — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

4:55 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

7:39 pm — The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Colonel William Draper departed the White House and motored to Griffith Stadium to attend the football game between the U. S. Air Force Academy and George Washington University.

7:48 pm — Arrived at Griffith Stadium. The President was greeted by:

Hon. James H. Douglas, Secretary of the Air Force
General Thomas D. White
General Nathan F. Twining
General Curtis E. LeMay
Air Vice Marshal Selway of Great Britain.

7:50 pm — The President was escorted to his box by Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, President of George Washington University.

Upon arrival in the Presidential Box, the President was introduced to General James E. Briggs, U. S. Air Force Academy, and Admiral (Retired) Oswald Colclough, Dean of Faculty of George Washington University.
Others seated in the Presidential Box were:

Hon. Wilton B. Persons	Mr. John St. Clair Brookes
Col. William Draper	Col. William W. Thomas
Mr. Robert Flemming	Hon. Godfrey Leon Munter
Gen. Elwood R. Quesada	Col. Vincent Puglisi
Col. Walter Tkach	Brig. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster
Capt. Evan P. Aurand	Col. George Simler
Col. Robert L. Schulz	Brig. Gen. Robert Stillman
Gen. Howard McC. Snyder	Mr. James Rowley
Col. Robert McDermott	

10:30 pm — The President and his party departed Griffith Stadium.

10:36 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1957

7:45 am	The President had breakfast with Senator William F. Knowland at the White House.
8:30 am	The President went to the Broadcast Room to make a recording for the Greater San Francisco Republican Committee Fund Raising Dinner.
8:40 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:50 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Fort Meade to play golf. He was accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder General Floyd Parks Colonel Thomas Belshe
9:30 am	Arrived at Fort George Meade.
9:47 - 12:55 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Floyd Parks Colonel Thomas Belshe Dr. Leonard Heaton
12:57 pm	At the Club House, the President shook hands with General Charles E. Hart General Rinaldo Van Brunt
	Just as the President was leaving the Club, he shook hands with General James R. Pierce
1:00 pm	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder and Colonel Thomas Belshe departed Ft. George Meade and motored to the White House.
1:43 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1957

10:50 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the WhiteHouse and motored to National Presbyterian Church.
10:55 am	Arrived at National Presbyterian Church, for the 11:00 am Services.
12:02 pm	Services completed, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Church. Photographs were made at the entrance of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Rev. L. R. Elson and Rev. John Vedder.
12:05 pm	Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the residence of Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower in Alexandria, Virginia.
12:51 pm	Departed the residence of Major John and Mrs. Eisenhower and returned to the White House.
1:06 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1957

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:20 - 8:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:48 - 8:57 am	Hon. Bernard M. Shanley
8:45 - 9:13 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:14 - 9:23 am	H. E. Thanat Khoman Newly appointed Ambassador of Thailand (To present credentials)
9:30 - 9:54 am	Hon. Luis Munoz-Marino Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
10:02 - 10:49 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. William McChesney Martin Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve Syste Mr. Philip Areeda
10:49 - 10:51 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
11:16 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:20 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 2:47 pm	Dr. Manuel Cisneros, Prime Minister of Peru H. E. Senor Don Fernando Berckemeyer Ambassador of Peru Hon. Theodore Achilles, U. S. Ambassador to Peru Hon. Roy Rubottom, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

2:47 - 2:49 pm	Hon. Theodore Achilles U. S. Ambassador to Peru	
2:49 - 2:53 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
3:00 - 3:14 pm	(Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.) (General Maxwell Taylor) (Hon. Wilbur Brucker) (General Raymond Wheeler) (Hon. William Rogers) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Lt. Colonel George M. Seignious)	OFF THE RECORD
3:14 - 3:25 pm	(Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.)	OFF THE RECORD
3:26 - 3:39 pm	(Hon. James P. Mitchell)	OFF THE RECORD
3:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
4:00 - 4:15 pm	The President went to the ~~North~~ South Portico where a group of Republicans presented him with a mammoth birthday cake. (List of those present on following pages)	
4:16 pm	The President re-entered the Mansion.	
4:26 pm	To the South Grounds to practice golf.	
5:15 pm	The President returned to the office.	
5:25 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1957

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:20 - 8:50 am	Mr. Thomas E. Stephens (The artist)
8:55 - 9:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:15 - 9:24 am	Mr. Carson Frailey President, National Symphony Orchestra Association Mr. Howard Mitchell Conductor, National Symphony (Presented season tickets for Symphony Concerts)
9:28 - 9:36 am	H. E. Senor Tiburcio Carias Castillo Newly appointed Ambassador of Honduras (To present credentials)
9:40 - 9:45 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:45 - 9:55 am	H. E. Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman Newly appointed Ambassador of the Federation of Malaya (To present credentials)
9:58 - 10:04 am	The following presented the President with the 500 millionth copy of the Scriptures: Dr. Robert T. Taylor Executive Secretary, American Bible Society Dr. James Z. Nettinga Secretary for Encouragement of Use of the Bible American Bible Society Rev. Richard Ellingson Secretary for Distribution in the U. S. and to the Armed Forces, American Bible Society Dr. Edward L. R. Elson Pastor, National Presbyerian Church Chaplain Ivan L. Bennett, Major General, USA, Ret., Executive Secretary, Washington City Bible Society
10:04 - 10:24 am	Dr. Edward L. R. Elson Hon. James Hagerty

10:25 - 10:49 am	Hon. Marion Folsom
10:58 - 11:55 am	The following members of the Science Advisory Committee met with the President: Dr. I. I. Rabi, Professor of Physics, Columbia Univ. Dr. L. V. Berkner, President, Association Universities, Incorporated Dr. H. A. Bethe, Professor of Physics, Cornell University Dr. D. W. Bronk, President, National Academy of Sciences Dr. J. B. Fisk, Executive Vice President, Bell Telephone Laboratory Dr. C. P. Haskens President, Carnegie Institution of Washington Dr. A. G. Hill, Director of Research, Weapons Systems Evaluation Group Dr. J. R. Killian, Jr., President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Dr. E. H. Land, President, Polaroid Corporation Dr. H. Scoville, Jr., Air Force Scientific Advisory Board Dr. A. T. Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation Dr. J. B. Wiesner, Director, Research Laboratory of Aeronautics, MIT. Dr. J. R. Zacharias, Professor of Physics, MIT Mr. D. Z. Beckler, Executive Officer Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:55 - 12:43 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:45 pm	The President, accompanied by Dr. Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:10 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree

2:34 - 5:35 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Floyd Parks General Elwood R. Quesada Mr. William Rogers
6:15 pm	The President, Colonel Walter Tkach, and Mr. James Rowley departed the Club and motored to the White House.
6:40 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1957

7:52 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:50 - 9:11 am	(Hon. Robert Cutler) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Murray Snyder) (Hon. Frederick Dearborn) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. James Hagerty) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
9:11 - 9:23 am	Hon. Robert Cutler)
9:24 am	The President went to the Mansion.
10:25 am	Returned to the office.
10:34 - 10:42 am	Hon. Ellis O. Briggs United States Ambassador to Brazil
10:42 - 10:45 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:45 - 10:50 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:50 - 11:00 am	Hon. George Allen Former Ambassador to Greece Hon. Sherman Adams
11:00 - 11:17 am	Hon. Percival Brundage
11:20 - 11:24 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
11:22 - 11:24 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:25 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel where the President extended greetings at the 13th Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Press Association.
11:30 am	Arrived at the Mayflower Hotel. At this point, the President was photographed with Dr. Guillerno Martenez Marques, outgoing President of the Inter-American Press Association and the incoming President of the Association, Mr. John T. O'Rourke.

11:32 am	The President, accompanied by Dr. Guillerno Martenez Marques and Mr. John T. O'Rourke, proceeded to the State Room of the Mayflower Hotel. Just prior to entering, the President signed the Inter-American Press Association Register Book. At this point, photographs were taken of the President with two former Presidents of the Association: Mr. Edward Santos, Bogata, Colombia Mr. Otilio Ulate, San Juan, Costa Rica After entering the State Room, Mayflower Hotel, the President was introduced to the group by Dr. Herbert Moses, Second Vice President of the Association.
11:35 - 11:40 am	Address by the President before the Inter-American Press Association.
11:40 - 11:45 am	Dr. Guillerno Martenez Marques spoke for five minutes. Photographs were taken of the President and thirteen members from thirteen South American Countries.
11:47 am	The President departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the White House.
11:52 am	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:15 pm	The President, accompanied by Ambassador John Whitney, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:42 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:01 - 4:30 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Ambassador John Whitney General Floyd Parks
5:00 pm	The President and Ambassador Whitney departed the Club and motored to the White House, arriving there at 5:25 pm.

5:30 pm Went to the dentist's office in the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1957

7:48 am.	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:10 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 8:37 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:47 - 8:50 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:57 - 9:02 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams
9:00 - 10:23 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (340th Meeting) The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Victor E. Cooley Hon. Robert Anderson Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. James R. Smith, Jr. Director, ICA Hon. Arthur Larson, Director, USIA General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn Hon. Clarence B. Randall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Gerard Smith, Department of State Hon. Frank Wisner, CIA Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:28 - 10:31 am	Hon. Sherman Adams

10:55 am — The President, Colonel Robert L. Schulz, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.

11:05 am — Arrived at MATS Terminal. The President alighted from his automobile and faced the Honor Guard, and Presidential Honors were rendered. The President then stepped forward and joined Secretary and Mrs. John Foster Dulles and General and Mrs. Nathan Twining.

11:15 am — Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip descended the ramp of the Columbine and were presented to the President by Mr. Wiley Buchanan, Jr., Chief of Protocol.

Photographs were taken while greetings were being exchanged.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip were presented to the members of the reception committee.

Hon. John Foster Dulles and Mrs. Dulles
General Nathan Twining and Mrs. Twining
H. E. Wilhelm Munthe de Morgensteirne
Ambassador of Norway and Mrs. Munthe de Morgensteirne
Hon. John Hay Whitney
American Ambassador to Great Britain
Hon. C. Burke Elbrick (and Mrs. Elbrick)
Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs
Hon. Robert E. McLaughlin
President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. McLaughlin
Hon. David B. Karrick, Commissioner, District of Columbia and Mrs. Karrick
Hon. A. C. Welling, Commissioner, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Welling
H. E. The Honorable Sir Percy Spender
Ambassador of Australia, and Lady Spender
H. E. Sir Leslie Munro
Ambassador of New Zealand and Lady Munro
H. E. Gaganvihari Lalubhai Mehta
Ambassador of India and Mrs. Mehta

(continued)

11:20 am Reception committee at MATS Terminal for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip: (continued)

His Excellency R. S. S. Gunewardene
Ambassador of Ceylon and Mrs. Gunewardene
H. E. Mohammed Ali
Ambassador of Pakistan and Begum Ali
His Excellency W. C. de Plessis
Ambassador of the Union of South Africa
and Mrs. de Plessis
His Excellency N. A. Robertson
Ambassador of Canada and Mrs. Robertson
His Excellency Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman
Ambassador of the Federation of Malaya
and Mrs. Ismail
Major S. K. Anthony
Charge' d' Affaires of Ghana and Mrs. Anthony

Following the introduction to the reception committee, the President escorted Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip to the reviewing stand. Others on the reviewing stand were:

Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of Canada
General Nathan Twining
Mr. T. Wiley Buchanan
Commissioner Robert McLaughlin of the District of Columbia

Honors were rendered - 21 gun salute.

The President and Queen Elizabeth made an inspection of the Troops. Accompanying were Colonel Robert L. Schulz and Captain The Lord Plunkett, the Queen's Equerry.

Following inspection of the Troops, the President and Queen Elizabeth returned to the reviewing stand.

The President officially welcomed the Queen and Prince Philip, and Queen Elizabeth responded.

Commissioner Robert McLaughlin presented the keys to the City of Washington to Queen Elizabeth.

11:45 am	Upon conclusion of the ceremonies at MATS Terminal, the President, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, and Prince Philip departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
12:40 pm	Arrived at the White House. Mrs. Eisenhower greeted Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip on the North Portico.
1:00 pm	Private luncheon for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip at the White House. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower.
2:20 - 2:30 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.
2:30 - 2:40 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Mr. Philip Areeda
4:01 - 4:38 pm	The Right Honorable John G. Diefenbaker, Q. C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada H. E. N. A. Robertson, Ambassador of Canada Hon. John Foster Dulles
4:42 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. John Foster Dulles, departed the office and went to the Mansion.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a State Dinner in honor of Her Majesty and Prince Philip at the White House. The following attended: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh The Right Honorable The Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Diefenbaker The Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs H. E. The British Ambassador and Lady Caccia The Countess of Euston, Lady-in-Waiting The Lady Rose Baring, Lady-in-Waiting Lt. Col. The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane Private Secretary to the Queen Captain The Lord Plunket, Equerry Lt. General Sir Frederick Browning Comptroller to the Duke of Edinburgh

(continued)

8:00 pm State Dinner in honor of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip at the White House (List continued):

Mr. James Orr, Private Secretary to Prince Philip
Lt. Colonel The Hon. Martin Charteris
Assistant Private Secretary to the Queen
Hon. Richard Nixon and Mrs. Nixon
Chief Justice and Mrs. Earl Warren
Hon. and Mrs. John Foster Dulles
Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. and Mrs. Robert Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. Neil McElroy
Hon. and Mrs. Herbert Brownell
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. and Mrs. Fred Seaton
Hon. and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Hon. ~~and Mrs.~~ Marion Folsom
and Miss Frances Folsom
Hon. and Mrs. Sherman Adams
Hon. and Mrs. Percival F. Brundage
Hon. and Mrs. Gordon Gray
Senator and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Hon. and Mrs. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Walter Williams
Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. and Mrs. John Hay Whitney
Hon. Robert Cutler
General and Mrs. Lucius D. Clay
Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther
Hon. and Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich
Hon. and Mrs. George A. Garrett
Hon. Perle Mesta
Major General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. and Mrs. George E. Allen
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Miss Ruth Eisenhower
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hoving
Hon. and Mrs. George M. Humphrey
Mr. and Mrs. Sigurd S. Larmon
Mr. and Mrs. Barry T. Leithead

(continued)

8:00 pm — State Dinner in honor of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip at the White House (List con tinued):

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth
Colonel and Mrs. G. Gordon Moore
Mrs. Floyd B. Odlum
Mr. William S. Paley
Mrs. Merriweather Post
Hon. and Mrs. Nelson A. Rockefeller
Hon. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Royall
Mr. and Mrs. Ellis D. Slater
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Woodruff

10:00 pm — Following the State Dinner, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Reception in honor of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1957

8:00 am	(Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD (Had breakfast with the President)
8:45 am	The President arrived in the office with (Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.) OFF RECORD
8:45 - 8:50 am	(Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD
8:57 - 9:06 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:10 - 9:16 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:15 - 9:48 am	(Hon. Nelson Rockefeller) OFF THE RECORD
9:55 - 10:00 am	His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
10:00 - 10:10 am	The President presented the National Geographic Society Medal to His Royal Highness The Prince Philip. The ceremony was held in the Cabinet Room. (List of those attending ceremony on next page).
10:15 - 11:53 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Loftus E. Becker, Department of State Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr. Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Lewis E. Berry, Jr.

(continued)

10:15 - 11:53 am	CABINET MEETING (list continued): Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Maxwell Rabb Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier, Jr. Hon. Paul W. McCracken Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Bradley Patterson Hon. Clarence Randall Mrs. Ann Wheaton Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Wendell Barnes Dr. John P. Hagen Hon. William M. Holaday
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:33 - 2:36 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:36 - 2:49 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Mr. Philip Areeda
2:49 - 2:55 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:55 - 3:07 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Arthur Larson
4:05 - 4:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:15 - 4:55 pm	(Hon. John Foster Dulles) OFF THE RECORD
5:07 pm	The President departed the office and went to the South Lawn to practice golf.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1957

8:00 am	(Hon. Charles Halleck) OFF THE RECORD (Had breakfast with the President)
8:40 am	
8:40 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:40 - 8:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:55 - 9:07 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:07 - 9:15 am	Hon. Homer M. Byington, Jr. United States Ambassador to Malaya (Called on the President before departing for his post)
10:24 - 10:50 am	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James Lay
10:02 - 11:04 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:27 am	The President returned to the Mansion.
12:30 pm	(LUNCH)
1:04 pm	The President departed the White House, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:29 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
1:55 - 4:55 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Nathan Twining General Elwood Quesada Colonel Thomas Belshe (On the 17th hole, the President shook hands with Congressman Leslie Arends of Illinois)
5:40 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House, arriving there at 6:05 pm.

7:55 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the British Embassy where Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip gave a dinner in their honor.
8:00 pm	Arrived at the British Embassy. Upon arrival, they were greeted by Ambassador and Mrs. Harold Caccia who escorted them to the inner lobby where they were greeted by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.
	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip proceeded to the second floor, through the main ballroom to the terrace where they formed a receiving line. As the last guests passed through the receiving line, the President, escorted by Queen Elizabeth, and Mrs. Eisenhower, escorted by Prince Philip, proceeded to their places at the dining table.
8:15 - 9:45 pm	Dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower given by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.
9:46 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip proceeded to the terrace where coffee and liquors were served.
	130 Commonwealth Officials proceeded to the terrace and joined the other dinner guests.
10:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Birtish Embassy and motored to the White House.
10:35 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1957

9:47 am	On the South Portico of the White House, the President presented to Queen Elizabeth the 107 volumes of the Lord Carleton Papers on behalf of the American people. Still and movie pictures were taken of the presentation and the following were present: The President and Mrs. Eisenhower Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rockefeller Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Cherley
9:55 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, departed the White House and motored to the Washington Cathedral to attend the Services of Dedication of the War Memorial.
10:10 am	Arrived at the Washington Cathedral. Here they were greeted by Bishop Angus Dun, Dean F. B. Sayre, and Head Verger James Berkeley. Head Verger Berkeley escorted the party into the Cathedral where Bishop Dun and Dean Sayre offered morning prayers. Proceeded to the War Memorial where Bishop Dun and Dean Sayre delivered brief dedicatory prayers. Verger Berkley, Bishop Dun, and Dean Sayre then escorted the party to their automobiles.
10:40 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip departed the Washington Cathedral and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
10:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church, where they were met by Chief Usher Alfred Barrett who escorted them up the steps where they were greeted by Dr. Edward Elson. Dr. Elson escorted them to their pew.
12:10 pm	Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
12:15 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1957

7:58 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:45 - 9:10 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:30 - 10:04 am	(Mr. Durga Das of Hindustan Times) OFF THE RECORD (H. E. Gaganvihari Lullubhai Mehta) Ambassador of India) (Mr. A. Hugh Douglas) (State Department)
10:04 - 10:08 am	(Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.) (Hon. Sherman Adams)
10:09 - 10:16 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:35 - 10:47 am	The President received the delegates to the International Congress of Actuaries in the Rose Garden. (Prior to the President appearing before this group, Mr. M. Albert Linton Mr. Albert Cheate Mr. Charles Boels saw the President in his office)
11:00 - 11:13 am	Hon. Alen Dulles Hon. James Hagerty
11:17 - 11:32 am	Hon. Bernard M. Shanley
11:33 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
12:12 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:48 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Charles Thomas Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

2:32 - 2:55 pm	Mr. Burton Mason (Classmate of the President's)
3:18 - 3:27 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:30 - 4:30 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
4:53 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:30 pm	The following from the Supreme Court met with the President at the Mansion: Hon. Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Associate Justices Hon. Hugo Black Hon. Felix Frankfurter Hon. William O. Douglas Hon. Harold H. Burton Hon. Tom C. Clark Hon. John M. Harlan Hon. William J. Brenan, Jr. Hon. Charles E. Whittaker Hon. Stanley F. Reed, Retired Hon. J. Lee Rankin, Solicitor General Officers of the Court Mr. John T. Fey, Clerk Mr. T. Perry Lippitt, Marshal Mr. Walter Wyatt, Reporter of Decisions

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1957

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:32 - 8:37 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:47 - 8:57 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:00 - 9:03 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:03 - 9:45 am	Hon. Arthur Larson
9:46 - 9:52 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:53 - 10:00 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:15 - 11:02 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter Ambassador John Hay Whitney Mr. John Wesley Jones, of State Department Hon. Livingston Merchant, Ambassador to Canada Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:20 - 12:15 pm	(Hon. George Humphrey) OFF THE RECORD
12:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:40 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
1:56 pm	The President, aboard the Columbine, departed MATS Terminal for Laguardia Field, N. Y. The following accompanied the President: Mrs. Eisenhower Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree Mrs. Ann Whitman Sgt. John Moaney
2:51 pm	Landed at Laguardia Field.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

2:52 pm	The President and his party departed Laguardia Field and motored to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
3:25 pm	Arrived at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.
	The President was greeted by Mr. Frank Ready, Vice President of Hotel Mr. Wallace Lee, Manager
	The above escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to the 28th floor to the Presidential Suite, 28-A.
3:33 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower entered the Presidential Suite, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Binns and Mr. Frank Ready, Hotel officials, and Hon. James Hagerty.
4:01 - 4:23 pm	The President received the following Republican candidates for public office in New York: Mr. Robert Christenberry Miss Sally Christenberry, daughter Mrs. Caroline K. Simon Mr. Walter McGahan Mr. Melvin Krulewitch Mr. James Lundy Mr. Joseph Peridani Mr. Vincent Sullivan
	(Photographs were taken prior to departure)
4:24 - 4:44 pm	Hon. Arthur Burns
4:32 pm	Mr. Edgar Eisenhower
4:45 - 5:08 pm	Mr. Bernard Baruch
5:30 pm	Mr. George Allen
5:31 - 5:45 pm	Mr. Ben Zukerman, tailor
5:55 pm	Hon. Milton Eisenhower

6:05 - 6:10 pm	Mr. Robert Montgomery
6:02 - 6:03 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
6:10 - 6:34 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Herman Phleger Mr. and Mrs. Hap Flanigan
6:32 - 7:10 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodruff
6:52 pm	Mr. Edgar Eisenhower and Mr. George Allen departed Suite.
6:58 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler entered Suite.
7:00 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower departed Suite.
7:03 - 7:15 pm	Mr. Conrad Hilton Mr. Joseph Binns
7:15 pm	The President, accompanied by General Cutler, Hon. James Hagerty, Mr. Robert Montgomery, and Mr. Joseph Binns, departed the Suite and went to the third floor where the banquet of the National Fund for Medical Education was to be held. Just outside, the President greeted the head table guests and their wives (approximately 150) assembled in the West Foyer.
	Mr. S. Sloan Colt, President of the National Fund for Medical Education, escorted the President to the table.
10:00 pm	Mr. Colt introduced the President, who spoke before the National Fund for Medical Education.
10:32 pm	The President departed the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and motored to the Mark Hellinger Theatre, 51st Street, West of Broadway, to join Mrs. Eisenhower, who was viewing the play "My Fair Lady". The President was accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty, Colonel Robert L. Schulz, and Police Commissioner Stephen B. Kennedy.
10:40 pm	Arrived at the Mark Hellinger Theatre, where the President joined Mrs. Eisenhower for the remaining part of the play.
11:22 pm	The President and his party departed the Theatre, after pictures were taken in the lobby with Mr. Herman Levin.

11:31 pm Arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
The following were guests in the Suite:
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.,
Chairman of the Board, Dupont Corporation
Mr. Albert Bradley
General Motors Corporation

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1957

NEW YORK, N. Y.

7:00 am	The President, accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder and Hon. Robert Cutler, departed the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.
7:22 pm	The President, General Howard Snyder and Colonel William Draper arrived at LaGuardia Airport.
7:34 am	Departed New York aboard the Columbine.
8:45 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
8:59 am	The President arrived at the White House and entered his office, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
9:20 - 9:22 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
9:23 - 9:50 am	Hon. Marion B. Folsom Hon. John A. Perkins
9:51 - 10:25 am	Mr. Giovanni Malagodi Secretary General of the Italian Liberal Party H. E. Signor Manlio Brosio The Italian Ambassador Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:32 - 10:43 am	Mr. Preston Hotchkiss Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:45 - 11:02 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:10 - 11:25 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:30 - 11:45 am	The President received the following members of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Southern Jurisdiction: Mr. Luther A. Smith, Washington, D. C. Mr. William Koch, Des Moines, Iowa Mr. Joshum K. Shepherd, Little Rock Arkansas

(continued)

11:30 - 11:45 am The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Southern Jurisdcition:
(List continued):

Mr. Leslie M. Scott, Portland, Oregon
Mr. Claud F. Young, Washington, D. C.
Mr. William E. Schooley, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Robert S. Barrett, Alexandria, Virginia
Mr. Edgar Cordell Powers, Baltimore, Maryland
Mr. Edgar R. Lee Lockwood, Waco, Texas
Mr. William S. Kay
Mr. William B. Mazzey, Bonne Terre, Mo.
Mr. Thomas C. Law, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. Joseph W. Seacrest, Lincoln, Meb.
Mr. Marshall S. Reynolds, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Mr. Silas E. Ross, Reno, Nevada
Mr. Frank M. Thompson, Lakeland, Fla.
Mr. Henry C. Clausen, San Francisco, California
Mr. Harry H. Morgolin, Yankton, S. D.
Mr. Stephen S. Jones, Louisville, Kentucky
Mr. Joseph N. Arnold, Jr., Charleston, West Virginia
Mr. Nelson C. Bledsoe, Tucson, Arizona
Mr. Frank H. Davison, Boise, Idaho
Mr. Walter F. Edwards, Hobbs, New Mexico
Mr. Edward J. Frantz, Hazen, North Dakota
Mr. Edwin Grafton, Helen, Montana
Mr. Edmund P. Grice, Jr., Charleston, S. C.
Mr. Lincoln G. Kelly, Salt Lake City, Utah
Mr. Ernest K. Murray, Tacoma, Washington
Mr. Jored Y. Sanders, Jr., Baton Rouge, La.
Mr. John B. Tomhave, Montevideo, Minnesota
Mr. Walter M. Whitinger, Mobile, Ala.
Mr. George H. Bushnell, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Claude L. Allen, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Thomas K. Wade, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. Ernest B. Thompson, Hamilton, Ontario
Mr. Jeronimo Aviles Alforo, Guayaquil, Ecuador
Prince Glanfranco Alllata di Montereale, Rome Italy
Mr. Alberto Beroclo, Mexico, D. F.
Mr. Milton E. Bullengee, Wahlawa, Oahu, Hawaii
Mr. Raymond L. Bedillion, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. James E. Jacob, Balboa, Canal Zone
Mr. Charles W. Parkhurst, Santurce, Puerto Rico
Mr. Howard D. Stabler, Juneau, Alaska
Mr. Philip M. Strait, Winter Park, Florida

(continued)

11:30 - 11:45 am — The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Southern Jurisdiction: (List continued):

Mr. Carl A. Miller, Chicago, , Illinois
Mr. Elmer F. Raschig, Newtonville, Mass.
Mr. Emil U. Dillenback, Springfield, Mass.
Mr. Sidney R. Baxter, Detroit, Michigan
Mr. Stuart E. Less, Hamilton, Ontario
Jacquin S. Lugo Cruz, Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.
Mr. Franco Morelli, Rome, Italy
Mr. Elimo Garcia, Mexico, D. F.
Mr. Michael Goldenberg, Manila, Philippines
Mr. Domingo Galia, New Haven, Conn.
Mr. Walter A. DeLamater, Rhinebeck, New York
Mr. N. Garcia Baptista, Caracas, Venezuela

12:02 - 12:30 pm — Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. Neil McElroy
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

Eisenhower Library

12:33 - 12:35 pm — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:37 pm — The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion.

2:18 pm — The President returned to the office, accompanied by Mr. Aksel Nielsen

4:20 - 5:20 pm — The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.

5:21 pm — The President returned to the office, accompanied by Mr. Aksel Nielsen.

5:35 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

6:00 pm — The following joined the President for an informal dinner at the White House:

Hon. John Foster Dulles
Prime Minister Macmillan
British Foreign Secretary, Selwyn Lloyd

Mrs. Letterman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

October 25, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Log, Presidential Suite, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, New York
October 22 and 23, 1957.

3:33 pm	President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Secretary James Hagerty entered Presidential Suite, escorted by Joseph Binns and Frank Ready, hotel officials.
3:35 pm	Mrs. Pasquale Scalisi, fitter, Nettie Rosenstein's, entered Suite.
3:45 pm	Secretary Hagerty departed Suite.
4:01 pm	Mr. Robert Christenberry, Miss Sally Christenberry, Mrs. Caroline K. Simon, Mr. Walter McGahan, Mr. Melvin Krulewitch, Mr. James Lundy, Mr. Joseph Paridani and Mr. Vincent Sullivan entered Presidential Suite per appointment.
4:13 pm	Mr. Robert Montgomery entered Suite.
4:17 pm	Still and movie photographers entered Suite to take photographs of 4:00 pm appointment, departing at 4:23 pm.
4:24 pm	Dr. Arthur Burns enters Presidential Suite, departing at 4:44 pm.
4:32 pm	Mr. Edgar Eisenhower entered Suite.
4:45 pm	Mr. Bernard Baruch entered Suite, departing at 5:08 pm.
4:52 pm	Mr. Robert Montgomery departed Suite.
5:20 pm	Mrs. Pasquale Scalisi departed Presidential Suite.
5:30 pm	Mr. George Allen entered Suite.
5:31 pm	Mr. Ben Zukerman, tailor, entered Presidential Suite, departing at 5:45 pm.
5:55 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower entered Suite.
6:00 pm	Mr. Robert Montgomery entered Suite, departing at 6:05 pm.
6:02 pm	Mr. Robert Gray entered Suite, departing at 6:03 pm.
6:10 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Herman Phleger and Mr. and Mrs. Hap Flanigan entered Suite, departing at 6:34 pm.

6:30 pm Mr. Robert Montgomery entered Suite.

6:32 pm Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodruff entered Suite.

6:47 pm Mr. Robert Montgomery entered Suite.

6:52 pm Mr. Edgar Eisenhower and Mr. George Allen departed Suite.

6:58 pm General Robert Cutler entered Suite.

7:00 pm Dr. Milton Eisenhower departed Suite.

7:03 pm Messrs. Conrad Hilton and Joseph Binns entered Suite.

7:10 pm Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodruff and Mr. William Robertson departed Suite.

7:11 pm Mr. Conrad Hilton departed Suite.

7:15 pm President, General Cutler, Secretary Hagerty, Robert Montgomery and Joseph Binns departed Suite.

8:16 pm Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Gordon Moore and Colonel Draper departed Suite (Colonel Draper meeting them upon departure from the Suite).

8:30 pm Miss Jeanne Marx, maid entered Suite, departing at 8:50 pm.

9:10 pm Ellen McGrath and Anna Brostrom entered Suite, guests of Miss Rose Wood.

10:33 pm Mr. Clifford Roberts and Mr. Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., Chairman of the Board, Dupont Corporation, entered the Suite.

10:40 pm General Cutler, Doctor Snyder and Mr. Albert Bradley, General Motors Corporation, entered Suite.

10:41 pm Messrs. William Robertson and W. Alton Jones entered Suite, departing at 11:20 pm.

10:42 pm Mr. Robert Woodruff entered Suite.

11:05 pm General Robert Cutler departed the Suite.

11:35 pm President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Gordon Moore entered Suite, having returned from the Mark Hellinger Theatre, where they attended the play "My Fair Lady", escorted by Colonel Draper, who departed at 11:52 pm.

11:45 pm Ellen McGrath and Anna Brostrom departed Suite.

11:46 pm Doctor Snyder and Mr. Robert Woodruff departed Suite.

11:53 pm Messrs. Clifford Roberts, Walter S. Carpenter and Albert Bradley departed Presidential Suite.

No further activity this date.

Wednesday, October 23, 1957

6:35 am Doctor Snyder entered Suite.

6:44 am Secretary Hagerty entered Suite.

6:45 am Colonel Schulz entered Suite.

6:47 am Colonel Schulz and Secretary Hagerty departed Suite.

6:52 am General Robert Cutler entered Suite.

7:00 am The President, Doctor Snyder and General Cutler departed Suite, leaving the Waldorf Astoria Hotel at 7:03 am.

7:22 am The President, Doctor Snyder and Colonel Draper arrived at LaGuardia Airport.

7:34 am The Columbine departed LaGuardia Airport, arriving at MATS Terminal, Washington, DC at 8:45 am.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1957

7:45 am — (Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.)
(Hon. Robert Cutler) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Sherman Adams)

8:31 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:32 - 9:20 am — The President met with the following members of his Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities:
(Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.)
(Mr. Edward L. Ryerson)
(General John E. Hull) OFF THE RECORD
(General James H. Doolittle)
(Brig. General John F. Cassidy)

9:20 - 9:25 am — (Mr. Edward L. Ryerson) OFF THE RECORD

9:30 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (341st)
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Harold E. Stassen
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. James H. Smith
Hon. Gerard Smith
Hon. Donald Quarles
Hon. Wilber M. Brucker
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. James H. Douglas
General Nathan F. Twining
General Maxwell D. Taylor
Admiral N. D. Felt — Hon. Frederick Dearborn
General Curtis LeMay — Brig. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster
Lt. General V. E. Megee — Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Allen W. Dulles — Hon. Frank Wisner
Hon. Sherman Adams — Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Wilton B. Persons — Hon. James S. Lay
Hon. Robert Cutler — Hon. S. Everett Gleason

10:30 - 11:45 am	Prime Minister Harold Macmillan Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter Ambassador John Hay Whitney Hon. C. Burke Elbrick Hon. Andrew J. Berding Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Livingston Merchant Sir Norman Brook (The above met with the President in the Cabinet Room)
11:45 - 11:50 am	Hon. Neil McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:50 - 12:37 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Gerard Smith
12:38 - 12:43 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:27 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:30 - 2:32 pm	Hon. Gabriel Hauge
2:55 pm	The President, accompanied by Admiral Lewis L. Strauss and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to the National Academy of Sciences.
3:00 pm	Arrived at the National Academy of Sciences. The President went to the Conference Room where he was greeted by Dr. James Killian, Jr. Professor Niels Bohr Senator Ralph Flanders Mr. Chet Hanson, member of the Staff of Atoms for Peace

3:03 pm	While in the Conference Room of the National Academy of Sciences, the President, Dr. James Killian, Jr., and Professor Niels Bohr posed for a mock presentation ceremony for the newsreel and still cameramen. The President spoke briefly in connection with the Atoms for Peace Awards Ceremony.
3:34 pm	The President, Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the National Academy of Sciences and motored to the White House.
3:39 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered his office.
3:45 - 3:50 pm	Ambassador John Hay Whitney
4:05 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B Persons
4:17 - 4:27 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
6:30 pm	Informal DINNER at the White House: Prime Minister Harold Macmillan Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd Sir Richard Powell Permanent Undersecretary, Defense Ministry Sir Edwin Plowden Chairman, Atomic Energy Authority Lord Hood, British Minister, British Embassy Sir Harold Anthony Caccia, British Ambassador Sir Norman Brook Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Livingston Merchant

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1957

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:30 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:35 - 8:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:50 - 9:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:05 - 9:45 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:46 - 9:55 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn
10:00 - 10:15 am	The following representatives of the Foreign Student Service Council, accompanied by General J. Lawton Collins, called on the President: Mr. Andrew Chang (son of the Vice President of Korea; attends Catholic University) Miss Usha Bahadur from India (attends American University) Miss Bahieh Mousa, Jordan (attends University of Maryland) Mr. Wilfrid von Serenyi, Germany (attends Georgetown University) Mr. Paul Spargnapani, Switzerland (attends George Washington University) Mr. Lowell Davis, Jamaica (attends Howard University) Mr. Carlos Rolda Alindada, Philippines (attend New York University) (Photographs were taken of the above group with the President) Also accompanying: Mr. James D. Kline, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council.
10:17 - 10:28 am	Mr. Paul Heymans, Commissioner General of The Holy See Mr. Howard S. Cullman, Commissioner General of the Brussels Exposition

10:33 - 10:35 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:36 - 11:00 am	Mr. Henry R. Luce
11:02 - 11:17 am	Mr. Ralph E. Samuel Mr. Robert H. Mulreany Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:20 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The following had Luncheon with the President: H. E. Paul Henri Spaak Secretary General of NATO H. E. Ambassador Aubrey Casardi Assistant Secretary General of NATO H. E. The Ambassador of Norway Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert D. Murphy Hon. C. Burke Elbrick Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr. Hon. W. Randolph Burgess Lt. Gen. Jean M. Piatte Admiral Sir Michael M. Denny General Leon W. Johnson Hon. George W. Perkins Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Benson E. L. Timmons
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:05 - 2:32 pm	Prime Minister Harold Macmillan Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd H. E. Raul Henri Spaak Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. C. Burke Elbrick (In the President's Office)

2:35 - 2:50 pm — Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Allen Dulles
Hon. Donald Quarles
Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
Dr. Herbert Scoville
General Herbert Loper
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
(Met in the President's office)

2:50 - 3:45 pm — The following met with the President in the Cabinet Room:

British Group:

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan
Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd
Sir Norman Brook
Sir Richard Powell
Sir Edwin Plowden
Sir William Hayter
Sir Harold Anthony Caccia
Sir Patrick Dean
Mr. Peter Hope Lord Hood, British Minister

American Group:

Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. C. Burke Elbrick
Hon. Gerard Smith
Ambassador John Hay Whitney
Ambassador Livingston Merchant
Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Donald Quarles
General Nathan Twining
Hon. James Hagerty

3:45 - 4:04 pm — The following met with the President in his office:
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Prime Minister Harold Macmillan
Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd

4:22 pm — The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

5:20 pm — The President returned to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1957

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:40 - 9:35 am	(Mr. Emmet Hughes) OFF THE RECORD
9:37 - 10:17 am	Hon. George W. Perkins Retiring U. S. Permanent Representative to NATO
10:18 - 10:33 am	Hon. James Scott Kemper (Former Ambassador to Brazil) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:35 - 10:47 am	Hon. Fred Seaton Mr. Channing Walker Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Reported to the President on the progress of the United Givers Fund Campaign)
10:50 - 11:02 am	Hon. Bernard M. Shanley
11:12 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:27 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Thompson Stadium, Annapolis, Maryland, to attend the football game between the squads of the Naval Academy and the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. (This is a regularly scheduled contest of the Eastern Inter-Collegiate 150 lb. Football League, and the game is a part of the fund-raising campaign for a new football stadium which the Naval Academy hopes to erect next year). Those accompanying the President were General Howard McC. Snyder Captain Evan P. Aurand Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:25 pm	Arrived at Thompson Stadium, Annapolis, Maryland. The President was greeted by Rear Admiral W. R. Smedberg III, Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy.

1:26 pm

Rear Admiral W. R. Smedberg III, escorted the President under the stands approximately 100 feet where they halted while the bank, from the Naval Academy School of Music rendered ruffles and flourishes and "Hail to the Chief."

Admiral Smedberg III then escorted the President to his seat. Others seated in the President's row were

Captain Aurand
Admiral and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg
Brig. General John L. Throckmorten
Commandant Corps Cadets, U. S. M. A.
Governor and Mrs. Theodore McKeldin
Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Thomas Gates

4:14 pm

Football game completed, the President, accompanied by Governor and Mrs. McKeldin, departed Thompson Stadium. Just prior to this, the President shook hands with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bruce McCandless and their daughter Miss Sue McCandless, and her escort Midshipman P. J. Miller. (Rear Admiral McCandless is a paraplegic, now a patient at Bethesda Naval Hospital)

4:19 pm

The President and Governor and Mrs. McKeldin arrived at Government House (residence of Governor McKeldin) where he met with the members of the Maryland Roads Commission who explained to the President the background and plans of the tunnel soon-to-be completed in Baltimore.

State Roads Commission

Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Bonnell, Baltimore, Md.

Highway Review Commission

Mr. Francis DuPont, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. William Purnell Hall, Jr.
Phoenix, Md.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ryerson, Rose Hill, Md.

Executive Staff

Mr. and Mrs. Russell McCain
Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Quinn
Mr. William A. Gresham
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Carr
Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Momberger

(continued)

4:19 pm — Maryland Roads Commission Group (continued):
Dr. and Mrs. J. Goodner Gill
President, Rider College, Trenton, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Garrett
President, Baltimore Association of Commerce
Mr. and Mrs. Jay Jefferson Miller
Greater Baltimore Committee
Admiral and Mrs. William R. Smedberg
Commander and Mrs. Walter D. McCord
Aide to Admiral Smedberg
Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Gates
Mr. Carlton G. Beali
U. S. Marshall for the District of Columbia

Prior to leaving Government House, in Annapolis, Md., the President signed the guest book and shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters of the Government House Household Staff.

4:44 pm — The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed Government House and motored to the White House.

5:34 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1957

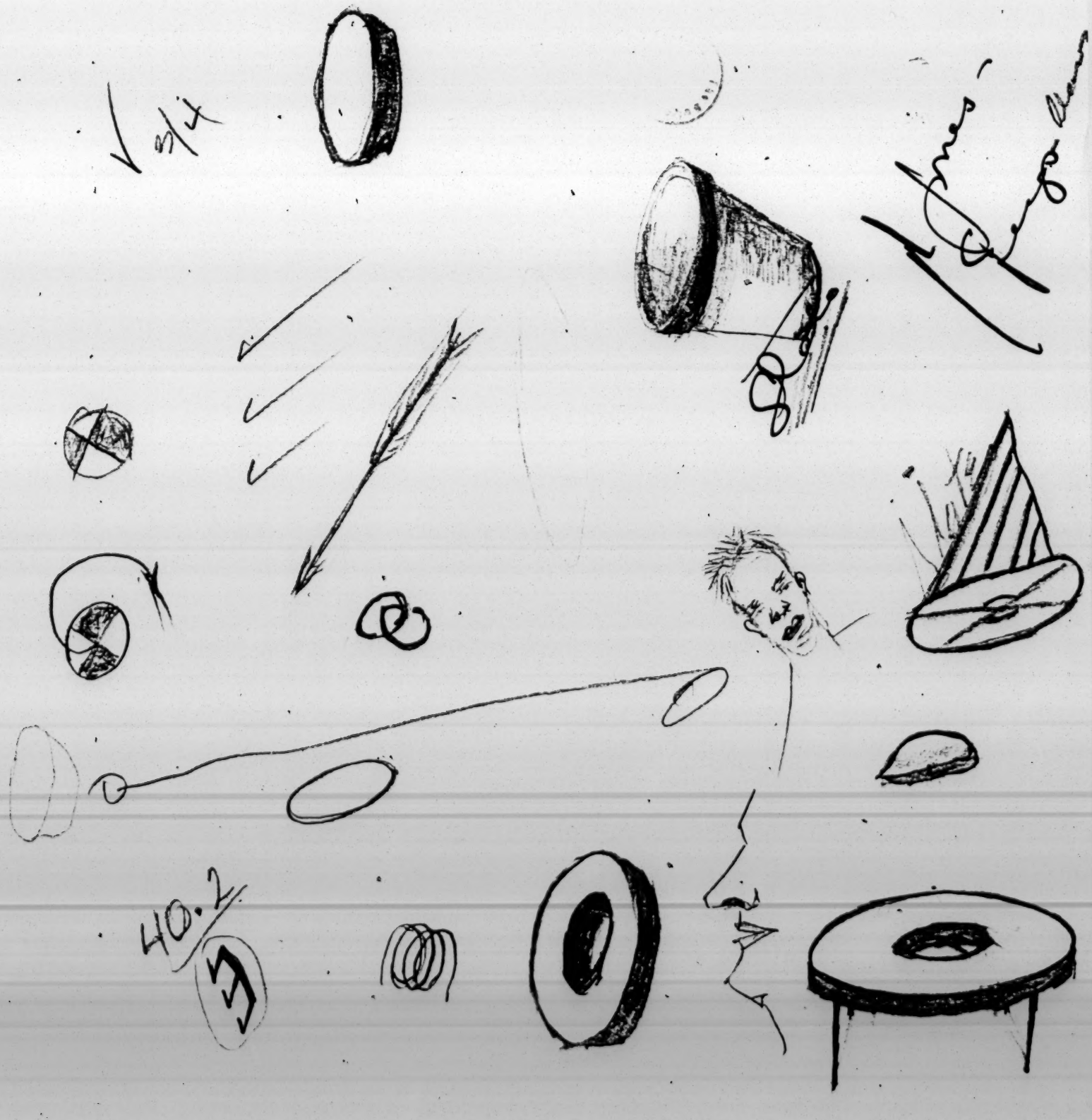
10:23 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Master David Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to the Grace Reformed Church, at 1405 15th Street, N. W., for the Opening Celebration of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial.
10:26 am	Arrived at the Grace Reformed Church. They were greeted by Ushers Howard K. Treese and Homer C. Mounthin.
10:30 am	Services began - conducted by Reverend Robert W. Olewiler, Pastor of the Grace Reformed Church.
	Sermon was preached by Reverend Daniel L. Marsh, Chancellor of Boston University.
	Following the Services, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted to their car by Reverends Olewiler and Marsh.
11:51 am	Departed the Grace Reformed Church and motored to the White House.
11:55 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1957

7:58 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:25 - 8:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:45 - 8:47 am	Hon. Arthur Larson was sworn in as Special Assistant to the President. The following attended the ceremony: Mrs. Arthur Larson Miss Anna Larson (daughter) Miss Leona Campaignen (secretary to Mr. Larson) Miss Dorothy Baas (secretary to Mr. Larson) Members of the White House Staff
8:47 - 9:00 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Gabriel Hauge Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:10 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Arthur Larson
10:10 - 10:37 am	Mr. John Budinger
10:38 - 11:12 am	General Lauris Norstad Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:03 - 11:53 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:55 - 11:56 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:55 - 12:00 Noon	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:57 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:05 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1957

8:45	Hon. Arthur Larson to be sworn in as Special Assistant to the President (After this ceremony, Mr. Larson will remain with the President for an appointment, together with Governor Adams)
10:00	Mr. John Budinger
10:30	General Lauris Norstad



The following will be present for Mr. Larson's swearing-in ceremony at 8:45 on Monday, October 28, 1957:

Mrs. Larson
Anna Larson (daughter)
Miss Leona Campaignen (secretary to Mr. Larson)
Miss Dorothy Baas (secretary to Mr. Larson)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1957

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:27 - 8:33 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty
8:33 - 8:47 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:12 - 9:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:28 - 9:30	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:31 - 10:25 am	Hon. Robert Cutler Professor I. Isadore Rabi Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:25 - 10:40 am	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:42 - 10:44 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
10:45 - 11:10 am	Mr. John E. Gleason, Jr. The Commander, The American Legion Mr. William F. Hauck Director, Washington Office, American Legion Hon. Earle Chesney (Photographs taken)
11:11 - 11:29 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty
11:31 - 11:58 am	Mr. Spyros P. Skouras
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:05 pm	The President, accompanied by Dr. Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:35 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.

1:55 - 4:55 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Floyd Parks Mr. Charles Evans Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:07 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
5:35 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1957

8:00 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:45 - 9:30 am
Hon. Neil McElroy
Brig. General Carey Randall
Hon. Robert Cutler
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:31 - 10:28 am — Pre-Press Briefing
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Mrs. Anne Wheaton

10:30 - 11:00 am — PRESS CONFERENCE

11:17 - 11:27 am — The President received the following members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Presidents of the eleven District Banks of the Board:

Mr. Albert J. Robertson
Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Mr. Ira Dixon, Member, Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Mr. William J. Hallahan
Member, Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Mr. Robert N. Faulkner, President, FHLB of Boston
Mr. George R. Parker, President, FHLB of Pittsburgh
Mr. John A. Fogarty, Acting President, FHLB of Greensboro
Mr. Walter E. Julius, President, FHLB of Cincinnati
Mr. Fred T. Greene, President, FHLB of Indianapolis
Mr. John E. Stipp, President, FHLB of Chicago
Mr. Robert H. Bush, President, Federal HLB of Des Moines
Mr. J. Curran Conway, President, FHLB of Little Rock
Mr. James W. McBride, President, FHLB of Topeka
Mr. J. Alston Adams, President, FHLB of San Francisco
(Mr. K. M. Murphy, President, FHLB of New York was ill and could not attend)

11:33 - 11:35 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:35 - 12:20 pm	Senator Leverett Saltonstall Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:22 pm	The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:12 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:15 - 2:20 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:37 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert B. Anderson
3:30 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Robert Gray
3:50 pm	The President went to the South Lawn to practice golf.
4:40 pm	Returned to the office.
4:43 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1957

8:45 The Secretary of Defense

10:30 Press Conference

11:15 The President will receive Members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Presidents of the eleven District Banks of the Board

11:30 Senator Leverett Saltonstall

2:30 Hon. Percival Brundage
Admiral Lewis Strauss

5:00 Bridge: George Allen, Ellis Slater, Jim Lemon



THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL LOAN BANK BOARD AND PRESIDENTS OF THE ELEVEN DISTRICT BANKS OF THE BOARD WILL CALL ON THE PRESIDENT, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1957, AT 11:15 A.M.:

Albert J. Robertson, Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Ira Dixon, Member, Federal Home Loan Bank Board

William J. Hallahan, Member, Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Herbert N. Faulkner, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston

M. K. M. Murphy, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of New York

George R. Parker, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh

John A. Fogarty, Acting President, Federal Home Loan Bank of Greensboro

Walter E. Julius, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati

Fred T. Greene, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis

John E. Stipp, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

Robert H. Bush, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines

J. Curran Conway, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of Little Rock

James W. McBride, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka

J. Alston Adams, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1957

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:12 - 8:25 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:26 - 8:50 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:50 - 8:55 am	The Chairman and the Members of the Atomic Energy Commission will call on the President and have a picture made with him. Hon. Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman Hon. Willard F. Libby, Member Hon. John S. Graham, Member Hon. Harold S. Vance, Member Hon. John F. Floberg, Member
8:55 - 9:00 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
9:00 - 10:53 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (342nd Meeting) The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Leo H. Hoegh Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Wilber Brucker Hon. James H. Douglas General Nathan Twining General Maxwell B. Taylor General Thomas D. White Admiral H. B. Felt General Randolph McC. Pate Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gerard Smith

(continued)

9:00 - 10:53 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued): Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Frank Wisner Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Frederick Dearborn Hon. Clarence Randall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Lay Hon. S. Everett Gleason Hon. Marion Boggs Hon. Fred A. Bantz, Assistant Secretary of the Navy
10:53 - 10:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:58 - 11:00 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:00 - 11:13 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey
11:14 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Dewey
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	The President returned to the office
2:32 - 2:34 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:34 - 2:47 pm	Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Sherman Adams
2:47 - 2:50 pm	Hon. Sinclair Weeks
3:00 - 3:36 pm	(General Nathan Twining) OFF THE RECORD
3:43 - 3:56 pm	(Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD
c4:08 - 4:11 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:33 - 4:53 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

4:55 - 5:03 pm	Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons

Notes (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster re JCS, NATO and atomic weapons 12/16/77-bc (76-50, #58)		10/31/57	A
2. Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Gen. Randall, Gen. Cutler, Goodpaster re military budget, JCS, NATO forces, missiles 11/17/76-DJH (76-49, #59)		10/30/57	A
3. Memo of Conf., DDE, Dr. Rabi, Strauss, Cutler, Gray, Goodpaster, 10/29/57, re atomic weapons (3 pp) (ERDA - no RD; 10/7/75; downgraded to SECRET - per State ltr; 2/9/76) (76-59, #4)		10/30/57	A RD 10/29/81 DCS
4. Memo of Conf., DDE, Strauss, Goodpaster, 10/29/57, re atomic weapons (1 pg) (exempted per NSC ltr. - 3/16/77) (76-58, #5)		10/30/57	A
portions exempted by NSC 11/16/80, portions exempted MR 84-9 #1			
5. Memo of Conf., DDE, Strauss, Brundage, Anderson, Goodpaster 10/29/57, re AEC budget 3/6/78-bc (78-7, #4)		10/31/57	A
6. Memo of Conf., DDE, Gen. Norstad, Goodpaster re NATO, 10/28/57 (3 pgs) 6/13/80, bc (76-49, #60)		10/30/57	A
7. Memo of Conf., DDE, Amb. Perkins, Goodpaster, 10/26/57 re NATO (2 pgs) (exempted per NSC ltr. - 3/16/77) (76-58, #6)		10/29/57	A
8. Memo of Conf., DDE, Gordon Gray, Goodpaster re various ODM matters (3 pgs) (10/25/57) 7/20/81: F/CS (78-223, #1)		10/28/57	A
9. Memo of Conf., DDE, Killian, Mr. Ryerson, Doolittle, Hull, Cutler, Goodpaster 10/24/57 re report of Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 76-50 #61 (76-50, #61)		10/28/57	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 27

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
10. Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster re intelligence matters (1 pg) 76-50, #10 portion EXEMPTED, MR 76-50 #62		10/26/57	A
~~11. Memo of Conf, DDE, Anderson, McNeil, Cutler, Goodpaster re procurement & funding 10/23/57~~ 78-7, #5 12/12/78-bc		~~10/26/57~~	~~A~~
12. Memo of Conf, DDE, Secy. Dulles, Allen Dulles, Strauss, Dr. Scoville, Quarles, Gen. Loper, Goodpaster 10/25/57 re atomic weapons (2 pgs) ~~76-59 #9~~ 78-9, #1 (exempted - State ltr. - 3/10/78) por ex MR 80-105 #6		10/26/57	A-~~B~~
13. Memo of Conf., DDE, Giovanni, Malagodi, Brosio, Goodpaster re Italy (4 pgs)		10/23/57	A
~~14. Memo of Conf., DDE, Dulles, Berding, Whitney, Merchant, John Jones, Hagerty, Goodpaster re Macmillan visit (2 pgs)~~ D.D.E. 6/21/82		~~10/22/57~~	A
~~15. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/28/77-bw		10/18/57	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 27 Folder: October '57 Staff Notes (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

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with General Twining on
rivalries, etc

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NC 76-50 #58
By [illegible] Date 12/16/77

TOP SECRET

October 31, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 31, 1957

Others present: General Twining
General Goodpaster

The President began by saying he had discussed the atomic energy program with Admiral Strauss yesterday, and had asked him to cut down all overhead, construction, administrative costs -- everything but the weapons production. He said that Admiral Strauss had, in explaining what AEC would do if cut $200 million, said they would take the major part of the cut out of weapons. The President then went on to ask what is going to be done with this tremendous number of enormous weapons. When we get into such figures, it is clear we are providing for elaborate reserves, and making very pessimistic estimates as to what can get to the target. However, the B-52, he understands, still has great penetrating power. General Twining confirmed that this is correct and added that the Rascal missile (air to ground missile) has just been very successfully tested, and this will help with penetration. He indicated that he has been thinking we are getting about enough of the large-sized weapons. He would say that the Air Force will not be happy until they get one for every aircraft plus a sizeable reserve.

The President asked whether the figures shown to him by General Twining in a memorandum setting forth JCS agreed recommendations on the atomic weapons stockpile objective for 1950 could be reached without additional building or expansion of facilities. He asked General Twining to take this paper to Admiral Strauss, indicating the President has seen his paper, and asked him to provide a statement that the AEC has facilities in commission and active operation to build these without additional construction costs. The President indicated he would hold up action on this matter until he received the letter from Admiral Strauss, at which time he would plan to advise General Twining that the memorandum was approved.

The President then said he had two matters he wished to discuss. The first was the NATO atomic stockpile. He suggested that General

TOP SECRET

Norstad might prepare a specific plan for this project prior to the NATO meeting, and suggested that General Twining send a man over to work with General Norstad as to what could be done under existing law. General Twining said that his office is now working up a plan which he would have taken over to be discussed and cleared with General Norstad at an early date. The President said it should go into all the major questions involved such as facilities, training, units, custody, etc.

The President said the second subject he wished to discuss arose out of his experience and observations at SHAEF and SHAPE. He thought the joint staff should be organized functionally, with each section headed by a single person -- in other words, a truly integrated staff. The individual heading each section would give a single recommendation (showing a nonconcurrence if one of his officers held a deep-seated contrary view). He said he would support legislation to give special recognition and special status to officers serving on the joint staff. For example, if the Director and Chairman approved his service for the first six months, he could be given an extra grade, under a provision that he would revert to the top of his previous grade when he left his joint assignment. The big thing is to create a national outlook so that when Chiefs ask for an answer they get, not what each service thinks, but what highly selected, highly intelligent men think to be the best solution.

General Twining told the President there have been no split papers by the Chiefs since he assumed his post. He also said that Mr. McElroy had promised him that when a minor point of disagreement is sent up for decision he will decide it promptly. General Twining thought real progress is being made in the joint operations.

The President reverted to his idea that we should put service on the joint staff in such a position that it is difficult to get an assignment, and an assignment is highly sought. He said he thought we should give a mark of distinction to people serving on the staff, and asked General Twining to look for a way to do this.

The President suggested that there might be great value in cutting down the service public information offices, and putting them in Defense, with the exception of very tiny groups which would simply answer questions.

General Twining thought there was much to be gained in this direction. He then said that he had drawn to the attention of the Chiefs service documents providing guidelines for speeches which in many cases simply tell how to criticize the other services. He had no quarrel with a man "bragging" on his own service, but thought it was harmful when he criticized another.

General Twining said he had also gotten out of the file Admiral Radford had left him many memoranda giving the President's views on the functioning of the JCS. They had discussed these and found the observations very helpful.

The President spoke strongly in favor of raising the prestige of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in every possible way. He asked General Twining to see how the office could be organized for this purpose. He suggested first making the Director a true Chief of Staff, and second, letting each section be headed by a single man.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Pre-Press Conference Notes
October 30, 1957

NATO Council. Mr. Spaak discussed matter of heads of government attending when he was in Washington. The President said we are trying to do what we can to show the free world what we seek to accomplish, and how weare going to work with organizations in the free world. The fact that the heads of government are willing to go will arouse interest. The President's experience at Panama taught him that the efforts of heads of government in attending such functions are well worth while and assure people that projects are important enough to engage the attention of heads of state. He would hope that out of the conference would come increased readiness to support NATO with real enthusiasm.

The President will have meeting with leaders of both parties before going to NATO conference. The date will be set at the convenience of the leaders.

ISRAELI BOMBING IN PARLIAMENT. President will open with statement saying how deplorable such a thing could happen in a civilized country.

MARSHAL ZHUKOV. We just don't know reasons for his being relieved of Defense Post. Secretary of State raised theory that this could be indicative of serious trouble within Russia and that we must be always on alert. President will say the same thing. Krushchev at a party said it was comparable to Wilson's leaving his Defense post. President will point out that was done voluntarily and personally.

VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN. President will not say he has had an invitation, but will say that because of his associations with the British he would like to be able to stop there; of course it is not easy for him to get away.

NATO Manoeuvers in the Mid East. Were planned long before present Syria-Turkey crisis.

MISSILES. Jupiter was flown 3500 miles a year ago, reached an altitude of 650 miles. The President refreshed his memory on amounts spent, as against Truman Administration, on ballistic missiles.

DISARMAMENT. Russians employing delaying tactics.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF CHILI. NATO visit will not interfere.

RUSSIAN'S STOPPING FILM COMING OUT OF RUSSIA. Suddenly stopped; no reason given. State Department is taking up in conversations on cultural arrangements.

AVIATION WEEKLY STORY (ABOUT RADAR STATIONS IN TURKEY). President did not believe he would say anything. He pointed out the responsibility publishers have. He might quote "Liberty is the opportunity for self discipline." We believe in liberty, but with the liberty we have there must be a certain amount of self-discipline.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Report that General Cutler was quoted. First time anything has leaked out from such a meeting. Recent policy has been to disclose more about meetings. President will speak to Secretary Weeks about it.

PURSE - BUCHANAN FIGHT. PResident is fully informed.

DOMESTIC

Department of Defense. Restoration of money for research and development. New York Times story about cutting budget. President said what we were trying to do was to keep down expenditures on the part of government and that the change in plans merely represented change in rate of expenditures. Great danger of exceeding debt limit will come in December and January. May be deemed necessary to have special session of Congress.

FORBES. President will come out strongly for candidacy.

LITTLE ROCK. Trying constantly to reduce military participation, but police and Mayor won't take the responsibility.

ADLAI STEVENSON - invited to serve on Civil Rights Commission. President will simply say "consult Mr. Stevenson" -- that we do not give out names of people invited to serve on such commissions.

ECONOMY. There is a general lack of upturn in stock market. Gabe feels cross currents are out in open. We should stop fighting inflation.

~~SECRET~~

October 31, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 30, 1957

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Randall
General Cutler (for first item only)
General Goodpaster

Secretary McElroy raised the question of the schedule for the development and presentation of the military budget. He said he had in mind that a group from OSD would come over for a first meeting with the President, with discussion centering on a $38 billion budget plus a few critical additions which might add a few hundred million to the budget. A follow-up meeting would then be held with the Secretaries and Chiefs of each service, in which they could bring out the deficiencies as they see them. The President said he was not clear regarding the idea of having the meetings in his office, rather than with the NSC. Perhaps the first one could be held there, but he thought the second one should be with the NSC, and that perhaps this would mean that there would be two NSC meetings on the matter. Mr. McElroy said what is important is to give the services a chance to air their views.

In the meeting held with him, the President thought the Defense representatives should touch on major issues such as SAC dispersal, level of research, Army missiles, and take into account the work of the Gaither Panel, who seem to be talking in terms of perhaps an additional $30 or $40 billion spread over the next six or seven years. He recalled that the $38 billion figure was to some extent pulled out of the air as a reasonable target toward which to work. Mr. McElroy said that the change in pay rates will put considerable pressure on that figure. The President recalled that the military services reported in connection with the Cordiner report that it would reduce rather than raise costs, through cutting down some of the great training establishments. He said that Mr. McElroy must make the services live up to this. He recognized

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By J.W. Date 11-17-76

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that they had indicated costs might rise during the first year, and thereafter decline. The President also commented that, once the ICBM and IRBM have been proven and standardized, we will undoubtedly then go to major production and procurement programs.

The President then reviewed his broad philosophy on the Defense budget, and the responsibility of the top Defense people for bringing together all of the factors that bear on it. If the budget is too high, inflation occurs, which in effect cuts down the value of the dollar so that nothing is gained and the process is self-defeating. It is always possible, by focusing simply on the military factor, to say that added funds will give added increments of military strength. He feels, however, that a point is reached at which the additions to military strengths resulting from additional funds diminish very rapidly. He realized that the individual chiefs tend to be caught up in demands for more for each separate service, and are unable to view the matter in terms of their corporate responsibility. He said that more and more he is thinking that it might be well to separate the position of Chief of Staff from that of members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

There was further discussion on scheduling, and following the meeting General Cutler worked out with Mr. McElroy and placed on the President's calendar an agreed sequence of sessions.

After General Cutler left, Mr. McElroy said he thought the President should seek an occasion to discuss the implications of the budget on our NATO forces. He recognized the importance of avoiding unilateral action. The President said the question is the morale of Western Europe. Any indication that U. S. interest is waning would almost panic them. He recalled that he has tried to avoid focusing on the movements of men, since it is possible to remove men, while introducing more advanced weapons, and have an actual increase of strength in being in Western Europe. The shift to pentomic divisions and the cutting out of headquarters contribute to this end. His aim is to get a 2.5 million man force, which is stronger than the 2.85 million man force we had a year ago. He said that Secretary Wilson had reported that we could go to 2.5 million men without cutting out divisions and combat units. Mr. McElroy said it might be necessary to cut out some air units. He then commented on his talks with General Norstad and said he is inclined to give General Norstad a chance to recommend as to where the 11,000 man cut should be effected.

He told the President he is planning a visit to Europe just ahead of the December NATO meeting and the President said that was fine. The President asked him to study why we should have a Navy headquarters in London when the Navy is in the Mediterranean, and if he gets a report this is necessary now, to ask the same question every six months in the future.

Secretary McElroy suggested that the President and the Chiefs come in to see him in the late afternoon or evening some day soon. The President said he would have them into a stag dinner, and suggested Monday for this. He asked that they bring Admiral Austin along, expressing interest in the possibility of integrating the Joint Staff.

The President asked General Randall to tell General Pate about the letter he had just written regarding allegations of Marine brutality in a prison in Japan.

Mr. McElroy advised the President that under the plans now agreed, the expenditures for the Defense Department will run to $19.4 billion for the last six months of this calendar year, and a total of $38.670 billion for FY 58 in total.

The President recalled that the $38 billion figure really had its origin in the meeting of the JCS in Puerto Rico. His whole effort is to find a stable figure at which, barring inflation and adverse international developments, the Defense budget may generally be kept. He thought that last year, although the Chiefs accepted a certain figure, they so organized their programs as to initiate a large amount of work which would cost much more to carry on this year. This is the reason for the readjustments now taking place.

Mr. McElroy said he thought he had an excellent man in Dr. Engstrom in the NSA. He wanted to keep him on, and in order to do so wished to write to his associates indicating the President's support for the continuation of Engstrom's tour. The President gave his assent.

Mr. McElroy suggested as a possible means by which the President could strengthen his defense speech the inclusion of an announcement that Defense is backing up the Vanguard program with the Jupiter to make sure we fire a satellite at an early date. He said the net additional cost of so doing is about $4 million. The President approved

this action, but said it made him quite irate to have this recommendation given to him now, recalling that when he raised this identical point a year and a half ago, he was dissuaded from taking this action by the Defense Department. Mr. McElroy brought out that this action implies we are now willing to use military means to support the satellite program, and the President said that careful thought must be given to the explanation of this change -- also to the interservice aspects. In this connection he referred in very unfavorable terms to the item in the New York Times on statements made by Army leaders constituting interservice rivalry at the Army Association meeting. Mr. McElroy concluded by saying that use of the Jupiter as a back up would give Defense the option of two vehicles for the satellite.

Mr. McElroy said he had talked with Mr. Charles Thomas of Montsanto and with Dr. Killian. He is asking them and James Conant to come in to meet with him to try to find a better bridge to the scientific community. The President recalled that the Rabi group had raised this point and were now working on the question of how best to introduce science into government affairs. They indicated our great problem is to keep the lead in this matter over the next 5-10 years. They had considered first what function the President could best perform to spur interest in scientific careers, and second how best to provide a bridge between government and the scientific world. He said he is planning to get a special assistant to advise him on this matter. Mr. McElroy said he would pursue this discussion with Mr. Thomas and Mr. Conant.

Mr. McElroy said he is crystallizing his thinking on the organization for the anti-ICBM. He thinks he will take it out of the services and select a well-qualified man who will serve as an assistant to the Secretary of Defense. The kind of man he would have in mind is a very high-class industrial administrator. The President expressed enthusiastic approval. He added that in the event he had not previously so advised Mr. McElroy, he wanted him to know that people are to serve in the Defense Department only because Mr. McElroy wants them there, and that he will have full support in selection of personnel.

Mr. McElroy said he is working with two groups on the question of organization of the Defense Department. His method is to go slowly

and carefully. The President endorsed this, because of the bitterness that arises from service advocates. Mr. McElroy said he is not planning legislation for next year. He does plan to go off with General Twining and Mr. Quarles to consider what can and should be done. The President suggested he go down to Puerto Rico, since Borinquen Field has excellent facilities.

Mr. McElroy asked for an autographed photograph of the President for his office, and the President said he would be glad to provide one.

As a final point, Mr. McElroy asked what the President's views were as to incorporating military assistance in the Defense budget. The President said it is logical to include it there, showing it separately. Many technical objections are raised, but it is most useful to show it as essentially an element of our defense. Mr. McElroy said he would negotiation on this basis with the State Department.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

7 Dec 57

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

On October 29, 1957 I flew to New York City at the direction of the President for an appointment with Donald C. McGraw , President of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. The appointment was in his office at 10.00 a.m. and only Mr. McGraw and I were present.

I informed him that I was under instruction from the President to convey his deep concern over the publication of a certain article together with an accompanying editorial in the issue of Aviation Week of October 21, 1957. I stated to Mr. McGraw that according to Administration officials, the article contained some things that were true, some things that were untrue and some things that were in between. I further stated that in the judgment of the President the publication of this article constituted a very serious breach of security and that President wanted Mr. McGraw personally to know of the gravity with which he viewed the event.

Mr. McGraw told me that he had just returned to his office from a business trip throughout the southwestern states but that he was familiar with the article. He clearly had some notion about repercussions also because he was prepared with a response that he understood that the material in the article was known to many persons both here and abroad and to the Russians. I stated that it was true that some of the facts were known to some people but that the article in Aviation Week was the first time some of the key facts were published. I then tried to point out in general terms that the principal consequences were in directions other than telling something to the Russians.

I told Mr. McGraw that I had not come to discuss the details of the case -- that that might be taken up with other officials of the government with officials of his company at a later date -- but rather to convey to him the President's grave concern since some of the language in the article intimated that further similar discussions might be undertaken by Aviation Week. I asked Mr. McGraw what assurance he could convey to the President that better judgment would be used in the future. He stated that I could tell the President on his behalf that henceforth any article in Aviation Week with a clear national security aspect would be passed upon by an additional senior person other than the managing editor. Such individual would be chosen personally by Mr. McGraw.

In departing I informed Mr. McGraw that I did not know what inquiries or action other agencies of the government might undertake but that it was entirely possible that there would be some further followup.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 29, 1957

Eisenhower Library

Memorandum to: Mrs. Ann Whitman

From : Earle D. Chesney

Subject : Appointment with the President for John S. Gleason, Jr., National Commander, American Legion and Wm. F. Hauck, Jr., Director of the Washington Office, American Legion

The national commander of the American Legion, John S. Gleason, Jr. and William F. Hauck, Jr., Director of the Washington Office, the American Legion, met with the President at 10:45 a.m. today.

Commander Gleason stated that the American Legion was holding their next annual convention at Chicago, Illinois, September 1, 1958 and hoped that the President would be able to address this convention as they expected over 200,000 legionaires and their families to be present which would be the largest held since World War II. The President stated he might be in the middle west next fall and expressed an interest in attending if prior commitments would not conflict with this date. (I was asked to make note of the above for record purposes).

Commander Gleason stated that at the national convention, the Legion went on record voting down general pensions. The President expressed gratitude over this action and stated that he was interested in seeing that adequate care be provided for disabled veterans whose injuries were in the line of duty or due to service connected disabilities and also proper care of widows and children of these veterans. Hospitalization of veterans who are able to pay expenses was discussed, and it was agreed that restrictions that now exist should be enforced if it discloses that abuses were occurring. (Check with V.A.)

Commander Gleason asked the President about the Reserve Program and expressed a fear that reserve units might be disbanded if the policy of the Defense Department as related in the press was adhered to. The President remarked that he had not been advised of the latest developments in the Reserve Program, but would look into it immediately. The President mentioned a need for a continued strong reserve as these services might be required by local communities in case of an atomic attack. (pass this information on to Gen. Goodpaster).

The National Commander stated that the State of Illinois (his state) did not seem to be fully aware of the need for state action in effecting proper protection in case of an atomic attack. He expressed an opinion that there appeared to be a lack of unity between state and local municipalities with respect to their responsibilities. However, interest was again being generated in view of the Russian launching the satellite and also the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense to restore budget cuts in the Defense guided missile program. The President told of the reaction of Queen Elizabeth, Prince Phillip and the Prime Minister over the hysteria in this country generated by the satellite which was a scientific development that imposed no immediate threat to the world. He hoped that such misunderstandings could be clarified by proper explanation to the American people. The Administration's program was clearly defined in the New York Times on January 28, 1953 and it was suggested that they read the article.

Commander Gleason presented the President with lapel pins that are to be given to blood donors. This is a program the American Legion is vigorously pushing. The President expressed a personal interest in this program and was advised that General Gruenther and the Red Cross are behind the program also.

Pictures were taken and the President then asked that a picture be taken of the Commander presenting him with the blood donor pins in order that the press could use the caption -- "Please, everybody give blood to such a worthy cause". The meeting lasted twenty minutes.

Please note the attached pamphlet on the American Legion Blood Program.

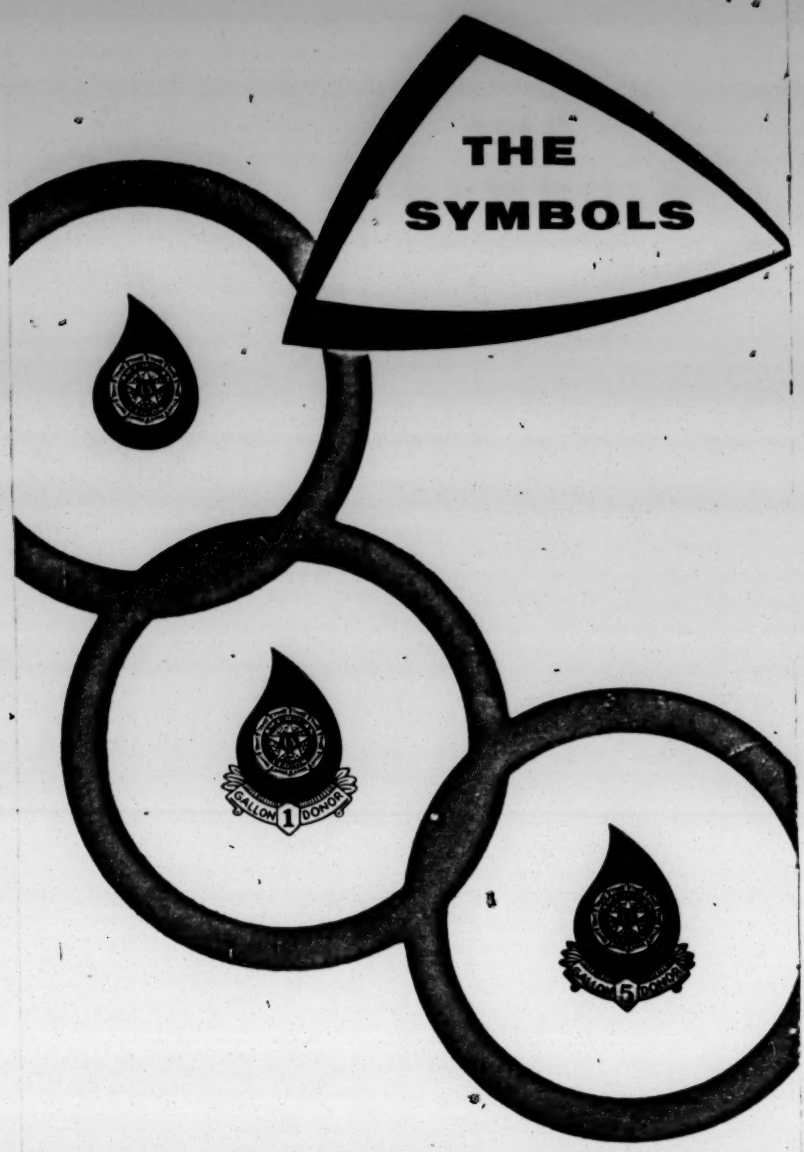
For your information, I have contacted the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, General Goodpaster and Bryce Harlow and advised them of the text of this conference in which they are specifically interested.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

BLOOD PROGRAM



. . . "NOR IS THE PRIVILEGE OF THE GOLDEN GIFT OF BLOOD BESTOWED UPON ANY BUT MANKIND"

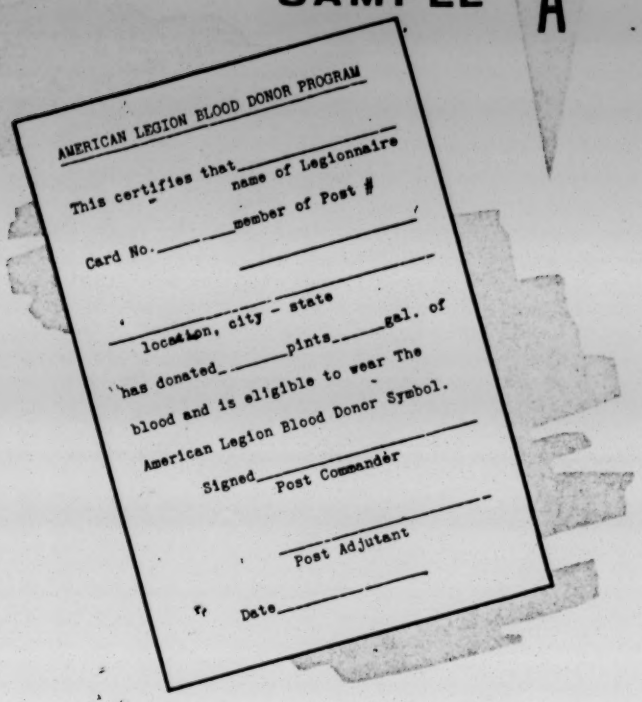


The 38th National Convention held in Los Angeles, California, September 3-6, 1956, authorized "the National Organization of The American Legion to adopt an appropriate symbol to be awarded to those Legionnaires who contribute blood to The American Legion Blood Bank."

The droplet of blood is now nationally recognized as the symbol of a blood donor. For this reason we asked and were granted the permission of The American National Red Cross to use this background for our symbol. Since World War II The American Legion at the Post, Department and National levels has continued an active program among its millions of members urging them to give of this precious fluid for use in saving lives everywhere.

In the creation of this distinctive American Legion Blood Symbol we recognized an opportunity to revitalize this wonderful community service. We earnestly hope that more Posts and Units will begin organizing their own Blood Donor Programs and that where programs are now operated, participation will materially increase.

SAMPLE A



AMERICAN LEGION BLOOD DONOR PROGRAM

This certifies that _____ name of Legionnaire

Card No. _____ member of Post #

_____ location, city - state

has donated _____ pints _____ gal. of blood and is eligible to wear The American Legion Blood Donor Symbol.

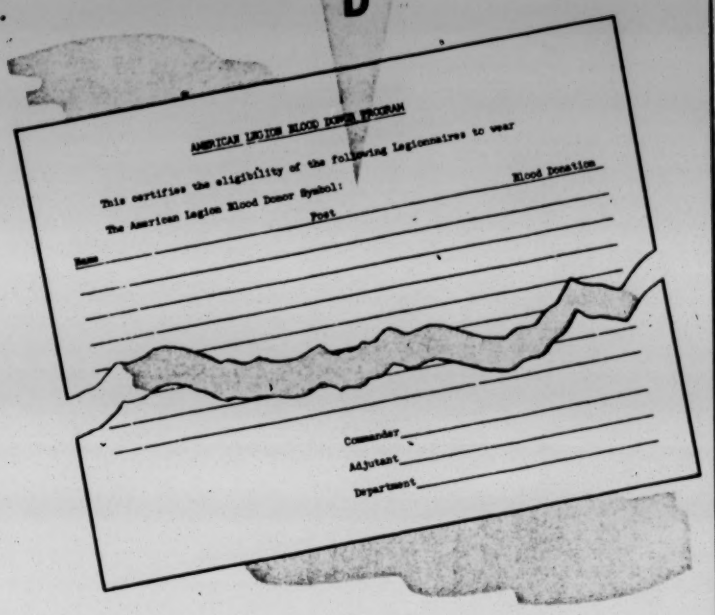
Signed _____ Post Commander

_____ Post Adjutant

Date _____

In cases where Post officials are purchasing the symbols for presentation to eligible members of their Post the names of Legionnaire donors should be listed and beside their names the total number of pints of blood donated. This will enable the National Emblem Sales Division to select and send the proper symbol to which the Legionnaires' blood donations entitle them.

SAMPLE B



AMERICAN LEGION BLOOD DONOR PROGRAM

This certifies the eligibility of the following Legionnaires to wear The American Legion Blood Donor Symbol:

Post

Name _____ Blood Donation

Commander _____

Adjutant _____

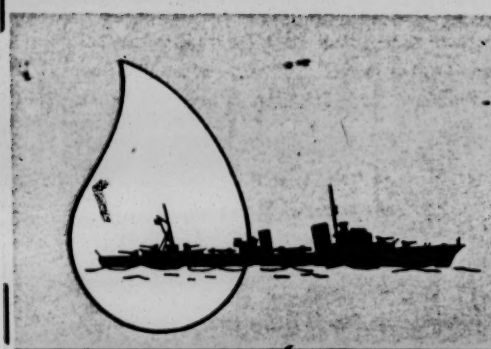
Department _____

Where the awards are to be made by an American Legion Department the Certification Form (Sample B) should specify Post members and addresses of Legionnaire donors who are to receive the awards.

Supplies of Certification cards and forms are available through Department Headquarters, National Emblem Sales or the National Security Division.

WHAT BLOOD CAN DO

A survey conducted early in 1957 indicated that many thousands of Posts and tens of thousands of Legionnaires were actively participating in some type of blood donor program. The purpose of this booklet is not to change what is now being done in this humanitarian field, rather its purpose is to offer stimulation to Legionnaires and Posts supporting the Blood Donor Program and to enlist those not now engaged in an organized effort.



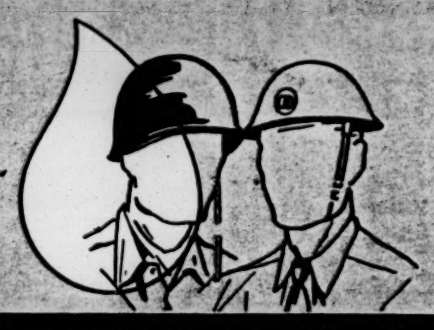
This year it has been conservatively estimated that four million pints of blood will be needed to treat the injured and ill. This is an outstanding community service in which any American Legion Post or Auxiliary Unit participation will be welcomed. Your Post or Unit Blood Donor Plan can be as broad or as limited as you choose.



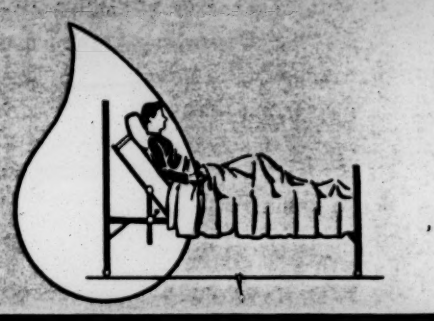
It can help your own members and their families.



It can save the life of a veteran.

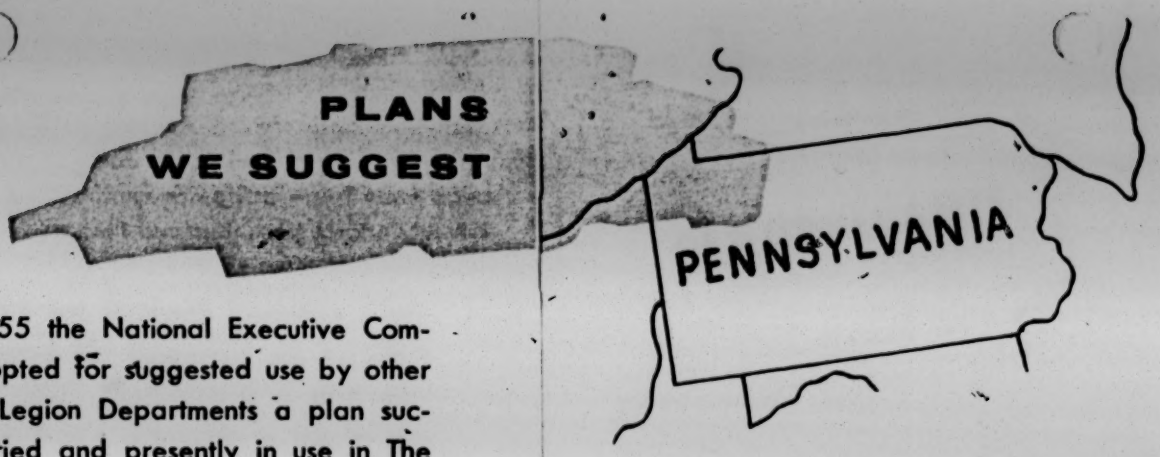


For our servicemen and Civil Defense stockpiling.



. . . or it can give new life to a fellow citizen—young or old.

--- or it can do all of these ---



In 1955 the National Executive Committee adopted for suggested use by other American Legion Departments a plan successfully tried and presently in use in The American Legion Department of Pennsylvania. There are many variations to these plans but here's the organization and basic design of the Pennsylvania Blood Donor Program.

RESOLUTION No. 5

"Blood Donor Program of Pennsylvania be commended to other Departments for consideration."

WHEREAS,

The need for blood is not diminishing and the public impression seems to be that the cessation of hostilities in Korea may have decreased the need, and

WHEREAS,

The Department of Pennsylvania has developed an all inclusive program with three facets: one, support of blood mobile procurement; effort to direct donations to local hospital blood banks; and a credit and debit plan of group participation, and

WHEREAS,

Pennsylvania has recognized Post effort by the preparation of a special certificate of merit, and

WHEREAS,

Since the need for blood derivatives in the form of gamma globulin has found new and important contributions to the Medical World in the control of polio, measles, mumps, and other diseases evidencing a new need for increased blood collection,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting duly assembled, in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 4, 5, 6, 1955, that the Department of Pennsylvania blood donor program is commended to other departments for favorable consideration, but not as a mandated program.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

DEPARTMENT BLOOD PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

Organize a coordinated Department Blood Donor Program with the American Legion Auxiliary, the American Red Cross and the State Medical and Hospital Associations. Distribute organizational and promotional information on suggested blood programs to the Districts, Counties and Posts.

DEPARTMENT BLOOD PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Should be appointed in larger departments to assist the Chairman with publicity, programming.

DEPARTMENT BLOOD PROGRAM VICE-CHAIRMAN

Assist the Chairman in laying plans for the Department program, work with the district officials in details of organization, coordinate activities between the American Legion, Auxiliary and American Red Cross.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY BLOOD PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

Can be of great help in providing closer coordination between the Department and Posts in the organization of blood drives particularly in suburban areas.

POST BLOOD CHAIRMAN OR COMMITTEE

Should initially determine type of program in which Post membership wishes to engage. Then, contact local American Red Cross Chapter and/or local hospital or medical society for guidance and assistance in blood donor drive. Next, seek the cooperation of local, civic, fraternal, veterans, religious, etc., groups, and appoint working committees, and finally plan an effective publicity program to encourage participation in the Blood Drive.

DEPARTMENT BLOOD PROGRAM

The Department of Pennsylvania established a three-point donor program in 1951 which was designed to meet nearly any blood collection plan which would exist in the various states. One of the three, or all three, are believed suitable for implementation within your Department.

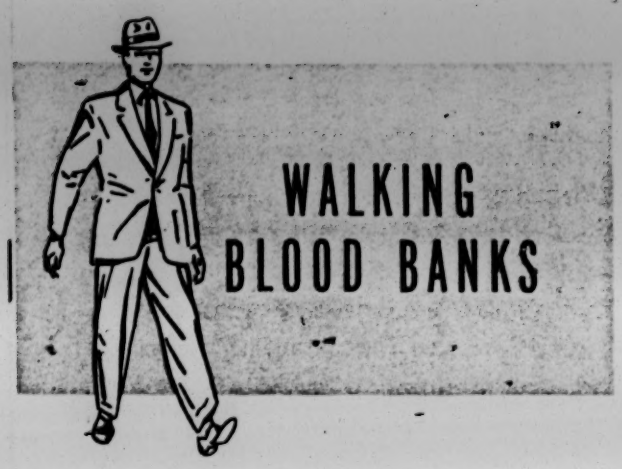


BLOODMOBILE

If the community participates in the American Red Cross Blood Program, The American Legion Blood Donor Chairman should contact the American Red Cross Chapter and obtain a date for the bloodmobile visit and assistance in planning the visitation.

Once the date has been established, The American Legion Post and Auxiliary Unit should spearhead the sponsoring committee, inviting all civic, fraternal, religious, business, etc., organizations to participate.

Organize the participating groups into special services: (1) Procurement of pledges, (2) Transportation, and (3) Operations, such as canteen, reception, etc. Arrangements should also be made for the location of the bloodmobile, preferably The American Legion Home (if satisfactory from a medical standpoint).



Are in use in many American Legion Posts. Under this system a register is maintained of all members of the Post willing and eligible to donate blood when the need arises.

The Post Blood Chairman keeps records of the Legionnaire donor's name—blood type —address—phone (day and night) and dates of blood donations. Blood donations can be made available to the entire community or restricted to the Post membership.

Many cities and communities conduct this same type program and Posts not desiring to organize their own Walking Blood Banks can participate in these local programs.

American Legion Departments and Posts planning Blood Donor Programs can obtain detailed information by writing

National Security Division
The American Legion
1608 K Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

or any of the following:

American Association of Blood Banks
3500 Gaston Avenue
Dallas, Texas

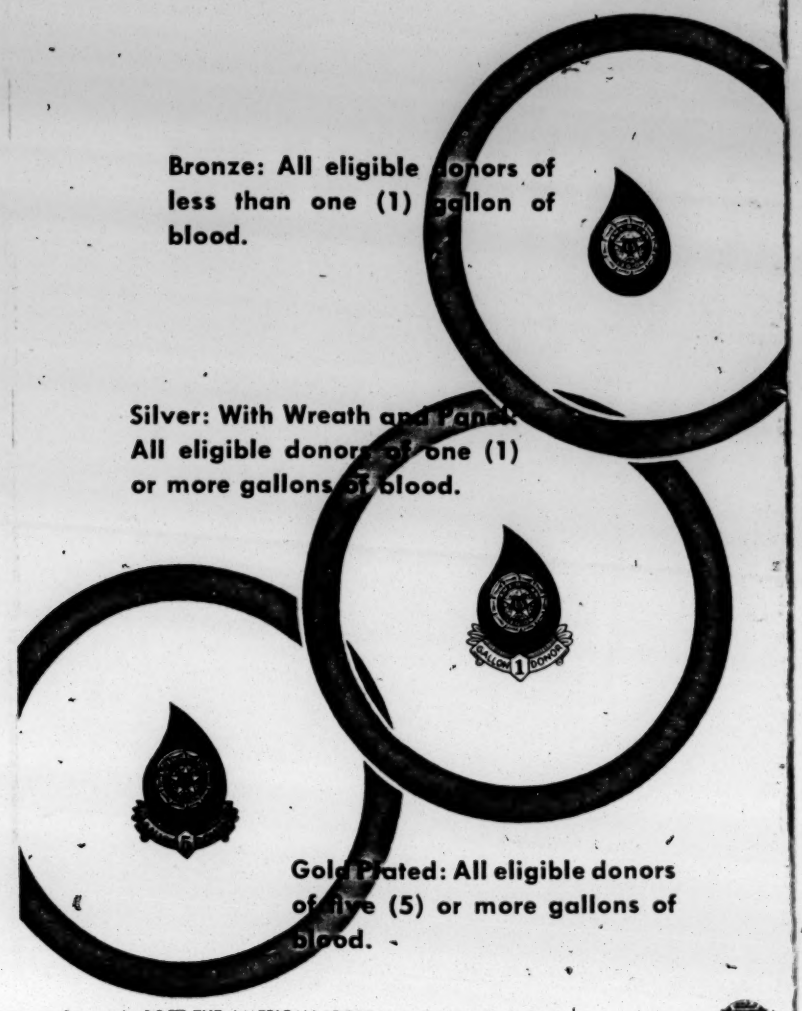
American Hospital Association
18 East Division Street.
Chicago 10, Illinois

American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

American National Red Cross
17th and D Streets, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

American Society of Chemical Pathologists & Bacteriologists
Cincinnati General Hospital
Cincinnati 29, Ohio

AND THOSE WHO GIVE SHALL IN THEIR OWN CONSCIENCE BE REWARDED FAR BEYOND THESE PHYSICAL TOKENS



Bronze: All eligible donors of less than one (1) gallon of blood.

Silver: With Wreath and Pane: All eligible donors of one (1) or more gallons of blood.

Gold Plated: All eligible donors of five (5) or more gallons of blood.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION BLOOD PROGRAM

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~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

October 30, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 29, 1957

Others present: Dr. Rabi
Admiral Strauss
General Cutler
Mr. Gordon Gray
General Goodpaster

Mr. Gray said the purpose of the meeting was to enable Dr. Rabi to present some findings of the Scientific Advisory Committee, regarding an emergency defense against the Soviet ICBM to the President. The essence of the recommendation was that, in view of a defect our scientists feel exists in the Soviet atomic weapon for their ICBM, we should proceed at once to develop an anti-ICBM system, particularly for the safeguarding of SAC, and should give consideration to discontinuing atomic tests at once, before the Soviets achieve the thing they are now lacking in their weapon.

Dr. Rabi said the Soviets must be expected to have an ICBM in the fairly near future, and to have a warhead for it. The warhead may be expected to have the same weakness our earlier ones had. By exploding a 100 KT weapon at an altitude over 100,000 feet, within several miles of the incoming Soviet weapon, pre-initiation of the Soviet weapon, with a low order explosion, would be induced. To safeguard SAC there should be initiated the construction of long-range radar for this defensive system, and this radar is estimated to cost about $10 million per site. He added that if the Soviets continue development and testing they seem certain to discover the feature that they now lack.

The President pointed out that if we were to discontinue testing, we should be making a complete, sudden reversal in our position. It is hard to see how we could do this in terms of our public opinion, and the opinion of our allies. He recalled that Mr. Stassen had

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NLR 80-111 #6
By DJH Date 10/26/81

Downgraded by Source 1 Dept. State Ltr. 8/1/76

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John K Hartzog 10/7/75
REVIEWED BY DATE

suggested accepting an early cessation and we rejected his proposal. To do this now would require great skill of presentation and explanation. Dr. Rabi said he thought it was a tragedy that we did not stop our tests before the Soviets tested their thermonuclear warhead in their last series. The President recalled that he had often said that if we are ahead of the Soviets in these matters, we should agree to stop in order to freeze our advantage. Dr. Rabi said that if we continue to conduct tests we will get better weapons, but relatively the Soviets will catch up with us.

Admiral Strauss said that he is inclined to question some of the assumptions and conclusions of the study, and General Cutler suggested that as a next step the scientists holding various points of view should get together. With regard to the cessation of the testing, Admiral Strauss brought out that the Soviets can always "steal our secrets" and I raised the point as to assurance against the possibility that tests would be conducted without our knowledge.

The President said that, in addition to the scientists, it is necessary to have the Secretary of State and others study this proposal, because we would be changing our international position. We would also have to take care to bring our NATO allies along. He would, however, like the group to bring together AEC's scientists and others concerned to resolve a common view. Then he would have to consider what to do, if the change is made, in order to retain the confidence of our allies and our own people.

During the discussion Dr. Rabi indicated it had been a great mistake for the President to accept the views of Drs. Teller and Lawrence. The President recalled that he had seen them because of a request by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. He added that he thought they were eminent in their field (as all agreed they were). He asked Dr. Rabi if there was mutual respect between the various groups. Dr. Rabi responded in a manner which tended to indicate that there was, although his statement was simply that they had known each other for twenty years or more.

With regard to the thermonuclear weapon, the President said he had always felt that the delay could have been fatal to us. He retains some question, however, as to whether the Soviets did not get the secret from us. General Cutler said that Dr. Bohr had indicated he thought that the Soviets had developed the weapon on their own but had checked their line of development against the data they obtained from us.

The President said he would talk to the Secretary of State and tell him what we might be up against. He said the first thing to do is to get the scientists of the various groups together and see how they resolve the matter. They should consider whether tests could be conducted free from detection. At this point Dr. Rabi said the group was not recommending cessation of tests but simply that this action be studied. They were recommending action against the ICBM. On this point the President said it will be very interesting to observe how soon the Soviets are able to make the transition from initial tests to a true operational capability.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

October 30, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 29, 1957

Others present: Admiral Strauss
General Goodpaster

Admiral Strauss referred to the meeting the President had just had with Dr. Rabi, General Cutler, Gordon Gray and himself. He said that Dr. Rabi is a brilliant scientist and a friend of long standing to whom he is deeply devoted. He thought it necessary, however, to examine very thoroughly the proposals he is making from the standpoint of national risks and international purposes. Sometimes these proposals have not been thought through, and must be modified when mature, experienced judgment in these broader matters is applied to them. The President recalled that he had many times thought that if in fact we are ahead in the types of atomic weapons we have, we should stop testing at once in order to "freeze" our lead. Admiral Strauss reiterated his point about the Russians being able to steal our secrets. He also told the President that Dr. Rabi and Dr. Teller have opposed each other very sharply over many years, for example with respect to the development of the hydrogen weapon.

Admiral Strauss said he hopes that the President had not modified his statement to the British that there are of course some things they cannot have in the atomic field. The President said he had made this point not once, but twice, indicating that there are some things he will not allow anyone to tell him. Admiral Strauss said that Senator Anderson has questioned the security standards of the British, and in consequence questioned whether we should turn over information to them. The President concluded by saying that the British have a security system which in many ways is superior to our own.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 84-9 #1
BY DOH DATE 9/21/84

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(5)
NSC letter 5/14/84
NLE DATE 9/21/84

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J Hartsock 5/12/76
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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 78-7 #4
By L.W. Date 3/6/79

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October 31, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 29, 1957

Others present: Admiral Strauss
Director Brundage
Secretary Anderson
General Goodpaster

Mr. Brundage said the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the AEC budget for next year. He recalled that the "allowable" proposed for AEC in July was $2.75 billion. They have now come in with a $2.495 billion budget. Admiral Strauss said he agreed fully that the one place that major savings could be made is in the number of weapons produced. He added that when this matter was discussed in early summer he did not know of the prospective additional needs for NATO and the UK. He reviewed the cuts that would be made to take $200 million out of the budget. These would include reduction by more than half of the weapons output next year, shutting down major elements of producing installations, deferring the purchase of a large amount of raw material, etc.

The President asked what the new construction is planned for, and Admiral Strauss indicated it was largely for new equipment and laboratories, not involving any new sites. The President asked when the increasing trend is going to stop. In commenting on this question, Admiral Strauss brought out that some of the facilities now coming into use were started in 1952, so that input costs are higher than previously.

After considering a chart of weapons stockpile proposals, the President said he did not wish to cut costs of weapons, and would not quarrel with those recommendations. He did wish to cut down on construction and on nonweapons programs, however.

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Admiral Strauss brought up the Defense demand to restore the program for an atomic destroyer, and also commented on the nuclear-powered aircraft program. The discussion of these matters was inconclusive.

The President asked Mr. Brundage to study this whole matter with Admiral Strauss, not cutting the weapons, but putting the reductions on other elements of the program.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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October 30, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 28, 1957

Others present: General Norstad
General Goodpaster

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The President opened the meeting by referring to the very fine reports he had had from Mr. Perkins concerning General Norstad's recent discussions with the Council. General Norstad said that really for the first time NATO seems to be developing a single idea and concept on its military arrangements in Europe. He thought this was extremely important psychologically. He said he had just met with Secretaries McElroy and Quarles and had told them that, if a cut were made into U. S. combat elements at this time, such action would constitute a NATO incident even greater than the British action of a year ago. A few men could be cut out but the battle groups should not be reduced.

The President recalled that we have five divisions and four separate regiments in Europe and that it has been agreed not to cut these but to cut out some headquarters and support units. In fact, he felt we were augmenting our fighting strength. On the point of cutting out headquarters, General Norstad reported that he is consolidating two Air Force headquarters (USAFE and 12th Air Force). He is trying to do the same for the Army, and is also cutting out one NATO echelon of command. In addition, he is turning back a large portion of the tactical air units since tactical missiles are now displacing them. He said he had asked Mr. McElroy to agree that, if it becomes necessary to cut manpower, he (General Norstad) would have the right to decide where the cuts should be made. He felt that now is no time to make substantial cuts in units in NATO. He recognizes that no one can plan in detail as far ahead as 1961.

The President agreed that we should not deal in figures so far ahead. He thought that Defense should give General Norstad a reasonable quota of men, but should not attempt to say which specific units or organizations

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MR 76-49 #60
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should be cut out. General Norstad concluded on this point by saying that we now have a plan that will unify NATO -- something they can believe in.

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With reference to his correspondence to the President concerning Turkey, General Norstad recalled he had said that Turkish forces could be cut from a military standpoint, but it was hard to see how to gain acceptance of such a proposal. Now, however, his study proposes specific cuts, and he has told the Turks about these. Specifically, in an allied capacity, he has told the Turks they can do with less. He suggested that we should not now promise them more in the way of military aid or support for larger forces because of current tensions. He hopes we will not propose increases above the figures he has developed.

The President said that we ought to search out every useless expenditure, and added that personnel is basically the most expensive category. He felt that once Defense had specified cuts to be made, General Norstad should say where they would be achieved, but should also make clear that our military power is constantly growing. General Norstad said we could do this very effectively, since the power of our units is increasing; he added, however, that the Russians are increasing their total power at the same time, so that relatively the position is by no means so clear.

The President said he had thought it a good idea to organize small atomic groups which might form a theater-wide organization under General Norstad's control. General Norstad suggested that I should look at a message he had sent to the Chiefs of Staff on this matter.

General Norstad suggested that, if the President visits Paris this fall, he should stay at his former quarters in Marnes-la-Coquette. The President indicated that he would get in touch with General Norstad and see what action would be best if he should decide to go. It might be simplest for him to stay in the Embassy, particularly considering that he would probably not be in Paris for the full meeting. After further thought, he said that if Mrs. Eisenhower accompanies him, he might well take General Norstad up on the offer.

In concluding the session, General Norstad stressed strongly that if the President comes to the meeting, he must have something firm and definite to say. It would not be effective simply to come and put out

a communique. In this connection, he said that, although the NATO stockpile idea is no longer new, that could be the announcement the President would make.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

October 29, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 26, 1957

Others present: Ambassador Kemper
General Goodpaster

Mr. Kemper asked the President how he is able to bear up in his job, and the President acknowledged that the effect of long-standing pressure cannot be denied. He recalled that there has not been a week for the last year that has been without a soul-trying problem. He commented that the Queen's visit seemed to do a great deal of good in producing a better feeling all around. Mr. Kemper interjected that the Queen's visit took Sputnik off the front pages. On this point, the President said that the Queen, the Prince and Ambassador Whitney had all expressed shock at how much hysteria there was here over Sputnik. It had died down almost at once in Britain.

Mr. Kemper congratulated the President on the appointment of Secretary McElroy, who he thought will be one of the best men the President has had in the Administration. He makes an excellent presentation of a case. The arrival of Mr. McElroy offsets to some extent the loss of Mr. Brownell -- both of these are friends of Mr. Kemper. The President said that one of the Republican problems is to find and put forward effective younger men. He is trying to bring in men of substance who still have youth and vigor, and he thought Mr. Rogers is in this category.

Mr. Kemper then said that he had had a very interesting session with business leaders in New York. They are indulging in a great deal of worry over our economy. Basically, it is still sound becau se productivity is still rising. However, he thought a little "let down" might have many helpful effects. The President said that quite a number of people seemed to be thinking along those lines. Mr. Kemper said that he hoped the government, in such case, would not prime the pump prematurely but would allow a little adjustment. Discussion then turned to recent financing moves

by the Department of Defense. The President said that some companies may need a little credit to make the transition, but it is clear that they must move to a situation in which they do much more of their own financing themselves. On the point of a "let down" the President said that if the economy can keep moving sidewise for a little while, it may in effect regroup and catch its breath for another rise. He stressed, however, the danger that there might be a dynamic downturn in such an event inasmuch as our economy is a highly dynamic one. He said he knew of no anticipation of taking hysterical action. He recalled that he had seen three noted economists on the afternoon of October 22nd, and had told them he thought that it would be time to buy stock. All had said that such action would be unwise. Considering that the market rose $6 billion the following day, he thought there was some merit in his view.

Mr. Kemper closed by extending very best wishes for the future to the President.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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Section Washington Oct 25 1957

10/25/57

OVERALL CAMPAIGN RESULTS - end of 4th week of October:

	Last Year	This Year	Difference Last Year compared to this year
Number of Givers	324,152	300,452	- 23,700
Amount of money reported	$5,087,053	$4,592,680	-$494,373
Average Gift	$15.70	$15.29	-$.41
Percentage of Goal	77.08%	65.61%	-11.47%

GOVERNMENT UNIT RESULTS - end of 4th week of October:

	Last Year	This Year	Difference Last Year compared to this year
Number of Givers	229,255	207,351	-21,905
Amount of money reported	$2,584,180	$2,201,057	-$382,723
Average Gift	$11.27	$10.61	-$.66
Percentage of Goal	91.31%	68.39%	-22.92%

PROJECTION OF GOVERNMENT UNIT FINAL RESULTS AT PRESENT RATE:

280,000 civilian and military personnel contributed gifts through the Government Unit last year

If the same number of gifts are made this year, at current average of $10.61, final returns would be $2,971,000

Projected final results will be 92% of Government Unit Goal
$249,000 less than goal
$184,000 less than raised last year

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October 28, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 25, 1957

Other's present: Gordon Gray
General Goodpaster

Mr. Gray advised the President of the anticipated need to change his Deputy. He has discussed the matter with Governor Adams and will forward a recommendation in the near future.

He then advised the President that he may soon be obliged to make a determination as to the essentiality of watch manufacture to our national security. He anticipates bringing the matter up to Cabinet, but wanted to tell the President that, as of now, he is inclined to think that he will find that a reduction in the watch industry would not constitute an impairment to national defense.

He then reported a talk he had recently had with his ODM labor advisor, a sound and very responsible-type of individual. He offered the suggestion, growing out of this talk, that the President might have into his office in connection with the automobile labor contract renewal, a group such as George Meany, John L. Lewis, Lucius Clay and one or two others to try to see if a responsible climate can be established for these negotiations, which otherwise are likely to lead to very harmful results -- either in the form of a strike or in the form of wage increases not justified by increased productivity. The President said that it does not work well to have a group like this in together, since when they leave his office they each feel pressed to make statements to the press immediately. He said he had relied heavily on George Humphrey in this matter in the past, and recalled that, during the last negotiations, he had tried to get the industry together for negotiations without much success, since some of its leaders felt that a joint position might make them legally vulnerable. (Our best legal opinion is that they would not be.) The President concluded by saying that it is quite clear that Reuther is making an all-out effort, which has objectives going far beyond the welfare of the union men.

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Mr. Gray then referred to the President's letter concerning the railroads. He said he had a consultant in mind, a very knowledgeable man, and asked if he might feel free to engage him. The President said he could by all means do so. The President said that many of the railroads are in trouble. They have raised their rates to the point of pricing themselves out of the realm of economic competition. He said he thought he recalled an ICC study some fifteen years ago which called for consolidating the American railroads into something like eighteen great systems. Referring further to transportation, Mr. Gray said he saw the need to shake things up in mobilization planning with respect to this area. The ICC and the CAA may feel aggrieved by this action. The President asked if the action did not pertain entirely to operations in event of an emergency, and Mr. Gray confirmed that this was the case. The President then said he thought Mr. Gray could go ahead.

Mr. Gray referred to the need to show a map, such as that used in Operation Alert '57, to indicate to emergency designees and others just what the fall-out and the blast and other damage might be expected to be. He said the railroads, for example, and agriculture as well, do not seem to have any conception of what is likely to occur. The President suggested that he prepare a document and submit it, indicating what he proposed to do, and General Cutler will then be asked to check the matter out security-wise.

Mr. Gray referred to the need to obtain a new designee in the area of emergency fuel and energy administration. Mr. Hoover, whom he had hoped to get, will not be available. He said he had Luke Finley in mind, and the President indicated he could go ahead with his preparation of recommendations.

Mr. Gray next raised the question of an emergency agency for health, and the President said he was inclined to think it best to leave this function in HEW. Mr. Gray said he thought the designee should be responsible to the Office of War Resources, and the President confirmed this, saying that this individual would not be a member of what might be called the War Cabinet. He said Mr. Gray should talk to Folsom and Perkins on this matter.

Mr. Gray concluded by reporting that the mobilitation readiness meetings in NATO had been characterized by a sense of urgency and sense of purpose that he had not felt before. This can be in good part attributed to the Sputnik, he indicated, which is having effects far beyond its real significance.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

October 28, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

October 24, 1957, 8:30 AM

Others present: Dr. Killian
Mr. Ryerson
General Doolittle
General Hull
General Cutler
General Goodpaster



Dr. Killian said the group had come in to make the semi-annual report called for in the Executive Order establishing the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities. He said that many matters have been take up with Allen Dulles over the months, and that only major items are being brought to the President. As a general comment, he said that occasionally statements are made publicly, generally by people not in position to know what they are talking about, to the effect that our intelligence has been inadequate on many occasions. Such statements, particularly when they are known to be inaccurate, have a profoundly adverse effect on morale, and on ability to attract good people into intelligence.

The first recommendation of the group, and the most urgent, is the need for a better organization for early warning of Soviet attack. He said the group had studied the communications network carefully, and had found that there are numerous extraordinary blockages and delays, both in the field before the reports reach Washington, and in Washington between successive offices in the reporting channel. The President asked if this was due to duplication, or to other cause. Dr. Killian said that the system is sometimes overloaded, due generally to lack of effective priorities as among the various types of traffic. He urged a review of the management of the communications system. He said in the opinion of the group, the Director of Central Intelligence has this as his responsibility, and that the study must start there. The President recalled the difficulty he has encountered in trying to get Mr. Dulles to see the need for a top-flight administrative deputy,

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MR 76-50 #61
By DJH Date 10/30/81

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)-(d)
DOD 5/20/77; CIA 7/6/77; NSC 10/4/81
NLE Date 10/30/81

and to see the need for concentrating personally on the coordination function. Dr. Killian said that Mr. Dulles' appointment of General Truscott as Coordinator of Intelligence helps, but there is still a need for an executive vice president or administrative deputy.

Dr. Killian went on to speak of the need for a closer centralization, and of the second recommendation of his group -- for the combination of the USCIB and the IAC, both of which have the Director of Central Intelligence as chairman. The President asked me to look into this matter and see what needed to be done. Mr. Killian said that the Baker Panel is proposing the combination of two types of special intelligence, and said that the Board of Consultants supported this combination. He went on to say that the Department of Defense as such has no representation on some of these committees, and felt that such would be highly desirable. The President commented that if Mr. McElroy, in his initial studies, could come forward with ideas along these lines, it would be possible to avoid having to handle these matters by dictation from outside. General Doolittle said that he thinks these special systems should be combined, but only when the communications system has been effectively corrected. The President said that reports could be sent simultaneously to Washington and to SAC where they could have the effect of a warning order.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The final recommendation of the group related to better information regarding the USSR strategic capability and ballistic missile capability. With respect to strategic air, the group does not doubt that the Soviets have such a capability. [redacted] The President referred to Khruschev's statement regarding long-range aircraft -- specifically that they are no longer of much use -- and said that this statement could be simply an attempt to excuse failure on their part to build such aircraft. [redacted]

Growing out of the meeting, the President asked for a check to be made as to how far we have progressed with the dispersal of SAC, how many external bases we have, in Morocco and Spain, for example, and the need to find out the [redacted].

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

October 26, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 24, 1957

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

The President asked Mr. McElroy to step into his office for a moment following the meeting with the British just prior to noon on October 24th. He referred to the intelligence session that he had had early that morning and suggested that Secretary McElroy should get into the intelligence field at his earliest convenience.

[redacted]

Mr. McElroy said he was not at this moment putting the existing missile programs together because he thought this action would delay them. As far as the next two projects were concerned -- the ones the President mentioned -- he is trying to decide whether to take them into Defense or handle them in some other way. At the moment he is inclined to take them into Defense, establishing an operating agency for the purpose.

The President suggested that Mr. McElroy should see Dr. Killian while the latter is in town, and Mr. McElroy said he would be sure to do so.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MR 76-50 #102
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DOD 5/20/77, CIA 7/19/77, NSC 10/9/81
NLE Date 10/30/81

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR78-7 #5
By J.W. Date 12-13-78

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October 26, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 23, 1957

Others present: Secretary Anderson
Mr. Brundage
Mr. McNeil
General Cutler
General Goodpaster

Secretary Anderson said that over the previous week end there had been a great deal of talk of bad funding practices on the part of the government -- that deliveries would be required and accepted with payment not being made until much later. He felt it was clear that there was need for a clarifying statement. Accordingly, he met with Mr. Brundage and Mr. McElroy to find out how much above $38 billion in expenditures we would have to go to to be assured of paying for materials when delivered. He said the Defense Department stated they could make payments on time for $19.4 billion expenditures in the first six months of this fiscal year and $19.2 billion in the second. He said that Mr. McElroy does feel that some subcontractors will have to fund more of their work in progress and will have to hold down on inventories, but felt that they should be required to do so. Secretary Anderson said he had also talked with Mr. William McChesney Martin about the matter. He intended to inform a few key banks that the need for capital for contractors to carry progress costs will be of the order of not more than $200 million instead of the $2 or $3 billion being discussed in the scare stories.

The President thought we should make a statement that in 1957 and 1958 procurement will be so much in each year, and that we will pay our bills when they come due.

Secretary Anderson said that the fund proposals allow for an additional $100 million for the Air Force and $100 million for the Navy after the first of the year. He thought that he could still hold the debt below the debt ceiling, with such figures, if all goes well with

collections as now foreseen. He indicated he would meet with Secretary McElroy and get a statement out which should have a greatly stabilizing effect. He reported that at the beginning of trading on the 23rd, he had called Mr. Funston in New York, that the market was up strongly at opening, and sentiment was strong for buying, with a great increase in confidence after the President's speech the night before.

Secretary Anderson said that companies like Boeing are following a course which is greatly alarming their subcontractors, and in some cases the actions seem to be deliberate. For this reason Mr. McElroy is setting up a special place for subcontractors to come to if they feel that they have been treated unfairly. The President strongly endorsed this procedure.

The President thought that in the present climate a giant step toward unification could be made. This might permit the Secretary of Defense to close out numerous installations, cut down overhead, etc.

Mr. Anderson added to his earlier figures that $60 million additional is to be provided to the Army for the Jupiter project.

Mr. Brundage said he would like to have the $400 million addition as a ceiling, to be reached only if completely necessary.

The President said he thought that rising costs have made our figures out of date. He said he was absolutely determined that we will and must meet all U. S. obligations. He would, however, call in the big manufacturers and tell them that if they start up scare stories again we will change our contracting methods and deal directly with subcontractors. There was discussion of the fact that the big contractors have very little of their own equity, but are operating on government financing, and using government-contract-supported public relations officers to spread these scare stories.

Secretary Anderson said that Secretary McElroy had received commitments from the Service Secretaries to meet these figures and not to run over.

The President and Secretary Anderson discussed further the action of big contractors in trying to start a scare campaign.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, U S Army

SECRET

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at the front of this folder

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~Restricted Data~~

October 26, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 25, 1957

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Admiral Strauss
Mr. Allen Dulles
Dr. Scoville
Secretary Quarles
General Loper
General Goodpaster

Secretary Dulles said he had wanted to have this brief meeting; just prior to the meeting with the British, because there were certain questions still unresolved regarding the scope of information we will seek to provide to the British in the atomic field. Admiral Strauss said there are four points in question: [redacted] He indicated his idea that we might supply, as to the weapons we furnish, information as to weight, yield, dimensions, and firing mechanism, while not disclosing the inner geometry.

The President spoke with great vigor on the general considerations affecting this matter. Allies can only be held together by faith and trust. He is not talking at all of our doing anything illegal, and he is not referring to all the points necessarily that were raised by Admiral Strauss, since the British may not want or need some of this information. Our attitude should not be one of examining written statements for fine points. We should take the British into the fold on the basis of mutual confidence. He said he is not a scientist and he could be mistaken on what the Russians have in their possession, but he felt

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.204
MR 80-105 #6
By J.W. Date 6-9-82

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CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(c)(d)(e)
DOE 12/11/79; NSC 4/5/82
NLE Date 6/9/82

that our attitude should be one of liberal exchange. Admiral Strauss said that he felt that if we supplied the British with weapons, initially at least on a custodial basis, their curiosity on many of these points would vanish. The President said he thought it was a mistake to try to lay down now in specific detail what we will and will not provide. At this stage it is more important to be guided by trust and confidence and not try to solve everything in advance. Admiral Strauss suggested that we might wait until the joint group just established renders its report in late December. Perhaps it is too early to decide now. The President said he was clear as to the need for a broad agreement. He recalled the agreement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill which called for complete exchange, excluding only commercial aspects. He said he was sure that if we are too lawyer-like, it would be a terrible error. He was not directing that any particular secret be exchanged. He did feel that each should be able to expect to receive whatever the other has.

He thought it was of tremendous importance to enable the British to save the $400 million they now intend to invest in duplicating some of our installations. He asked if we have not traded U-235 for some of the uranium ore in their possession, and Admiral Strauss indicated that we had done so, for peaceful uses on their part. The President said we should ask for a change in the law in very general terms.

Secretary Quarles said that his whole interest was to avoid giving the British an impression concerning the matter which in fact our own mental reservations would not fully support.

The group indicated understanding, agreement, and acceptance of the broad decision expressed in the President's philosophy.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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October 31, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 22, 1957

Others present: Secretary Dulles, Mr. Berding, Ambassador Whitney, Ambassador Merchant, Mr. John Jones, Mr. Hagerty, General Goodpaster

Secretary Dulles began by reviewing with the President a proposed schedule for Prime Minister Macmillan's visit. It was decided that the "supper" with the President the first night would be attended by the Secretary, Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Lloyd, in addition to the President. The dinner on Thursday night would be attended by a larger group.

Secretary Dulles then reviewed the briefing memorandum with the President. He said that we must recognize that there are some differences in purpose between ourselves and the British regarding the meeting. They wish to stress their special relationship with us. From our standpoint whatever is issued must demonstrate our interest in all of our allies. He said we must recognize that our alliances are approaching a somewhat precarious state. Our allies feel that they are increasingly dependent upon nuclear weapons, but they are remote from the decisions regarding these weapons. He felt it is quite essential to make some progress on the NATO atomic stockpile. He has been pushing the matter hard with Defense, who have been seven months at it already. He thought the stockpile must be under NATO control, specifically under a U. S. officer. He said he was meeting with Defense later in the day to try to whip the matter into some shape. Also, he felt that it is time to close up the IRBM agreement with Britain and then to extend it to other countries. We cannot in his opinion tell our alliances in effect that these new weapons are becoming conventional weapons, and at the same time tell them that they cannot have such weapons. He felt that now is the time for a decision in this matter -- the alternative is that the alliances will fall apart. The President said he hoped to use the meeting as an occasion to tell our people more of the significance of these weapons -- to educate them that they are becoming conventional and that we cannot deny them to our allies.

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Mr. Dulles pointed out that some of the proposals would require a change in the legislation, and he and the President agreed that we should announce that we will ask for changes in the legislation.

Mr. Dulles next referred to our policy regarding China. Many Britishers now are coming to think that we are right in our policy on non-recognition. In the Persian Gulf, we should press the British to get together with King Saud. With regard to the common market, there are some signs of undercover resistance by the British, and we should tell them that this will not do. He said we also need a position on the Turkish-Syrian situation and Tunis-Algeria.

The President advanced an idea of much more intimate collaboration between the British and ourselves in the military field. If each assigns truly outstanding men to the Standing Group, they could meet quite informally and see that we have complete understanding and unity of view.

The President said the U K agenda (which Secretary Dulles showed him) tends to suggest that they are trying for a formally recognized two-country relationship, which could then be extended to others. He wondered if we could turn this around and work through our alliances to maintain the closest possible contact with the British on matters of common concern. Mr. Dulles said we should take the kinds of action that we can broaden to the whole alliance. The President asked if we could stress that we and the British are the only countries producing atomic weapons and that we are meeting to see how we can help our allies. Secretary Dulles thought it would be best not to overstress the two-country monopoly, but rather to talk in terms of the alliances as a whole.

The Secretary raised the idea of a meeting of Heads of Government at the NATO session in Paris in December. The President could attend that without a series of ceremonial visits to other capitals. Mr. Spaak should have a major part in such a suggestion.

The President said that he has frequently wondered how it might be possible to meet and talk for just a few hours every now and them with Macmillan, perhaps at some intermediate point such as Gander. Secretary Dulles said he agreed as to the desirability but did not see how it could practically be done.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

October 18, 1957
10:30 A. M. -- 11:55 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Hon. Loftus E. Becker
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy, and
Deputy Sec. Quarles
Atty Gen Brownell
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage, and
Mr. Maurice Stans
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Saulnier
Amb. Lodge

Deputy Adm. Lewis Berry, Jr.,
FCDA (in part)
Dr. John P. Hagen, Naval Research
Laboratory (in part)
Wm. M. Holaday, Deputy Asst to Sec
of Defense (in part)
Wendell Barnes, SBA (in part)
Paul W. McCracken, CEA (in part)
Arthur W. Larson

Gov. Adams
Mr. Rabb

Mr. Harlow
Mr. Martin
Mr. McPhee
Mr. McCabe
Gov. Stassen
Mr. Randall
Mr. Siciliano
Gen. Goodpaster
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

The Vice President commented on the dinner for Queen Elizabeth as the most memorable evening in the White House in the past five years. He particularly acclaimed the toast offered by the President.

* * * *

Presentation of Administration Program - The President stressed the importance of improving procedures, practices, and methods in presenting material to the Congress in the coming year. He believed that

members of the Administration had relied too often on the inherent worth of a program and insufficiently stressed its presentation. He hoped that Cabinet members, while continuing to rely on others for very technical testimony, would become extremely familiar with their material before giving testimony and would always stress the composite objective of the Administration in providing military strength and security, economic strength, and otherwise advancing the welfare of the people. He hoped also that Cabinet members would work to improve their connections with related Congressional Committees. He concluded by urging the Cabinet to do as well with presentation as it did with the preparatory stages of any program.

Amb. Lodge warned that there would be a deliberate effort in the next Congress to destroy popular confidence in the President and the Administration.

Satellite Program - Dr. Hagen was introduced by Sec. Quarles and made a presentation on the experiments to be carried out in the course of the satellite program, such as studies of solar dust, cosmic rays, current rings, and meteorology generally. He reflected that our scientists have already succeeded in taking pictures from a high flying rocket and transmitting them immediately to earth.

Dr. Hagen then reviewed the schedule for attempting to launch test satellites, with the main satellite to follow in March.

Sec. Quarles stated that the Russian launching of a satellite was evidence of Russia's considerable background in this field, and of the great competence of Russian scientists. He believed that the Russian satellite program was an integral part of the military program, an arrangement which we, for good reason, deliberately had not pursued.

Sec. Quarles concluded that the satellite launching does not provide a basis for judging the relative status of Russian and U.S. military efforts, that the Russian competence must not be belittled, and that there is not sufficient justification for regarding the Russians as ahead of us. He reaffirmed that our own satellite program would hold to schedule particularly since it was part of the international scientific project, but that the Navy program would be backed up with an Army program using Army rockets.

In response to a query from Sec. Weeks, Mr. Quarles stated that a satellite the size of the Russian one could be launched by military rockets but not by the Vanguard, and that considerable time would be necessary to adapt the military rockets to that purpose.

Sec. Quarles then added that the satellite had been separated from the military programs so as to keep it purely scientific and thus perhaps

obviate or weaken Soviet protests on over-flights. Ironically, the Russians themselves, he said, had now established the acceptability of over-flights.

Economic Situation - Dr. Saulnier stated that the problem of inflation remains critical and will require attention for a long time to come. In the meantime, he said the economic climate can become deflationary and possibly recessionary. He was certain that the business and financial climate had shifted and he cited differences between the present and the middle of 1956 in regard to possible outlays, backlogs of orders, inventories, security expenditures, capacity, and prices. For the future, he saw many signs of declining activity and only a few possible areas of increasing activity. He stated that the CEA had laid down two sets of assumptions. On the basis of mildly optimistic assumptions, it concluded that the gross national product would be the same in 1958 as at present. On the basis of slightly less optimistic assumptions, it was necessary to conclude that the gross national product would decline perhaps fairly extensively. Personally, he saw a sidewise movement which held the dangers of increased unemployment resulting from increased population, and the reduction of Treasury receipts because of the squeeze on profits that occurs when the economy is not expanding. The latter might cause Treasury receipts in fiscal year 1959 to be as low as $72 billion. Policywise, he stated the need for preventing the Defense expenditure control policy from overreaching the intent and also the need for a step-by-step slight easing of credit in coming months. Answering Sec. Mitchell and Mr. Brundage, Dr. Saulnier estimated that considerable wage increases in the auto industry and in Government employment could possibly have deflationary effects. The President noted a contradiction in regarding 1957 proposed pay raises as inflationary and 1958 proposals as deflationary. Sec. Folsom thought a sidewise move of the economy necessary to secure control over inflation.

Sec. Anderson concurred in Dr. Saulnier's presentation, then went on to caution against thinking that any downturn in 1958 would be the same as that of 1954 and thus require similar actions. He saw major differences between then and now since the economies of foreign nations are currently less active, we did not then have excess productive capacity as we do now, and there was in 1954 generally high confidence in the economy as compared with a somewhat pessimistic view presently. Hence he did not believe easy credit would have as large an impact as in 1954.

The President wanted this program watched closely.

Small Business Program - Dr. Saulnier reported on the outcome of the Conference on Technical and Distribution Research which reflected the great interest of the small business men in developing their efficiency,

the interest in regional and local conferences like this one, and the interest of various business groups in helping small business in these respects.

Regarding tax proposals for the 1958 small business program, Dr. Saulnier believed those made in 1957 should be repeated, with perhaps the addition of three or four other minor ones. He believed the Omnibus Procurement bill of 1957 should be strongly supported in its revised form. Other recommendations of the Cabinet Committee on Small Business should be advanced again, except for the basic tax change that the Administration had not recommended last year.

Mr. Barnes then noted the need for eliminating from last year's extension of the Small Business Administration some unsatisfactory items, particularly the provision for an Advisory Board on loan actions. He indicated that the Federal Reserve study on credit would be reviewed for possible proposals pertinent to small business.

Telecommunications - Gordon Gray made a very brief status report to the Cabinet, noting that USIA had been added to the Committee but that action on adding Post Office had become complicated and would be held up pending further consultation with the Postmaster General.

Mr. Gray called attention to FCC hearings on long range radio cycles in which the position of common carriers was somewhat jeopardized. He stated that the Federal Government depended heavily on the common carriers, hence the Government had an interest and would need to submit a coordinated view to the FCC. He hoped to effect coordination within the next two months.

FCDA Delegations Budget (CI 57-50) - Mr. Gray reported the agreement reached whereby the individual departments to which civil defense functions had been delegated will do their own budgeting and technical justification, while ODM and FCDA will make a summary presentation. He stated that to the extent possible departments will absorb these delegations into their regular activities. Since this arrangement resulted from conflicting Congressional instructions Budget, with the help of Mr. Gray and Gov. Hoegh, will explain it to interested Congressmen and solicit their support. Mr. Brundage believed this a desirable compromise since it places the responsibility in the agencies for specific activities whereas FCDA and ODM carry the responsibility for coordination and policy. He stressed the need for support for this arrangement from all departments concerned.

The President believed this civil defense activity to be very important and the Administration needed to move ahead with certain measures. He stressed that it is no longer a possibility of butter and guns, rather it is one of butter or guns. He asserted that the Cabinet as a corporate body had to decide firmly which programs were necessary and merited

expenditures and which did not.

The President reaffirmed that, despite all the talk of satellites and guided missiles, the United States with its planes still retained the power of destroying Russia. He saw a need, however, for convincing the world -- presently scared by Russia -- that the United States is doing what it should. He repeated that the country would just have to do a little less 'buttering' and more 'gunning', in a situation complicated by the prospect of reduced Treasury receipts. He noted the probable inevitability of certain things like increased pay, hence the necessity for avoiding any new program except as one saves money or can't be delayed. The President felt this would be the most difficult budget ever in its development.

United Giving - Sec. Seaton urged Cabinet members to check with their campaign assistants so as to revitalize the campaign, which lagged seriously at this point.

Sam
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

ACW Diary

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 23, 1957.

The President called the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Anderson. The President had just returned from an evening in New York, where he had seen some of his banker friends. These friends had complained to him that the government was running out on payment of bills, pretending that we could not pay when bills were due, which lead to worry that the United States was "bankrupt." The President had assured these friends that this interpretation was an exaggeration, and that the new policy was simply that we would pay bills when due, not in advance. The President also said that he had asked that the matter be re-studied and that the government would pay bills we owe whenever they are presented for work accomplished.

The President had discussed this with Bernard Baruch, who told him that after either World War I or World War II the same thing happened; he went to the Federal Reserve Board and asked them to lower requirements for companies who had been doing business with the government and who had been dependent upon government advances for financing. Such a policy had worked. The President promised Mr. Baruch he would pass this idea on to Mr. Anderson for consideration.

Mr. Anderson said he had discussed the matter with Mr. William McChesney Martin, and that the proposed program would require about 4 million dollars.

The President pointed out that perhaps the ruling did work a hardship on certain companies who had come to depend upon government advances; it was represented to him that the stock market slump could be accounted for in part at least to this and to the trepidation the policy is causing. (He mentioned in passing the Raytheon Corporation, that wants to borrow 25 million can can't find it). The President said that even if our expected surplus is cut into, perhaps we better go ahead and pursue the custom we formerly had followed. Anderson said he and Brundage wanted to come over to talk to him about this and other problems at noon. In closing the President said he thought if the New York bankers understood the situation, we would be all right.

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
16. Memo of Conf, DDE, Rabi, Killian and others re scientific activities DAD-8/12/75		10/16/57	A
17. List of Suggested topics re ODM Sciency Advisory Committee DAD-2/8/77 76-58, #8		10/15/57	A
18. Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster, 10/14/57 re military budget, missiles 11/17/76-DJH 76-49, #63		10/15/57	A
19. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting 11/28/77-bm		10/11/57	A
20. Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Mr. Holaday, Persons, Goodpaster re missiles, research 11/17/76-DJH 76-49, #64		10/11/57	A
21. Note for files RR 78-24; 10/18/78-DJH		10/11/57	C
22. Memo of Conf., DDE, Quarles, Waterman and others re satellite program, 10/8/57 11/17/76 76-49, #65		10/9/57	A
23. Memo of Conf., DDE, Wilson, Randall, Goodpaster re DOD budget, expenditures, missiles 11/17/76 76-49, #66		10/8/57	A

FILE LOCATION

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

October 23, 1957.

MEMORANDUM: Secret

MISSILES

Mr. McElroy must drive the program hard, like Jeffers "bulled" the rubber program in World War II, demonstrating not only that everything possible is being done, but that the "impossible" will be done if necessary.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Induce the Federal Reserve to lower its reserve requirements, particularly in New York and Chicago, primarily to relieve the tight credit problem for contractors. This would allow time to study the situation which you can, if necessary, present to Congress for consideration and action.

PUBLIC ATTITUDE

Whatever the reason, the public is worried now and in a condition to see the needs on defense and our economy. I think they are in a frame of mind to give you the support and even the sacrifice to put both our defense and economy on a sound footing.

ATOMIC AGREEMENTS

I do not believe that we cannot find a way to discover whether nuclear materials could be clandestinely held out in any agreement. I have more faith in our ability to meet the problem than scientists evidently do. We had the same defeatist attitude in drafting the original American atom proposal.

Bernard M. Baruch

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 16, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 15, 1957, 11 AM

Others present: Dr. I. I. Rabi
Dr. L. V. Berkner
Dr. H. A. Bethe
Dr. D. W. Bronk
Dr. J. B. Fisk
Dr. C. P. Haskins
Dr. A. G. Hill
Dr. J. R. Killian, Jr.
Dr. E. H. Land
Dr. H. Scoville, Jr.
Dr. A. T. Waterman
Dr. J. B. Wiesner
Dr. J. R. Zacharias
Dr. D. Z. Beckler
General Cutler
General Goodpaster

The President said he had wanted to have the group in to learn their state of mind and to see wh at ideas and proposals they might have that they would like to advance. He said he had been reflecting very earnestly on the question of how all of the many scientific activities throughout the government, or supported by the government, could be best supported. He referred to certain paragraphs in the National Science Foundation brochure on basic research. He said it is all well and good to accept the importance of basic research, but government officials have some responsibility to assure that money provided is actually used for research, and not diverted to other ends. However, to do so might result in intrusion into university activity. He asked whether the group really thought that American science is being outdistanced, and asked for an expression of the state of mind of the members.

Dr. Rabi said that the problem the President had mentioned, of management of research in government, is of course of central concern to his

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group. He added that if the President wanted the group to do something about it, they could certainly make some suggestions to him. The President asked specifically how this work might proceed, and General Cutler suggested (and it was agreed) that the committee might prepare and submit a draft of terms of reference for such a study.

Dr. Rabi then went on to speak of our scientific position now and in the next few years in relation to the Soviets. He said that we can now see some advantages on our part. However, the Soviets have picked up tremendous momentum, and unless we take vigorous action they could pass us swiftly just as in a period of twenty to thirty years we caught up with Europe and left Western Europe far behind.

At Dr. Rabi's request, Dr. Land then spoke -- with great eloquence -- about the great problem that is before us. He said that the country needs a great deal from science. But he felt that science, to provide this, needs the President acutely. The Soviets are now in a pioneering stage and frame of mind. They regard science both as an essential tool and as a way of life. They are teaching their young people to enjoy science. Curiously, in the United States we are not now great builders for the future but are rather stressing production in great quantities of things we have already achieved. In Russia science is now being pursued both for enjoyment and for the strength of the country. He asked if there is not some way in which the President could inspire the country -- setting out our youth particularly on a whole variety of scientific adventures. If he were able to do that, there would be tremendous returns. At the present time scientists feel themselves isolated and alone, but all of this could change.

The President questioned the statement that the Russians attempt to inspire all of their people with science. He thought they had instead followed the practice of picking out the best minds and ruthlessly spurning the rest. At least he had been given that impression when he associated with them. As to Dr. Land's main point, however, he said he thought he could help and do part of the job. However, the need for a coordinated effort would still exist. In fact, he said he would like to try to create a spirit -- an attitude toward science similar to that held toward various kinds of athletics in his youth --an attitude which now seemed to him to have palled somewhat. He would think that one speech would not do the job. There would be a need for great carry-through. He added that perhaps now is a good time to try such a thing. People are alarmed and thinking about science, and perhaps this alarm could be turned to a constructive result.

Dr. Rabi said that many of the policy matters that come up to the President have a strong scientific component. He pointed out that the President lacks a scientific advisor, or someone who can provide him with a scientific point of view. The President said that it might be well to have such an advisor, or even a small section, to support him. He said the group would have to recognize, however, that every such individual added simply adds to the burdens of the Presidency -- but perhaps the individual could be a great help in getting the right point of view across. He said he would like to hear something more specific as to their ideas. Dr. Rabi said the first essential is to get someone whom the President can live with easily (in the sense of working with him agreeably); this individual should be completely sound scientifically as well. Dr. Killian added that a committee to back up the individual would also have great value, and the President agreed, using the analogy of the Council of Economic Advisors. The President said that such an individual could be most helpful. For example, he could keep a record of decisions and actions affecting scientific matters. He referred to his decision to give top priority to the development of operational ballistic missiles at the earliest possible date. Subsequently secondary considerations were introduced which tended to delay this overriding objective. One of the group suggested that the scientific advisor could help the President not to forget such policy decisions. The President interjected with vehemence that he had not forgotten this view but that those charged with the program had.

Dr. Killian said that these comments had great value in the long term for the creation of a more fertile climate for scientific activity. In the short term, there is missing a sense of urgency and mission in the scientific community. Certain subjects need to be attacked that are not now being investigated. He thought that if we continue to go as we are now the Russians will surpass us, and it will not take them long to do so. The question is how to get the research and development programs in Defense into focus. The need is more for leadership than for money. The President said he thought he had a fine man in Mr. McElroy. Already he has been impressed with McElroy's approach. He thought it might be well for the group to meet with McElroy. (At this point I left the meeting and called Secretary McElroy, and on rejoining the meeting arranged an appointment for the group with the Secretary at 1:30 this afternoon.)

As I returned Dr. Wiesner was telling the President that much of the problem relating to the timing on missiles and the satellite came from

our late start on them -- rather than from delays in their conduct after they were initiated by this Administration. The President said he has avoided going into that matter because it becomes immediately political, and he just does not want to do that.

I left the meeting again for a moment in connection with the McElroy appointment. When I returned the group was discussing the need for scientific collaboration with our allies. The President said that much of the difficulty went back to 1945 and the Fuchs case. When this incident occurred, the Congress decided to bar all atomic information to the British. He asked General Cutler and me to see that a careful examination is made of authority under the law for exchange of scientists and scientific information, and analysis of what would have to be done to set up a joint committee. Dr. Rabi suggested the need for a scientific man in the State Department, but this was not discussed. Dr. Hill (and others) said that our security regulations cause a large part of the difficulty with our allies -- particularly in areas other than atomic. The President recalled how he has personally worked at this problem over a number of years.

In further discussion the President said that he would take the opportunity to speak out on the question of a proper attitude toward science (the Land suggestion), perhaps using his next press conference. He would bring out that our people should take an interest and a concern in science, and not just leave the matter to scientists. Some follow-up would be needed, however. On the point of adequate recognition of scientists, he recalled that he had tried to get Mrs. Hobby to set up a series of awards for distinction in science and the arts, something along the lines of the French Academy but of even higher standing. He indicated that success has not yet been achieved. He mentioned also his plan to visit the Redstone Arsenal and the missile firing center, and told how the problems of the Presidency affect such things, in that he had to cancel the visit because a trip by him to an Army post in the South at the present time would be harmful and misunderstood.

In concluding the meeting, the President asked me to have a check made into the restrictions that prevent exchange of information. He asked the group to include in the study for which they are to prepare terms of reference just what we have done in the area of science since 1945. As the group left the meeting, several of them came up to me to express their enthusiasm and appreciation for the session they had had with the President.

CONFIDENTIAL

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Suggested Topics for Discussion at
the Meeting of the ODM Science Advisory Committee
with the President
October 15, 1957

A. Remarks on U. S. Scientific and Technological Position

B. Improving the Means for Utilizing Our Scientific Resources

1. Organizing and Planning for R&D

2. Relating R&D to our Broad Strategic Objectives

3. Focusing R&D Activities at Policy-Making Levels

4. Mobilizing the Scientific Talent of Our Allies

5. Rallying the U. S. Scientific Community

C. Relating Basic Research to the Defense Mission

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652
Sec. 11
Authority NLE 76-58 #8
By J. W. NLE Date 7-8-77

7 - Oct 16

October 15, 1957 DC also ~~Staff~~ Whitman

Mr. Stephens

a/c

Mr. Rubottom called this afternoon and gave the following in connection with your request for suggested topics for the President's use at the Inter-American Press Association meeting tomorrow:

As background, he thought the President sould be aware of the fact that the President of the Inter-American Press Association Committee of Freedom on the Press will probably render a report on Thursday or Friday, October 17th or 18th, passing harsh judgment on certain Latin American countries (Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Bolivia, and possibly one or two others.) This is a highly sensitive subject with the governments of the countries concerned, and they are likely to take any statements by the President emphasizing "freedom of the press" as official endorsements of IAPA action on that subject.

Therefore, they recommend that in the President's informal remarks, he not allude to freedom of the press, nor emphasize it, but that he emphasize the collective importance, power and responsibility of the hemisphere press in furthering inter-American good will and achieving hemispheric solidarity.

Mr. Rubottom thinks that the President should reiterate the interest in and concern for Latin America on behalf of the government and the people of the United States. The President might wish to express his satisfaction with the knowledge that the Organization of American States is giving careful consideration to the recommendations of the Committee of Presidents' Representatives, on which his brother, Dr. Eisenhower, represents him. These recommendations included the elimination of Malaria from the western hemisphere by cooperative action through the States own efforts and the Pan-American Sanitary Organization.

Other subjects that could be mentioned -- the support of scholarships for additional educational exchange, the strengthening of the Inter-American Agriculture Institution, and the study of a possible inter-American nuclear energy commission.

Ann Whitman mentioned that the President received a telegram from the IAPA wishing him a happy birthday and would probably want to thank them for it.

Barbara

October 14, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL GOODPASTER

I don't know whose department that proclamation for the Day of Prayer is but the President said this morning that he is in favor of issuing a "continuing" proclamation for, say, the first Wednesday in October (I believe so recommended by Reverend Fox). He would like some sort of statement issued that in the absence of some extraordinary circumstance, it will be his practice as long as he is in office to proclaim this day yearly. Reason is that church and other leaders may make preparations sufficiently far in advance.

Will you route to whoever?

Ann

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ October 14 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
10:00 a.m., Monday, October 14th

Conferring with the President were Secretary Anderson, Chairman Martin, and Dr. Saulnier.

Chairman Martin stated this consensus of Federal Reserve Officials: the economy is experiencing a "sidewise movement with a slight tendency to decline." This development may be viewed without apprehension, though we should be aware of the psychological impact. Chairman Martin felt that the stock market decline was not a cause for concern in view of the strength of consumer spending, construction, and an anticipated upturn in steel orders. He reported that prices appear to be leveling off; the price index will, he believes, show a decline "before too long." He concluded that after a three to six month period of "convalescence" growth factors -- which have been inhibited by inflation -- will reassert themselves in the economy.

Dr. Saulnier agreed with Chairman Martin's analysis. He felt that a sidewise movement meant a salutary breathing spell for the economy, but he mentioned two serious implications. First, federal revenues might total only $72 billion compared with $76 billion at a full employment level of economic activity. Second, unemployment might very well increase by 500,000 or by as much as 1,500,000. This could be very difficult to live with. Dr. Saulnier observed that sidewise movements are not characteristic of our economy which has generally moved either strongly upward or strongly downward. The major problem, therefore, is to prevent a slight downturn from becoming a substantial decline.

Secretary Anderson commented that some unemployment is an incident of efforts toward price stability. He observed that skilled and semi-skilled workers who became unemployed as a result of military cutbacks have secured reemployment. He expects a decline in Federal revenues and pressure from Congress for higher expenditures, particularly on defense. We should be prepared, he said, to call attention to the implications of Congressional action in this direction.

The President observed that in the absence of some striking military development in coming months, Congress will very probably appropriate $41 billion for defense expenditures next year. He strongly doubted that Congress would reduce other major expenditures except, perhaps, the mutual security program. Personnel expenditures will probably rise. While we can hope for a postal rate increase, a budget deficit next year is virtually certain, especially if revenues decline. The resulting rise in the debt limit, however, might induce a popular reaction. The members of Congress will face a troublesome dilemma in meeting economy pressures from one side and demagogic temptations for more defense spending on the other.

The President also expected that even a small economic dip would occasion substantial criticism, similar to that of 1954. With deficit financing at high interest rates, Secretary Anderson added, the opposition will hold "tight money" responsible for all problems. The President said that as long as we plan on a realistic basis, we should not become excited over every decline in revenues or employment.

The President expressed the hope that the wiser heads in Congress would prevail over the irresponsible monetary statements of some of its members. The President suggested that perhaps we should announce and explain our position as early as the State of the Union message. That message might call attention to the economic situation, the kind of adjustments involved, and the proper level and distribution of Federal spending.

Some more specific matters were discussed: (1) Secretary Anderson informed the President that on "next Thursday" the Treasury will issue $750 million of one-year bonds paying 4 7/8% interest, a new high. These securities are short-term because the Treasury expects lower interest rates before too long. Dr. Saulnier agreed that credit would become more readily available in the near future. (2) Secretary Anderson said that borrowings by Government contractors were putting considerable pressure on bank reserves. The contractors were not prepared for the Air Force's recent scaling down of progress payments. The situation could be eased in part by encouraging these contractors to reduce their inventories. (3) The President concurred in Secretary Anderson's proposal that the GSA be authorized to borrow $65 million at current market rates to develop 29 projects.

The President suggested that the group meet regularly; regularity should minimize public comment. The President said the meetings could be in his office, at 1:00 p.m. over lunch, or at 6:00 p.m. with refreshments. He concurred in Secretary Anderson's suggestion of bi-weekly meetings and asked the Secretary to arrange them.

Phillip Areeda

Phillip Areeda

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

SUBJECT: Visit of Luis Munoz Marin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with the President on October 14, 1957

Governor Marin raised the following points:

(1) Return of unused property occupied by the Army of the United States.

Land is so valuable in Puerto Rico and so necessary for the over-crowded population that the exchange of property held by the military where it no longer serves a useful military purpose should be arranged very soon. This will require legislative action.

The President was sympathetic with this viewpoint and particularly felt that this was desirable where agricultural land was concerned.

The President suggested that I have the military prepare a report on why Henry Barracks at Cayey, which he said was about 40 miles outside of San Juan, is being retained by the Army.

Governor Marin agreed to send in a memorandum covering this item.

(2) The National Guard.

This matter is explained in the attached memorandum to the President.

The Governor feels that Puerto Rico with its Commonwealth status should have the Governor appoint the Adjutant General. This requires legislation and the Governor sought the President's approval.

The President felt there was some merit to this, but there is no need for action unless Congress acts on the measure.

The Governor suggested that for the time being, and pending action by the Congress, the present Adjutant General should be kept in office and that the status quo be maintained.

(3) Request for additional airline to fly between Puerto Rico and interior American cities, such as Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, etc.

The President thought there was something to this and stated that he could not understand why Pan American was prohibited from going into the heart of the United States on its foreign flights, other than the few direct points that it now serves. He affirmed the fact that he has jurisdiction to develop policy with quasi-judicial agencies when matters affecting foreign air service are concerned. He said that he did not want to get into a businessman's quarrel, but he could not understand why Pan American could not get other than a landing spot in the United States.

The President further mentioned that he thought flights should go to New Orleans, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington. On this subject there is a letter dated June 21, 1957 to the President in which Governor Marin sets forth his views.

(4) Stepped-up technical assistance program.

The Governor stressed how beneficial it is for people of other nations to visit in Latin American communities to see their industrial development and governmental organization. This kind of exchange, he pointed out, helps clarify the views of the United States with the people of other nations. The President joined in extolling this program and directed me to call this to the attention of Governor Adams in order that he might talk to James Smith, the Administrator of ICA, to see if additional money could not be procured for this purpose. The President did make it clear to Governor Marin that we may not have any money because of recent Congressional action, but he wanted to help here if he could.

Governor Marin will furnish me with a memorandum on this.

The President said he "would sure like to visit Puerto Rico as much as anything he could think of." He wanted to see the experiment of Puerto Rican expansion at close range. The President said a Puerto Rican visit did not raise the problems of going to a foreign country.

He made it clear that he would like to go there in the winter and mentioned that he recalled that there was a good golf course.

Governor Marin brought the greetings of the people of Puerto Rico to the President on his birthday.

Governor Marin congratulated the President on his firm efforts in the field of integration. He said that the President's action had the moral and vigorous support of the people of Puerto Rico.

Maxwell M. Rabb

Maxwell M. Rabb

October 15, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 14, 1957, 3 PM

Others present: Attorney General Brownell
Deputy Attorney General Rogers
Secretary Brucker
General Taylor
General Wheeler
General Persons
Colonel Seignious
General Goodpaster

Library

Governor Brucker told the President of Army planning to reduce the National Guard on active service to a total strength of about 1800, releasing the rest to state control. About half of the unit of the battalion from the 101st Division would also be withdrawn, and it was proposed to move in a battalion of MPs. The President said he did not think a new unit should be moved in as this action would imply permanence in the situation. He asked if the National Guard force could not be cut to 1000. Governor Brucker said that the number that would be active would be about 1000, with 500 in reserve, and 300 support troops.

The President said he would like to see General Walker constantly pressing the local police to take over. He asked why we should not move out entirely now or very soon and see what happens. He would like to see the Regular Army out of this operation as quickly as possible. He thought the money that is going into Arkansas both from the federalization of the National Guard and from the presence of the federal troops might create some very undesirable tendencies and attitudes.

General Taylor pointed out that the National Guard force will be a composite unit, formed of individuals from many units. General Persons asked if General Clinger would be kept on duty, and the answer was that he would.

The President again suggested pulling out the regular forces as soon as possible, moving them at least as far as Camp Robinson.

After further discussion, it was agreed that the unit from the 101st could be cut in half, that the National Guard strength could be cut to about 1800, that no military police unit would be moved in, and that an announcement concerning all of this would be made at once.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 15, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 14, 1957

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy asked if he might feel free to have General Randall attend future sessions, and the President said to do so by all means, if he wished. In further discussion, in which Mr. McElroy mentioned General Randall's value for continuity and for bringing out the key issues of important questions, the President indicated that he would readily understand if Mr. McElroy, in replacing General Randall, were, as a means of improving attitudes in the Pentagon, to bring in a well-qualified Army man.

Mr. McElroy said that he foresaw the need for sessions on two days on the military budget this year. On the first day, he would plan to bring up major points for the President's confirmation; on the second, the Secretaries and Chiefs of Staff would be given an opportunity to make known to the President their views concerning any areas in the military budget about which they have particular concern. The President indicated agreement to the proposal, although bringing out that he did not think the technique of telling the Secretaries and the Chiefs of decisions already made was the best one. Mr. McElroy said he would give further thought to this.

Mr. McElroy referred to the $38 billion figure and said he would like not to regard it as a rigid ceiling. The President welcomed this comment, saying that he had never wanted it to be called that. As a matter of fact, he had not wished to establish a figure at all, but had done so on the repeated request of Secretary Wilson. Although he had set it as a judgment as to a proper level, he promptly found that it was being spoken of as a rigid ceiling. In concluding discussion on this point, the President said Mr. McElroy could bring the group in whenever he wished.

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MR 76-49 DOCUMENT #63
By EJW Date 11/17-77

Mr. McElroy next spoke about the anti-ICBM. This is now only at the stage of technological feasibility studies. At this point our interest is chiefly in whether it can be achieved, and what kind of money it would cost. He was thinking of organizing this activity in the Department of Defense, rather than in the services, and making an early announcement in order to prevent the matter from getting to the point of intense rivalry. He mentioned the name of a Mr. Zeter (?) of Chrysler as the type of man he had in mind, and thought he might be available. The President said he is willing to go ahead with this type of organization if Mr. McElroy so decides.

The question of the longer range Redstone was then raised. The President said he understood that there had been argument in the Chiefs about this matter. He felt that if the Army could show that it could carry out this range extension at reasonable cost, then they should go ahead, and Mr. McElroy indicated he would take this action now.

Next raising the matter of the Cordiner Report, Mr. McElroy said he had an erroneous impression of the President's position in this matter initially. Now he understood that the President is not opposed to it. The President said that last year he would have approved a general raise throughout government to cover the cost of living, but the proposals were not limited to that. He would have also approved Cordiner provisions pinpointed to key problems of retaining technicians and highly trained junior officers. He felt that action should go forward this year on a wise application of the theory of the Cordiner provisions. In fact, he would like to put it forward as a first order of business in the new Congress.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

October 11, 1957
9:00 A. M. -- 11:00 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Under Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Brownell
Mr. Summerfield
Under Sec. of Interior Chilson
(for Sec. Seaton)
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
and Deputy Director Stans
Deputy Director of ODM Cooley
(for Mr. Gray)
Mr. Paul W. McCracken
(for Dr. Saulnier

Deputy Secretary of Defense Quarles
Asst. Sec. Defense W. M. McNeil
and Mr. Max Lehrer
Arthur Larson, USIA
Leo A. Hoegh, FCDA
Franklin Floete, GSA (in part)
James H. Smith, Jr., ICA (in part)
Fred C. Scribner, Treasury

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb

Mr. Randall
Gen. Cutler
Mr. Kestnbaum
Gen. Bragdon (in part)
Mr. Stambaugh (in part)
Gov. Pyle (in part)
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Martin
Mr. Jack Anderson
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. McCabe
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Warrington (in part)
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

The President opened the meeting by stressing the difficulties occasioned by the absence of Cabinet members at the end of a Congressional session when important business remains to be cleaned up. The President felt it essential for Cabinet officers to remain in Washington even though required to revise their plans when necessitated by Congress remaining in session longer than expected.

Budget Report - Mr. Brundage noted that the recently published Mid-Year Review provided a current picture of the status of the 1958 budget.

Mr. Brundage then spoke of the various economic factors that would affect Treasury receipts for FY 1959 which might run as low as $72 B or as high as $76 B. He thought a fair estimate for the 1959 budget would be $74 B.

Mr. Brundage then noted preliminary agency estimates totaling $72 B. In addition, new legislation -- including an expected pay raise and contingency allowance -- increased the estimate to $74 B. This left no margin for the tax reduction which Mr. Brundage thought inevitable. He concluded that some way must be found to reduce expenditures by as much as $4 B.

Mr. Brundage then reviewed increases and decreases in the personnel levels of the various departments. Notably, Post Office showed a 2-1/2% increase in personnel, whereas its volume had increased 3-1/2% over the same period.

The President commented on his disappointment at the net increase, and asked that the Cabinet officers have their personnel officers be in touch with his Special Assistant.

The President also foresaw a gloomy situation on the 1959 budget when increasing defense costs per unit would make it extremely difficult to stay within $38 B for that department. He expected that most Members of Congress would press for increased expenditures. He concluded that proposals for new legislation would have to be resisted and also that he was not convinced that action had to be initiated on some new legislation already enacted. Mr. Brundage commented on the pressure from Sen. Johnson for initiating work on three projects. Mr. Brundage noted that his reply to the Senator was phrased in terms of abiding by the Congressional instruction to stay within the debt limit. The President then emphasized the need for close attention by Cabinet officers to these problems, otherwise the objective could not be reached. He saw some possible merit in submitting a budget which would make a showing of costs of those programs which the Administration wished to carry and excluded those it was forced by Congress to carry. He repeated his feeling that rising costs made a figure of $39.5 B more realistic for Defense than $38 B.

The President then stressed that the Bureau of the Budget was his representative in keeping fiscal affairs in order, that the Bureau would make the plea for special items requiring increases, and would be generally helpful -- hence should not be regarded hostilely, as an Inspector General.

The President concluded that the Administration must continue to try to keep its fiscal house in order despite increased tensions with which we would have to learn to live for a long time. Nevertheless, he did not believe that it would be proper to make arbitrary across-the-board rules against increases.

Sec. Anderson then reviewed in additional detail the factors affecting estimates for Treasury receipts for FY 1959. He appreciated the critical defense problems but also believed that we should not let Russia impair the soundness of our economy. He was not quite so inclined as Mr. Brundage to estimate receipts at $74 B. He felt the Administration should try to set the budget level at $70 B, and he suggested that the departments present a list of figures and actions that would be necessary to cut down to $70 B. The possibility of a turndown in the economy in 1958 seemed to him to increase the need for a surplus that would make possible the eminently desirable tax reduction, as in 1954. Such reduction would have particular psychological value.

Mr. Kestnbaum then outlined an approach he was developing for identifying and acting on specific programs, such as Defense Department's medical services, where major savings might be made. Other possible areas in the field of medical care existed with regard to the Merchant Marine, HEW, and the Veterans Administration.

The President then cautioned Sec. McElroy that there would be some people in his Department who would try to force an alleged choice between security and a sound budget, whereas both were necessities and the proper balance must be struck.

The Postmaster General noted the higher cost of money and thus the greater cost to the Government in supporting low interest rate programs, and added a remark about irrigation project repayments spread over fifty years at no interest.

The Vice President reviewed the political pressures for tax reduction but asserted the Administration would err in encouraging any expectation of a tax cut, particularly since the satellite development could change the temper of the country rapidly. He believed the Administration must stand ready if necessary to oppose strongly any tax cut move, so as to maintain a balanced budget and provide security. The President firmly seconded this comment. Sec. Benson reverted to REA interest rates. He thought any change, however, to be desirable, would have to be done in general legislation. The President reaffirmed this as the Administration's desire.

Federal-State Relations (CI 57-49/1) - Sec. Anderson briefly reviewed the progress report of the Federal-State task force, indicating that the gubernatorial members had agreed the States should assume responsibility for the programs of vocational education, municipal waste disposal, and certain aspects of disaster relief. The Governors rejected the idea of assuming the school lunch program and supplementary old age assistance.

Mr. Anderson indicated that Administration officials and the Governors had agreed on the desirability of a tax credit to the States based on the

Federal tax on local telephone calls. This amount would somewhat exceed the cost of the programs to be turned back, caused largely by variations in the patterns of State taxes and populations. Mr. Anderson then indicated plans for further consideration of other programs.

The President, in connection with the school lunch matter, expressed his feeling that the principle of separation of church and state was not really applicable to fringe activities like this and school buses, etc. The Vice President added a word about the burden that would be placed on the public schools if private schools turned their 23% of the school population back to the public system.

Sec. Folsom thought Congress might strongly oppose the tax return proposal because of the great variations among States. The President was not optimistic about the reaction from Congressmen who wanted to rely wholely on sharply graduated income taxes as a matter of "principle."

Military Cutbacks - Mr. Randall reported the measures taken to consult interested parties regarding closures and cutbacks of military installations, especially the Departments of Commerce and Labor which had large interests in the areas affected.

Mr. Quarles remarked on the rapidity of the action needed to reduce the rate of Defense expenditures from the unduly high level at the end of FY 1957 ($43 B. rate) to the desired level for the first part of FY 1958 ($41-1/4 B. rate). He noted that the cutbacks, which were primarily of personnel and procurement, had most affected the aircraft industry. He presented extensive figures on Defense expenditures and described the new lag in spending as largely causing the lower statistics in certain sections of the national economy. He noted optimistically that the average weekly earnings of aircraft production workers had recently started upwards after a sharp drop. He also presented figures on the reduction of military personnel, of which about one-fifth of the total scheduled for the year had been accomplished during the first quarter. He stated that the Air Force had as yet done very little in this regard, whereas the Navy had almost completed its action.

The President noted that the appropriation this year was somewhat lower than what the Administration had requested. He wondered whether Congress was forcing a reduction of the annual carryover, or whether it was headed for a steadily lower program.

Mr. Randall summarized by praising the Pentagon handling of this difficult action and noting that the hardest part had been accomplished already and had not been the cause of any panic in the economy.

The President recalled that a much larger cutback had been effected in 1953. He then noted that this action was really the result of the decision

to give the services a New Look as developed over the past five years. He said that we have to push forward in the new missiles programs even though manned airplanes remain important despite Mr. Khrushchev assertion to the contrary.

The President urgently requested the Cabinet to work with Budget in an effort to reduce requests to $70 B. even though we might not get exactly to that amount. He still believed in the worth of our 1952 objectives.

Sec. Anderson remarked in passing that the Treasury balance on September 30 was at the critically low level of less than one billion dollars.

* * * *

The Vice President, on behalf of the Cabinet, presented to the President a drawing of the pine trees which constituted the Cabinet's birthday gift to the President for his farm. The President expressed appreciation and joked that he almost had forgotten the fact of a birthday until reminded by a remark in a letter received this very morning.



John

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

~~SECRET~~

October 11, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 11, 1957, 8:30 AM

Others present: Secretary McElroy
Mr. Holaday
General Persons
General Goodpaster

The President mentioned his reorganization committee to Mr. McElroy and suggested that Mr. McElroy might talk to its members who had done a good deal of work on defense organization four or five years ago. The group believes strongly in increased unification, and the President thought they might have specific ideas that might be of value to him. Mr. McElroy said he would certainly do so.

The President said that someone had told him yesterday of an interesting experience while meeting with a group of scientists at Westinghouse. When this individual asked for their questions and comments regarding research and development in the Defense Department, many of them stressed the way in which various scientific groups engaged in defense work are unable to keep close contact with each other, and keep informed of what each is doing. The President said that his brother had reported a similar experience at Johns Hopkins, where a group doing research and development work for the Navy, and another doing research for the Army, were out of touch with each other. He said he had understood from me that some major steps to change this situation had been taken rather recently, and that Mr. Holaday had stressed this point at a meeting earlier yesterday. Mr. Holaday confirmed that, after some difficulties between the Thor and Jupiter groups, some decisive action was taken to assure that they would deal freely and closely with each other.

The President asked if it was not correct that Holaday headed up a unified direction of the missile program. Holaday said that he did, in an over-all sense.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NR 76-49 DOCUMENT #64.
By J.W. Date 11-17-76

The President emphatically stressed that the primary objective toward which we should be concentrating our efforts in the IRBM program is to shoot one successfully and accurately at the earliest possible time -- that other considerations such as using service assignment, deployment plans, and ground equipment concepts are entirely secondary. He said that such matters should not be left up to one or another of the services. (The fact that the Army Generals had "sounded off" in Barcelona, and other charges that the Air Force is running the Pentagon, are indicative of the problem.) Such matters should be determined by Defense. Mr. McElroy assured him that this would be done.

The President went on to say he sometimes wondered whether there should not be a fourth service established to handle the whole missiles activity. Mr. McElroy indicated he was weighing the idea of a "Manhattan Project" for the anti-ICBM. The President said he is inclined to think that the defense against the ICBM is such a different type of problem it might be a very good idea to have a separate approach.

The President suggested to Mr. McElroy, who had referred to the number of briefings he had been receiving, that the time might soon come when he could say that he had had enough briefings. The President suggested that Mr. McElroy let people know, as he starts in, that he will deal with a very heavy hand in putting his own ideas into effect.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

NOTE FOR FILES
October 11, 1957

It was reported by Nelson Rockefeller privately that the real reason all foundations are against the People-to-People program is that the individuals heading it have expressed themselves in such manner as to arouse feeling that they would barge into this field and take over everything that everybody else has been doing. Since many foundations are supporting particular phases of a People-to-People program, they naturally resent such statements. According to Mr. Rockefeller (and I emphatically agree) the only thing that can be done here is to organize enthusiasm and raise money with the promise to everybody that in no case will there be a competition with an existing organization, but that where suitable services exist the effort will be to expand them and to coordinate them.

New projects will be initiated only in those cases where the field is not covered.

DDE

October 11, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 10, 1957

Others present: Mr. Heald
Mr. David
Secretary Herter
Mr. Allen Dulles
Mr. Arthur Larson
General Goodpaster

Mr. David reported the action of the Ford Foundation Trustees turning down the request for financial support for the People to People Program. At the President's request, Mr. Heald gave the reasons, which he indicated as two: in overseas work, the Foundation has found that it cannot work effectively through intermediaries, but must exercise very careful direct control; the Foundation is recognized as a private agency, and in many areas is able to work effectively only because its freedom from governmental influence and connection is unchallenged. If they were to support the People to People Program, they would lose the selectivity they wish to retain and would inevitably be thought to be linked to the government.

The President said he was astonished regarding these points. From the outset he had stressed that this activity must not have a governmental tie. He had limited his own participation simply to helping launch the project. He also said that he did not see how the question of selectivity was connected with this particular request, inasmuch as the money asked for was to provide administrative support so that the central organization could go out and raise funds for particular efforts. He recalled that since he had come to Washington he had given his name to only one project, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships. He felt that People to People contact is essential in the world today, and that if private people are unable or unwilling to support this effort we as a nation are doomed to a very bad future. He said that, as a result of their decision, he did not know where to turn, but he could

and would assure them of one thing -- that he would not give up efforts to find the funds that they were unwilling to provide.

Mr. David said that the Foundation is not unwilling to support this kind of activity -- they are spending $15 million in direct activities of this kind -- but the projects are under their own control, and they always control these activities directly. The President thought the need was to organize a wider effort, enlisting more people rather than confining activities to those of the Foundation. In his opinion America stands at a cross roads in the world today -- if we cannot develop an understanding of and friendship for our country on the part of the rising nations of the world, we will be in a bad way. Exchange of people, giving each the opportunity to live with the others, is the great essential. A broad organization for this purpose is required. Mr. Larson recalled that this effort is intended to support and co-ordinate the activities of other groups.

Mr. David said the Trustees (whom he named, pointing out that many of them are close personal friends of the President) had been unanimous against the proposal. He said they felt that the project has a government tag on it. He asked if the President thought, as he did, that the effort should not be in USIA. The President replied that the USIA had simply started the project. He had made a great effort to keep the government out of it. Accordingly, the government provides no funds.

In closing, the President said he was sorry the group could not see their way to support a project which he had thought essential for America, and which he had wanted to see organized on the broadest possible base. He had thought this work should interest the Foundation, but would turn to other possible sources since he felt that it is of tremendous importance to getting mass movement started.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 10, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. WHITMAN

At 2.15 p.m. on Tuesday, October 8, the President met with Secretary Benson, Governor Adams, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Paarlberg and Phillip Areeda on the question of the tariff case on dried figs and fig paste.

The facts of the case and the reasons for accepting or rejecting the Tariff Commission finding were discussed along the lines of Areeda's memorandum to the President of October 7. Secretary Benson emphasized general considerations, such as the implications of this decision for next year's renewal of the reciprocal trade agreements program.

The President indicated his concern for our relations with Portugal and other fig exporting countries and his general convictions on trade policy that made him reluctant to impose restrictions that the Tariff Commission declined to recommend. The President, however, deferred his decision pending additional information on the Portugese reaction to the restrictive proposal of the Tariff Commission minority.

Phil Areeda

Phillip E. Areeda

October 9, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 9, 1957 (following McElroy swearing in)

Others present: Secretary McElroy
Secretary Quarles
Secretaries Brucker, Gates, Douglas
Generals Twining, Taylor, White, Pate
General Cutler
General Goodpaster

Following the swearing-in of Mr. McElroy, the President had the group meet in his office. He said he wanted to talk about the attitude that the group should maintain in the present satellite situation. He recalled that there has been a definite and intentional separation of the military and scientific lines of effort, with the satellite proceeding as a scientific project.

When military people begin to talk about this matter, and to assert that other missiles could have been used to launch a satellite sooner, they tend to make the matter look like a "race," which is exactly the wrong impression. He cited statements by two Army generals in Barcelona.

He ended by saying he wanted to enlist the efforts of the whole group in behalf of "no comment" on this development. There was an indication from the group of understanding and support of what the President wanted.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

October 9, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 8, 1957, 5 P. M.

Others present: Dr. Bronk
Governor Adams
Mr. Hagerty
General Goodpaster

The President said he had asked Dr. Bronk to come in to read the statement he (the President) was proposing to give out at his press conference on the ninth. His intent was not to belittle the Russian accomplishment. He would like, however, to allay histeria and alarm, and to bring out that the Russian action is simply proof of a thrust mechanism of a certain power accuracy and reliability. He wanted his statement to be accurate and directed to the right broad purpose.

Dr. Bronk read the statement, and suggested one or two revisions in discussion with the President. He recalled that on hearing of the Soviet satellite, he had come to attend the last session of the IGY group meeting in Washington last week and had taken the line in addressing this session that competition is a powerful stimulus and the Russians deserve credit for their accomplishment, but that our own program will also make a great scientific contribution.

Governor Adams asked whether in Dr. Bronk's opinion there is anything in this achievement to alter our research and development program, particularly in the missiles area. Dr. Bronk said there was not in his opinion, and that we cannot constantly change our program with every action by the Russians.

Dr. Bronk suggested that if the President were asked if the scientists had been given adequate responsibility and opportunity to develop the satellite, he should say that they had been.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Senator Alexander Smith's Appointment with the President at 9:45 am, October 8, 1957

Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican, New Jersey, accompanied by the undersigned, met with the President this date at 9:45 a.m.

Senator Smith expressed to the President the view that a better understanding of the integration situation could be furthered by the President seeing some of the Southern Senators, such as Senator Lyndon Johnson, Senator John Stennis, and Senator Spessard Holland. The President told Senator Smith that he, the President, would be glad to see any Southern Senator who wished to see him on this subject. Senator Smith then advised the President that he proposed to tell Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas of the President's willingness. The President then advised Senator Smith to emphasize to Senator Johnson that any visit with the President on the record would bring a bombardment for a statement by the particular Senator following his interview with the President and that this naturally had some of the potentialities of a trap.

I discussed the matter further with Senator Smith following his interview with the President and emphasized the delicacy of a Southern Senator seeing the President and then having to face the Press before returning home. Senator Smith is going to call Senator Lyndon Johnson and has promised to then call me and give me the results of that conversation with Senator Johnson.

Wilton B. Persons

~~SECRET~~

October 9, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 8, 1957, 8:30 AM

Others present:

Secretary Quarles
Dr. Waterman
Mr. Hagen
Mr. Holaday
Governor Adams
General Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Governor Pyle
Mr. Harlow
General Cutler
General Goodpaster

Secretary Quarles began by reviewing a memorandum prepared in Defense for the President on the subject of the earth satellite (dated October 7, 1957). He left a copy with the President. He reported that the Soviet launching on October 4th had apparently been highly successful.

The President asked Secretary Quarles about the report that had come to his attention to the effect that Redstone could have been used and could have placed a satellite in orbit many months ago. Secretary Quarles said there was no doubt that the Redstone, had it been used, could have orbited a satellite a year or more ago. The Science Advisory Committee had felt, however, that it was better to have the earth satellite proceed separately from military development. One reason was to stress the peaceful character of the effort, and a second was to avoid the inclusion of materiel, to which foreign scientists might be given access, which is used in our own military rockets. He said that the Army feels it could erect a satellite four months from now if given the order -- this would still be one month prior to the estimated date for the Vanguard. The President said that when this information reaches the Congress, they are bound to ask why this action was not taken. He recalled,

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By J.W. Date 11-17-76

~~SECRET~~

however, that timing was never given too much importance in our own program, which was tied to the IGY and confirmed that, in order for all scientists to be able to look at the instrument, it had to be kept away from military secrets. Secretary Quarles pointed out that the Army plan would require some modification of the instrumentation in the missile.

He went on to add that the Russians have in fact done us a good turn, unintentionally, in establishing the concept of freedom of international space -- this seems to be generally accepted as orbital space, in which the missile is making an inoffensive passage.

The President asked what kind of information could be conveyed by the signals reaching us from the Russian satellite. Secretary Quarles said the Soviets say that it is simply a pulse to permit location of the missile through radar direction finders. Following the meeting, Dr. Waterman indicated that there is some kind of modulation on the signals, which may mean that some coding is being done, although it might conceivably be accidental.

The President asked the group to look ahead five years, and asked about a reconnaissance vehicle. Secretary Quarles said the Air Force has a research program in this area and gave a general description of the project.

Governor Adams recalled that Dr. Pusey had said that we had never thought of this as a crash program, as the Russians apparently did. We were working simply to develop and transmit scientific knowledge. The President thought that to make a sudden shift in our approach now would be to belie the attitude we have had all along. Secretary Quarles said that such a shift would create service tensions in the Pentagon. Mr. Holaday said he planned to study with the Army the back up of the Navy program with the Redstone, adapting it to the instrumentation.

There was some discussion concerning the Soviet request as to whether we would like to put instruments of ours aboard one of their satellites. He said our instruments would be ready for this. Several present pointed out that our instruments contain parts which, if made available to the Russians, would give them substantial technological information.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

October 8, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 8, 1957

Present: Secretary Wilson
General Randall
General Goodpaster

The agenda of the meeting is attached.

Rate of expenditures. Mr. Wilson showed the President several charts on the trend of employment and wage rates in the aircraft industry illustrating the source of the "run away" on expenditures. He then showed charts indicating that, in September, expenditures were brought below the "manageable" figure of $3.4 billion per month. He said that expenditures would balance out at $250-275 million above the target for the first quarter in this fiscal year, but should be at or below the target next quarter. He said Defense could probably hit a $20.7 billion figure for the first six months, but not a $20.1 figure.

FY '59 budget. Mr. Wilson said he had arbitrarily divided the funds estimated to be available as among the three services, and had based the division on a force of 2.5 million men. One question to be considered was whether to put a $38 billion budget to Congress and let them cut it half a billion, or to put up a $38.5 billion budget. In this connection he said all services will say that the funds allowed are too small. The President said he is willing to adjust the figure to take care of rising costs; but to do so would contribute to further inflation and a further rise in costs. Mr. Wilson recommended as future budgetary procedure, projecting a continuation of the same general figures, then adjusting from that projection. He would let the services plan within such projections.

Cordiner Committee implementation. Mr. Wilson referred to a memorandum I had shown him recording the President's general thinking in this matter. He thought that the Defense proposals would be in accord with that memorandum, and said that in fact they would

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By J.W. Date 11-17-76

~~SECRET~~

be very close to what he proposed early last spring. The President said he had hoped that, if we are able to institute the Cordiner recommendations, we could stand sizeable personnel cuts without decreasing combat potential (through retention of trained personnel). He went on to say that he thought we must include some adaptation of the report in the program for the coming year.

Jupiter-Thor. Mr. Wilson recalled that, in starting the IRBM programs, he had put in the Army-Navy effort (from which the Navy has since dropped out) to see if they could make more rapid progress than the Thor project, which is a "fall out" from the ICBM. To date the test results of the Jupiter are substantially the best. The Air Force approach with Thor is to tool up on a substantial basis and correct and improve the missile as work goes along. He said if it were necessary to decide the matter today he would have to decide in favor of the Army missile. However, the actual warhead and actual ~~guides~~ guidance have not yet been incorporated. The choice is to go ahead on the present basis and spend several million dollars more on the two programs or to chop off one program now. The President said he did not feel in position to make such a decision, not being a technician. He said also that Defense certainly could not stop the Jupiter at the present time. Mr. Wilson asked whether the President thought he should decide the matter before he leaves his office, and the President asked how long it would take to be in position to make a decision. Mr. Wilson said it would run several more months -- perhaps as far as March next year. The President thought Mr. Wilson should not try to decide the matter before leaving his post.

Army 500-mile Redstone. Mr. Wilson said there was a split in the JCS on the Army's developing this weapon. Although there is a solid propellant weapon in prospect, it is at least three to five years away. Redstone is based on a 6500 pound warhead; with a smaller warhead the additional range could be attained. The President said he felt the Army should not be stopped from having the 500-mile missile if they are close to achieving it. Operationally, it could be put 200 to 300 miles back from the front line -- this is very apropos, since the front will be extremely fluid. The President interjected at this point that the probable sound course of procedure would be to abolish the Army, Navy and Air Force and Marines and go to task forces under Defense -- but such a idea is probably twenty years away. Mr. Wilson said there was much to commend this proposal as a better means of decentralization than we have now.

In summing up on this point, Mr. Wilson proposed to tell the Army they could put their 500-mile missile in the 1959 program, seeing what they can take out to provide the $45 million needed. The President agreed.

Anti-missile missile. Mr. Wilson said that trouble is rising between the Army and the Air Force over this missile. The Army has been assigned the missile, with Air Force having the long-range detection, but the Air Force is now initiating an approach involving an "area weapon." The President interjected, with some vigor, that he thought we are going to have to go to a "Manhattan District" type approach in order to get forward in this matter. Mr. Wilson said that is exactly what he had wanted to propose to the President. The President added that he is coming to believe that perhaps we should do this for all missiles -- not just the anti-missile missile.

Overseas deployments. Mr. Wilson said that to reach a force of 2.5 million it would be necessary to bring back something of the order of an additional 40,000 personnel from overseas. Even so, it would be possible to keep two divisions in Japan and five in Europe, running them under strength, however, as the British have done on the continent.

Earth satellite. Mr. Wilson said that a result of the Soviet achievement is to throw more emphasis on the missile program. He thought he had better remove certain overtime restrictions now in effect. These are of minor influence and cost, but some people will charge a slow-up in the program because of these restrictions. The President told him he could go ahead, but asked that the removal be very precisely defined. (He asked me to inform Mr. Brundage of this decision, and I did so.) With regard to the Vanguard, Mr. Wilson suggested letting it run on for a few months more. If the Navy should fail with its missile, however, or substantially slip in its timing, he thought we had better have a back up missile. The President said the use of the Redstone as the back up had been mentioned to him earlier in the day. He thought that Mr. Holaday should keep track of the program day by day, and do what is necessary to have the Redstone ready as a back up.

Defense Department organization. Mr. Wilson reported that all the principal jobs are filled. The only change which he would recommend would be to clarify Roles and Missions and thought that this would need to be done before too long.

Regular Appointments with the President. Mr. Wilson thought it would be well for Secretary McElroy and General Twining to have regular appointments with the President for some time, inasmuch as they are new to their duties, and the President agreed.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

AGENDA

Meeting with the President

October 8, 1957

1. Current rate of expenditures for the first quarter FY 58 and month of September.
2. Preliminary budget planning FY 59.
3. Implementation of Cordiner Committee report.
4. Jupiter-Thor IRBM problem.
5. Anti-Missile Missile development program.
6. Army recommendation for 500-mile missile and mission to support it.
7. Overseas deployments and force levels.
8. Russian satellite accomplishment, our program, and future satellite reconnaissance possibilities.
9. Organization of the Defense Department.
10. The President's time and appointments with relation to Defense Department activities.

PRE-PRESS CONFERENCE
October 9, 1957

Jim Hagerty took up with the President a number of items before the others entered room.

US - CANADIAN MEETINGS. Have been "good." Understanding has been reached about number of trade problems. Representatives of State, Agriculture and Commerce meeting with similar people from new Canadian government. Organization for such meetings had been in operating, but no meetings held since 1955. Have discussed methods by which common problems can be studied. Canada feels that certain of our trade decisions have been inimical to her interests.

NEHRU. At a press conference the other day, Prime Minister Nehru said that there was "no essential difference between the Russian occupation of Hungary and Poland and the United States troops now stationed in Japan." Apparently Nehru has always been strongly opposed to foreign troops being stationed anywhere, and this is one way he took to mention the matter again. Certainly there is a great difference - the U.S. troops in Japan, for one thing, are being withdrawn. Mr. Hagerty said the Indians were trying to straighten matter out.

STASSEN. Might get question on what his role will be in the future. All President can say is that he is going to New York to work with Henry Cabot Lodge on the deliberations on disarmament in the General Assembly.

DOMESTIC

LITTLE ROCK

Charge Faubus has made about troops entering girls' dressing rooms. Has been denied by everybody except the Governor. The President thought this would be a good opportunity to praise the discipline of the soldiers -- after all, he knows a lot about it. He referred to Faubus' crying that he saved the 101st Infantry.

May be question whether the President feels there would have been no trouble if the Governor had not called out the Guard originally. Difficult question, since you cannot pass on a hypothetical question. Might say that integration proceeded in other places in Arkansas without incident.

Diary

PRESS CONFERENCE NOTES
October 3, 1957

INTERNATIONAL

Saudi-Arabian statement. Ambassador to UN said that Syria has right to Soviet arms. Criticized US. President will refer to personal message from the King extending his good wishes and profound hope that our relationships will continue on friendly basis. Secretary of State suggests saying whole situation is extremely complicated and delicate. We have felt quite close to the King.

Seating of Japan on Security Council. President will say Japan is very welcome. Of course the U.S. supports seating Japan. Good to see country once at war with taking place in family of nations and working for peace and security.

Disarmament. President brought up to date on Ambassador Lodge's speech on disarmament, with six points in the current proposal.

Stassen. President said "I know the problem; I don't know the answer."

Dulles meeting with Gromyko. Reason is being held - first place, it is customary to meet with a Foreign Minister when he is in our country; second; there have been sharp differences of opinion on Mid East and other questions, and Dulles thought it quite proper to have a personal and informal exchange of views.

Arms to Tunisia. Better not to discuss publicly. Actually we have agreed to give them small arms; we would far rather, however, that the French would supply them. Delicate situation since France has currently no government.

Knowland. Having press conference today when presumably he will announce candidacy for Governor. President will have no comment.

Budget. Mid Year Review made public few days ago. Summary of points read by the President.

Asian Flu - although reported in newspapers as epidemic in proportions, health authorities say not so. 15 million shots of vaccine already distributed, another 20 million will be distributed in October, and 25 million each in November and December.

Teamsters Union -- looks like Hoffa will be elected. Supreme Court refused to rule against his candidacy. The President said that there was a suspicion going on in his mind that this Supreme Court finds more reasons for protecting criminals than could be thought possible.

Shanley. Has been making speeches against the ADA. Shanley says he has not called them "communistic." He is not speaking from the White House; he is on leave of absence.

World Series. President may be asked about going to a game. Also if he has a favorite.

Airport for Washington. Waiting report on General Quesada's Committee. Several "near misses" over Washington National Airport recently. President said only solution was to try to get some planes routed into Friendship.

LITTLE ROCK. President will say that Governors' Committee is still working, but while we are not confident, are at least hopeful that something satisfactory will be worked out. The troops are there to see that no obstacle is present to Court's order. Troops will be inside (that is the airborne troope) the schoolhouse today. Troops will only be withdrawn on satisfactory assurances that they can do without presence of Federal troops, or, after a period of calm, city authorities think they can maintain peace.

If we don't respect the decisions of the Court, finally none will be respected.

The President said there was a grave situation raised by Governor Adams as to the right of the Supreme Court to go ahead after they find a thing unconstitutional -- to work out plans and lay down schemes for implementing plans. Gets into area of individual liberties and states' rights. President said we might have ground torn out from under us by an amendment to the constitution or "some law."

President was reminded this law, under which order was signed, was passed in 1792 (whiskey rebellion) and repassed in 1956 when laws were codified.

Press Conference notes - 3.

Question was raised -- should use of troops be permitted or ordered if, say, a labor leader got completely out of hand.

Faubus has not said that he would do other than use the National Guard, if returned to his order, for the same purpose he originally did -- i.e., to prevent the tree Negro children from going to school. Moreover, he said that there was be no obstruction "by me" -- meaning that he would not interfere if others obstructed. He said he would act "as he had done in the past."

The President said his main effort would be to play down the Little Rock situation, to be as quiet as possible about it. Other Southern Governors tried in good faith; did not agree with decision, but they are loyal officers and responsible citizens and are still trying to do something that will bring about a liveable situation. He said he was perfectly certain that this man is deliberately keeping the thing going, hoping to stir up enough trouble throughout the South so that there would not be enough Federal troops to control situation.

President was reminded of a previous press conference statement, taken from context, in which he said "he could not imagine any set of circumstances" that would compel him to use troops. When put in context, the statement is perfectly understandable in the light of the present situation.

President was reminded of the legal principles that guided his decision.

Question of Army and Navy playing football games in the South -- the President will say that is a matter for the heads of the various academies to handle.

<u>TVA appointment.</u> Decision near.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DIARY

Notes dictated by the President on October 8, 1957 concerning visit of Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas to Little Rock on September 14, 1957.

Interview was held in the President's tiny office at the Naval Station at Newport. At the beginning of what was approximately a two hour session, the President and the Governor were alone in the President's office for about twenty minutes. They then adjourned to acw's office, which was larger.

"What he had to say was pretty well represented in the press releases given out that day (attached). Governor Faubus protested again and again he was a law abiding citizen, that he was a veteran, fought in the war, and that everybody recognises that the Federal law is supreme to State law. So I suggested to him that he go home and not necessarily withdraw his National Guard troops, but just change their orders to say that having been assured that there was no attempt to do anything except to obey the Courts and that the Federal government was not trying to do anything that had not been already agreed to by the School Board and directed by the Courts; that he should tell the Guard to continue to preserve order but to allow the Negro children to attend Central High School. I pointed out at that time he was due to appear the following Friday, the 20th, before the Court to determine whether an injunction was to be issued. In any event, I urged him to take this action promptly whereupon the Justice Department would go to the Court and ask that the Governor not be brought into Court. I further said that I did not believe it was beneficial to anybody to have a trial of strength between the President and a Governor because in any area where the Federal government had assumed jurisdiction and this was upheld by the Supreme Court, there could be only one outcome -- that is, the State would lose, and I did not want to see any Governor humiliated.

"He seemed to be very appreciative of this attitude and I got definitely the understanding that he was going back to Arkansas to act within a matter of hours to revoke his orders to the Guard to prevent re-entry of the Negro children into the school.

"He told me of his war experiences and vigorously asserted his deep feelings of loyalty and dedication to the Federal government, and repeated several times that he had shown respect for the law in all his actions.

"After some 20 minutes of personal conference, we invited Governor Adams and Brooks Hays, and later, the Attorney General, to join us. The ensuing conversation was generally along the same lines as he had talked to me in private."

DCN-2

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~~3. Letter~~	~~DDE to Nevins (1 pg)~~ Open on Ike Papers Rel. 4/19/78	10/28/57	~~C~~
~~4. Memorandum, DDE to Brownell~~	RR 78-24; 10/18/78-DSH	10/21/57	~~C~~
~~5. Memorandum, DDE to Secy. Defense McElroy~~ 76-49, #67	11/17/76	~~10/17/57~~	~~A~~
~~6. Letter~~	~~DDE to Gordon Gray (2 pgs)~~ DDH 6/21/82	10/9/57	~~A~~

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OCTOBER, 1957
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10/31/57	Mrs. William Thomas Mason	National Council of Negro Women - re Little Rock



PERSONAL

October 31, 1957.

Dear Mrs. Mason:

Thank you very much for your letter of October twenty-fifth. I deplore, along with you, any damage to the prestige of our country that was a result of the Little Rock situation. And I can well understand the embarrassment you felt on your recent trip to Europe in an effort to find logical answers to the many questions that you say were put to you on the subject.

I am interested in your suggestion that a conference of the leading women's organizations in the country be called both for the purpose of giving representatives of these organizations a better comprehension of the problems confronting us in the area of race relations and to try to formulate definite plans to avoid a repetition of incidents such as the recent one. Two questions occur to me. First, I wonder whether the Conference would not be more effective if it developed from within the organizations themselves, rather than upon call from me; secondly, there is always the delicate question of timing -- and, frankly, I don't know whether the country, in all its parts, is calm enough now for the Conference to be fully representative and still be objective and productive.

At any rate, I shall ask my associates here to give the most serious consideration to your suggestion, and as soon as Mr. Rabb returns to this country I am sure he will be in touch with you further.

With renewed appreciation of your letter, and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Thomas Mason,
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

DDE

THE WHITE HOUSE

October 31, 1957.

Eisenhower Library

Dear Pete:

Since early Tuesday morning I have been seeking an opportunity to write you a note about a tempest in a teapot that you stirred up before you left here Sunday evening.

To start at the end and work backward: On Monday evening Mamie and I were having dinner with David who, with his baby sister, has been spending a few days with us while Susie is recovering from the flu. We were having a nice chat when a phone call came in from John, who called up to protest gifts to his children, particularly when they are of a size to defeat his efforts to get them to do a half hour of serious chores at a going rate of ten cents each. Mamie did a little prying to find the cause for this outburst and discovered that Monday afternoon David visited his home briefly and nonchalantly reaching in a pocket, pulled out a sizeable bill with a request that it be put in his savings fund. He reported that he had been very careful and it had been held all day long by a security man for safekeeping. Nevertheless John did not seem to be overwhelmed by his son's display of good judgment. He rather seemed to want to voice his sense of frustration in teaching David the value of a dollar.

Most of this conversation being immediately reported to David, he said, "Yes, I was surprised when Mr. Jones gave me the money. He asked me if I had a bank account and I said I did. Then he gave me the bill and I said 'thank you.'" So far as he was concerned, this seemed to dismiss the subject, except that I asked him whether he sent you a little note to assure you of his appreciation. He remarked with the utmost seriousness, "Well, that was a big bill; it deserves a letter." Nevertheless, boylike I suspect he is likely to forget it.

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We talked a bit last Sunday about the abruptness of the American withdrawal from the Aswan Dam negotiations. As I am sure you remember, at the time of our withdrawal Congress had already announced its opposition to any loans for the Aswan Dam. This will explain the reference in the attached papers, which otherwise might be a bit obscure.

It was great fun to have you come down here; I hope you will keep yourself flexible to come again soon, particularly when Al gets back. I am sure we can avoid trespassing on my son's efforts to establish strict discipline for his children. After all, a fellow might remember that they are my grand-children.

Give my love to Nettie.

As ever,

Mr. W. Alton Jones,
60 Wall Street,
New York, New York.

October 31, 1957.

Dear Mr. Seligman:

I am delighted to learn that the Foreign Policy Association is planning to launch an expanded national program of citizen education in world affairs.

In its forty year history, the Association has performed noteworthy service in developing public discussion and understanding of the significant problems in foreign relations and the means of action available for their solution.

As international relations demonstrably increase in complexity, your Government must look more and more to impartial private organizations concerned with foreign affairs for their valuable help in making it possible for every American citizen to have a better comprehension of vital issues. It is in keeping with our American practice that such educational programs should be supported by interested private sources.

I congratulate the Association on its broadened concept of service in the nation's interest and trust that its important educational objectives will continue to meet with success.

Sincerely,

Mr. Eustace Seligman
Chairman
Board of Directors
Foreign Policy Association
New York, New York

D D

October 31, 1957.

Dear Cliff:

All four of the items in your note were of real interest. Of course I shall not allow anything other than inescapable duty to interfere with my visits to Augusta. But I have to tell you that at the moment the prospect of saving out a week to come down in the middle of November grows dimmer and dimmer.

I certainly think you are right about the "sweat and tears" suggestion.

As ever,

Eisenhower Library

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York, New York.

October 30, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Dr. Lawrason:

I am grateful to you for taking the trouble to write me your impressions of the talk I made in New York last week. There is no doubt in my mind that our business corporations will increasingly turn their attention to the support of higher education, including medical.

On the other hand, as I pointed out in my talk, I think there are very grave dangers that accompany any initiation of general Federal support for these institutions. In this statement I do not mean, of course, to be opposed to support that is provided in special areas to meet special and pressing needs of the government.

Nevertheless, I believe that my objections to the concept of generalized and direct Federal help for all higher education are sound. Included in them are:

(a). The United States government can obtain no money for this purpose that is not already in the hands of its citizens, corporations, states and localities. Consequently, the process of taking the money away from citizens to return it to localities for special purposes implies a centralization of wisdom in Washington that certainly does not, necessarily, exist.

(b). The more that our institutions, in general practice, lean on the Federal government for this kind of help, the more they invite a kind of Federal influence and domination that could have very bad effects. These I do not need to elaborate.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

(c). The more we lean upon Federal government, the more we blur and erase the lines between Federal responsibility and authority on the one hand, and Federal, state and individual initiative and responsibility on the other. I am a firm believer that one of the reasons our nation has prospered above others is because of the degree of authority and responsibility that our founders so wisely preserved to the state and to the people.

Geographic as well as functional distribution of power has benefitted this nation enormously. I hope that this concept may always continue to rule our thinking.

Having said this, I do assure you that I frequently approve Federal aid for special educational purposes as indicated above. Moreover, I am heartily in favor of liberal support of public institutions by the states themselves, believing that there is no more necessary function in the country than the proper education of our youth. This means that opportunity must be open to the poor as well as to those who can defray the costs of their own education. Institutions supported by the several states do much to make this possible.

I hope that I have not given the impression that I consider myself the final authority in such matters; I merely mean to give you my own convictions on a subject whose importance is fully as great as you intimate. In my opinion it could not be greater.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

F. Douglas Lawrason, M.D.
Provost and Dean
University of Arkansas
Medical Center
Little Rock, Arkansas

PERSONAL

October 30, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Ivan:

Thank you very much for your nice letter. I am delighted that you and your family are enjoying your life in America.

I understand the desire of your father and uncle to have their own business, and I am sure that in due time it will become possible. While so far it has been impossible to secure legislation that regularises the status of the Hungarian "parolees," I am quite sure that this country will never be so indifferent to them that it would require them to leave United States territory.

Meantime, I hope you will be patient and that you will realise that the laws under which we operate, which sometimes are hard to understand, are still for the protection of all of us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Ivan Schmuts,
777 Eastern Parkway,
Brooklyn 13, New York.

PERSONAL

October 30, 1957.

Dear Mf. Keefer:

I have been at the farm so infrequently that Chief West has not had an opportunity to bring me up to date, as does your letter, on the various projects you and he have initiated there. Again I can only say how grateful I am to you for the interest you take in our various projects there and to assure you of my warm appreciation of all the improvements you have helped make possible in the way of additional wild life and the proper food and cover for the birds.

With best wishes to all the Keefers, and personal regard,

Sincerely,

Forest Library

Mr. N. David Keefer, Jr.,
Mallard Haven,
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

October 30, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful and provocative letter. Actually the suggestion for a "Public Relations Cabinet Post" has previously been brought to my attention.

By no means can I quarrel with your belief that a wider dissemination of fact and information would be helpful in the conduct of the government's activities. But I have not become convinced that it should be organized in the way you suggest.

Nevertheless, your letter will occasion some additional discussion between my close associates and myself; possibly we can make some improvement without the major reorganization that the creation of a new Department would demand.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. V. Leon Levitt,
17643 Calvert Street,
Encino,
California.

PERSONAL

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NR 78-222 #1
By Mont Date 2/21/79

THE DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION, U.S. ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, HAS DETERMINED THAT THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NO RESTRICTED DATA OR FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA. ERDA HAS NO OBJECTION TO ITS DECLASSIFICATION.
J Hartwick 5/12/76
REVIEWED BY DATE

~~TOP SECRET~~

October 29, 1957.

I was visited by Professor Rabi, Admiral Strauss, Gordon Gray, and one or two others. The purpose was to bring to me certain conclusions reached by Professor Rabi's Committee, called the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Director of Defense Mobilization.

Library

Briefly, their conclusion was that we now enjoy certain advantages in the nuclear world over the Russians and that the most important of these gaps can be closed only by continuous testing on the part of the Russians. Professor Rabi's Committee has therefore reached the conclusion that we should, as a matter of self-interest, agree to a suspension of all tests subject only to the installation of inspectional systems that would almost surely reveal the occurrence of a test. Scientists differ as to whether certain nuclear tests can be conducted without any knowledge reaching the outside world, but the Rabi Committe believes that with a half dozen or so properly equipped inspectional posts inside of Russia, any significant explosion could be detected.

While the Rabi Committee agreed that certain advantages in our weaponry could be realized by advancement of testing, they say that the expected advantage would be as nothing compared with maintaing the particular scientific gap that exists in the design of the Russian H-bomb as compared to ours.

The nature of this gap is that Russian bombs are unshielded against certain types of ~~def~~ radio activity that could be placed around them as they approach. The effect of this would not be to destroy the bomb but to reduce its effect by something like 99%.

Admiral Strauss and his group of scientists do not believe some of the assumptions made by the Rabi Committee. They are keenly afraid that should we discontinue our tests, the Russians would, by stealing all of our secrets, equal and eventually surpass us. So Admiral Strauss and his associates believe we should continue all of our experiments and testing out in the open, refusing to be victimized by Russian duplicity. They are quite firm in their belief that we could not protect ourselves adequately against that duplicity.

The outcome was that Gordon Gray, Admiral Strauss and General Cutler are going to try to get (if possible) an agreement of scientific opinion in this whole matter to see what we should do about it.

Incidentally, I learned that some of the mutual antagonisms among the scientists are so bitter as to make their working together almost an impossibility. I was told that Dr. Rabi and some of his group are so antagonistic to Drs. Lawrence and Teller that communication between them is practically nil.

D.D.E.

~~TOP SECRET~~

October 30, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Mrs. Massie:

I shall obtain a personal report on the charges described in the newspaper clipping you sent me. If true, the allegations made in the newspaper reveal a truly shocking affair, and no officer, worthy of the name, would permit such a situation to exist for a single moment once it came to his attention. I can assure you that the Commandant of the Marine Corps shares these views, and will cause a thorough investigation to be made.

With best wishes to you and my warm regard to Adrian.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Adrian M. Massie
Purchase Street
Rye, New York

PERSONAL

P. S. dictated by the President for letter to Stanley High dated October 29, 1957.

P. S. Of course I hope I will never be remiss in doing my part in producing the appreciation that our whole country should have of moral values.



October 29, 1957.

Dear Sherm:

As you know, Spyros Skouras is trying to publicise a few of our younger Republicans by keeping them on the news reels whenever they attend some ceremony or function. In addition to those we now have on the list, would you please speak to Mr. Rogers and Mr. McElroy, asking each to give Mr. Skouras an appointment if he should ask for it. I suggested to Mr. Skouras that he add these two names to his list.

As ever,

The Honorable Sherman Adams,
The White House.

October 29, 1957.

Dear Hap:

Thank you for your letter. I am glad that Julian Baird called you on the phone to discuss the idea which you suggested to me when we visited at the Waldorf.

I see that you reflect a slight misconception that has been going the rounds ever since I made my statement that I would make a few talks this fall on important subjects troubling our people. I had in mind two to three talks or, at maximum, four. The next day I saw it interpreted as four to six -- now you have it six to eight. Have a heart, Mister!

Give my love to Aimee, and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

Eisenhower Library

Mr. Horace C. Flanigan,
Chairman of the Board,
Manufacturers Trust Company,
Fifty-five Broad Street,
New York 15, New York.

October 29, 1957.

Dear George:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your talk at Columbus. It was not only timely -- your ideas were clearly and succinctly stated.

By chance I opened my paper to the market page and saw where General Motors 1958 prices were to be up. I wonder whether this was such a smart move for the biggest automobile company we have in the United States. It appears to me that, at the very least, their timing is bad. Regardless of the reasons leading to the action, I am quite certain that its inflationary effect will be noticeable.

It was wonderful to have a talk with you, even if it was all too short.

Give my affectionate regard to Pam and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,



The Honorable George M. Humphrey,
1300 Leader Building,
Cleveland 14, Ohio.

October 28, 1957.

Dear Art:

Herewith a copy of the extended pedigree of Cornell Barbara 20, 2319739. This heifer was purchased from Cornell University, to be presented as a gift to me by a friend, and will be kept by Cornell until about January fifteenth in order to insure that she is safe in calf when delivered.

Won't you please hand a copy of the pedigree to Bob Hartley, together with the copy of a letter written by the Professor of Animal Husbandy at Cornell describing the quality of the animal.

I will be interested to hear Bob's opinion of this new prospect.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Brigadier General Arthur S. Nevins,
Rural Route #3,
Gettysburg,
Pennsylvania.

October 26, 1957.

Dear Foster:

Howard Cullman came to see me today. As you know, he is very pessimistic about his ability, with the funds he has, to put on a good show at the Brussels Fair next year. He insists he needs some two million dollars more than he has.

He wanted me to authorize the use of this much money in counterpart funds for completing construction of the building; thus freeing the money he now has but which he is compelled to save for operations.

I told him I was unsure whether counterpart funds could be used for a project in which Congress had fixed the limit of appropriations. On the other hand, I was equally uncertain whether there is any objection to the use of such funds as long as it was limited to operations only.

In any event, will you have some one reply either directly to Mr. Cullman or give me a short memorandum on which I can send him an answer.

Incidentally, he told me that it would do him little good to get a supplemental as late as March, when his project must begin to operate in the middle of April.

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State.

October 26, 1957.

Dear Sherm:

When Harry Luce was here the other day he told me that Mrs. Luce was again completely recovered. My impression is that she would like a job. You might think of her on one of these commissions.

What have you heard from George Humphrey about Simpson?

I'll see you next week about both these things, but I send you this note so that they do not slip my mind.

As ever,



The Honorable Sherman Adams

October 25, 1957.

Dear Mr. Altschul:

I am grateful to you and to your comembers of the Committee on International Policy of the National Planning Association for your thoughtful letter of October fifteenth. I have considered it carefully and since the document contains so much in the way of provocative and thoughtful material, I have sent it to the State Department for further study and analysis. I am sure that the Department will find it most helpful.

I hope that you will extend to your associates in its preparation my appreciation of your effort, and my pledge that the results of your thinking will not be ignored in the work we do to assure confidence in our security and in our untiring efforts in the pursuit of peace.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mr. Frank Altschul,
Vice Chairman,
National Planning Association,
1606 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

(Mailed to New York Address)

October 25, 1957

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Altschul:

I have acknowledged receipt of the letter you sent me as Chairman of the Committee on International Policy of the National Planning Association. The following comments and observations are primarily for your eyes alone. However, with the assurance from you that you will not allow quotations from the letter and will not circulate it beyond showing it to Mr. Sonne, I am sending it along in the hope that you may find at least parts of it of interest.

Though I find myself unable to share, without reservation, some of your conclusions and opinions, I do, in the main, agree with your analysis of the world situation and the trend of its mood. But, for example, it seems to me that there is in your paper the implication that the causes of the deterioration of which you speak have been of recent origin and growth. Yet most of the recent Soviet successes have been in the making for many years. I refer, for example, to the Soviet scientific development, which is a steady forty year growth, and to the increased Soviet influence in the Near East, which is a concomitant of the Arab identification of the West with Israel.

I agree that the purposes and objectives of the Soviet society have remained unchanged for decades. In the recurring clashes, some on the record and some not, there have been incidents both favorable and unfavorable to the Western cause.

The greatest defeat, by all odds, that the Western world has taken in this long contest, if we exclude the subjugation of the satellite states immediately following World War II, has been the communisation of China. The years embracing the late forties and early fifties were filled with incidents which were examples of Soviet pressure designed to accelerate Communist conquest of every country where the Soviet government could make its influence felt. Thus we had the Korean invasion, the Huk activities in the

Philippines, the determined effort to overrun all Viet Nam, the attempted subversion of Laos, Cambodia and Burma, the well-nigh successful attempt to take over Iran, the exploitation of the trouble spot of Trieste, and the penetration attempted in Guatemala. In the past four years most of these have either been defeated or neutralized. In addition, the trend toward greater individual and national freedom is being manifest within the Soviet bloc.

This is not said in the attempt to deny that there are some somber conclusions to be drawn, but merely to point out that the struggle of which you speak is not a temporary one nor is the tension of recent origin.

It follows that whatever means the free world, and more particularly our Nation, take to combat and defeat the Soviet effort must be designed for indefinite use and endurance. Hasty and extraordinary effort under the impetus of sudden fear on the one hand, or unjustified complacency because of the lack, over a period, of overt aggressive action, cannot provide for the West an adequate answer to the threat. We must decide upon programs based upon all the pertinent factors in the problem; we must be prepared to sustain the programs for years, even decades.

Here is presented one of the most difficult of all problems in a free governmental system. It may be that in the coming session of Congress, because of certain recent successes by the Soviets, there may be obtainable some very large appropriations -- some possibly unjustifiably large. On the other hand, in the recent session, before some of the incidents had occurred, and though there were presented to Congressional leaders in Committees many of the same arguments, almost in the same words, that are contained in your letter, proposed Defense, Mutual Aid, and Information Programs were cut drastically by the Congress. Many programs of these agencies have no pressure groups to support them.

I assume that I do not need to tell you that many times I have had Congressional leaders, often of both parties, into my office to lay before them:

(a) The bare facts of the world struggle in which we are engaged;

(b) The growing competence of Soviet militarists and technicians, and therefore the increased danger to ourselves;

(c) The broad character of their offensive around the world, including the employment of force, the threat of force, economic enticement and sheer propaganda; and

(d) The critical need for free governments, notwithstanding the limitations of the democratic processes, to adopt a long range, steadfast policy and program designed to meet the grave threat to our way of life.

I do not include here a list of or quotations from the public speeches and statements I have made upon this subject, but I do assure you that I have done far more behind closed doors than I have in public.

You mention the truism that security is more important than balanced budgets. The difficulty with this, as in most aphorisms, is that the problem is not so simple as the statement implies. I refer again to the fact that our plans must be based upon the probability of their lengthy prolongation. We face, not a temporary emergency, such as a war, but a long term responsibility.

Along with this fact we must remember that we are defending a way of life, not merely property, wealth and even our homes. That way of life, over the long term, requires the observance of sound fiscal policies, and wise distribution and use of the fruits of our productivity so that the system may continue to work primarily under the impulse of private effort rather than by the fiat of centralised government. Should we have to resort to

anything resembling a garrison state, then all that we are striving to defend would be weakened and, if long subjected to this kind of control, could disappear.

While I do not believe that, in properly making sure that our security efforts match the seriousness of the threat, we shall need to turn our country into a garrison state, neither do I believe that given the existence of a major threat a country such as ours can permanently and by itself support abundance in both "guns and butter."

I emphatically agree with your statement that the public has not become sufficiently conscious of the gravity of the growing Soviet capabilities. There are other parts of your letter which express, in better words than I have at my command, many of my deepest convictions on the battle of ideologies.

I differ somewhat, however, from your implication that I, alone, can through a series of speeches, statements and pronouncements make certain of the public understanding we need. I believe that I have my part to do, and I intend to do this part as well as I can. But this is not a task for one individual. This is a case where all who believe as you do and as I do, must do their parts, each to the extent of his ability and to the limit of his endurance.

I note also that except for a suggestion that I undertake a renewed campaign to inform the American public -- which I shall certainly try to do -- your letter makes no specific suggestions for improving of basic policies, nor does it deal with the underlying causes of our difficulties today. For example, you point out that general war is unthinkable, yet you rightly say that we must be ready to make an exception to this when our priceless values are directly threatened.

I feel that the real difficulty is found in the fact that a

group of diverse democracies are opposing a single despotism. If an immediate preventive war -- even assuming military victory -- is not advocated as a solution (and certainly neither of us suggests such a thing), then the free world survival depends upon its voluntary sticking together over a long period of time, with each one of the partners ready to carry its share of the burden. Here again great difficulties are presented because of the diverse interests represented in local conflicts in many parts of the so-called free world. In the Mid East, the Arab-Israeli conflict absorbs the entire populations even more than does the danger of Communist aggression. Kashmir is a symbol of deep-seated antagonisms in the Pakistan-India area. The hatred in Korea for Japan is traditional. These are merely examples of the things that governmental leaders must contend with as they strive to build up that unity in the free world in which lies our common security. That effort is waged continuously both in public and behind the scenes. Obviously we can do better if better supported by adequate appropriations, but it is equally true that the answer is not to be found in money alone.

In the area of administrative excellence, alertness in pursuing scientific research and advances, and in coordination of all parts of the government involved in this world struggle, we constantly find other opportunities for improvement. These improvements we try to make.

And bearing upon your observation with reference to world economic programs, I close by remarking that even so long ago as 1947, when I was writing a book later published under the title "Crusade in Europe," I devoted its last chapter to some reflections on the Soviets and to the menace of communism. In that I pointed out that the most dangerous communist program could well be economic, making an appeal to the destitute and the desperate, while the free nations, each too much occupied with its own local and selfish affairs, might allow the world to fall victim to

the most ruthless despotism of the ages.

Having said all this, I want again to thank you for your letter; it is helpful and interesting to me to have the benefit of your thinking on this most vital problem of our day.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

LIBRARY THE HOOVER INSTITUTION

Mr. Frank Altschul,
730 Fifth Avenue,
New York,
New York.

October 24, 1957.

DDE dict file

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. McChesney:

Thank you very much for your letter written, by coincidence, on my birthday.

With many of the arguments you advance in favor of real unification of the Armed Services I am not only in agreement, but presented them to the Congress as forcefully as I could as far back as 1947. Indeed, when I returned briefly from Europe in June of 1945, I remember making one speech in which I proposed a single uniform for everybody who served in the Armed Forces of the United States. The reaction from the Services was what you would expect, but I must say that the passage of twelve years has only served to confirm my confidence in the soundness of the basic idea I then held and which you express in your letter. That idea is that through the elimination of artificial and unnecessary divisions and barriers among the Services we could, without sacrificing specialised training, secure many advantages and make many economies that would work together toward greater efficiency for the same amount of expenditures.

The matter is again under earnest study by both civilian and military groups in the government. As you point out, accomplishment will not be easy, but the anguished cries of special groups that you foresee would not be the important obstacles to achievement of unification. The problem will be to convince Congress, many of those members are veterans and are naturally highly prejudiced in favor of the organizations with which they served.

PERSONAL

Finally, there is some limit to which amalgamation and integration can proceed with efficiency. For example, those who go to sea will naturally always have to have a different kind of training from those who serve on land or from those who man the land-based aircraft. These, however, are not overriding difficulties; I merely mean to say that there are real obstacles to be overcome if we are to produce greater efficiency and not merely a paper reorganization.

I assure you again of my appreciation of your writing. I have sent a copy of your letter to the governmental officials who are studying this problem daily.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Mr. Donald S. McChesney,
P. O. Box 591,
Syracuse,
New York.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DDE
dict file

Dictation by the President Oct. 22, 1957
for possible use in speech in New York this
evening. Used, but not in this exact fashion.

Possibly we should pause here for a moment to apply this need for understanding to the broadest phases of our national life and destiny. I believe we can, with complete correctness, paraphrase an old truth by saying "The price of liberty is understanding."

Many problems beset us and trouble our minds.

The effect of scientific advances upon national security;

How best to defend our country over the long term without needless exhaustion of the economy that supports our defense;

How to assure ourselves of adequate security without resorting to types of Federalized control that would constitute inroads upon our traditional freedoms?

The need for ~~general~~ overall, collective strength in the relative position of the free world ~~vis-a-vis~~ as compared to that of international Communism;

The benefits to us, political, military and economic, of helping strengthen the economies of friendly under-developed nations;

How to combat both inflationary and de-flationary forces within our economy;

Many other problems affecting us such as education, agricultural and health.



To gain understanding --

facts and study.

October 21, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your birthday greetings. I am delighted to have a chance to reciprocate by sending you my felicitations on your seventieth anniversary.

I share your concern over the antagonisms created by racial problems. It is the kind of thing that seems to preclude any easy and quick answer. For example, were there a Constitutional Amendment affecting the matter, it would certainly eliminate arguments as to what is the true meaning of the Constitution. But, assuming that such action would tend to uphold the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court, we would be little further along in the elimination of the emotions and arguments that have developed around the problem itself.

So far as I am concerned, I am still clear in my mind that, regardless of all corrections attempted by legal means of whatever character, we still have a great task of education and conciliation. While I had not previously seen the article that you attached, I am going to have it studied instantly by my legal experts to see what they think of it.

In any event, it was nice to hear from you, and this note brings to you my best wishes for many more birthdays -- all of them happy.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Major General I. T. Wyche, Ret'd.,
Box 967,
Pinehurst, North Carolina.

PERSONAL

DDD Digital Copy

October 21, 1957.

Dear Admiral Badger:

Thank you for your letter of the eighteenth, and, more especially, for your generous offer of your services in these troubled times.

As you will realize, I cannot be as intimately aware of organizational and functional needs in the Department of Defense as I was some years ago. Consequently, I am asking the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McElroy, in consultation with his military and civil assistants, to determine whether or not your abilities and experience could be effectively utilized.

With renewed expressions of my appreciation, and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

Admiral Oscar C. Badger, USN (Ret.),
57 Duck Pond Road,
Glen Cove, Long Island,
New York.

cc The Secretary of Defense

DDE
dict

PERSONAL

October 21, 1957



Dear Senator Potter:

The events of the past few days have delayed my replying to your thoughtful letter of October sixteenth.

Your letter outlined questions to which we have long been giving earnest thought and quite naturally, since the orbiting of the Soviet satellite, with increased intensity.

You suggest a new Federal Agency to be responsible for policy-making and planning in the scientific field, with particular reference to legal, diplomatic, scientific, technological, and all other aspects relating to outer space. You further suggest giving to this "Scientific Progress Agency" Cabinet rank and National Security Council participation.

You are undoubtedly aware that for some years I have had the benefit of both individual and collective advice from scientific groups, some organized for specific aspects of the security problem, some serving on Advisory Boards of a permanent character. Through this means the government has been fortunate enough to have the recommendations of some of our most eminent and respected scientists.

Two weeks ago I initiated discussions with the Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization with reference to the prospect of improving coordination in the responsibilities of the Federal Government in the wide and variegated field of scientific endeavor. This standing group is currently under the Chairmanship of Professor Rabi -- a Nobel Prize winner. I particularly wished the views of this Committee on how better to utilize the competence of our United States scientists in differing fields of endeavor in furthering the work of agencies of the Federal government, and the overall functions of the Chief Executive.

PERSONAL

While in the last few weeks attention has been focussed on the large missile and rocket programs of the Department of Defense, being developed under policies recommended by scientific personnel and by the National Security Council and approved by me, it is necessary also to keep in mind the wide areas of scientific responsibility and achievement which pertain to the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the National Science Foundation, and others.

I have asked the Science Advisory Committee to give me their views -- not only in the field of outer space to which your letter refers, but in the fields of nuclear energy and radioisotopes, of the care of health and the cure of disease, the teaching of science, the awakening of more widespread scientific interest in our people, and so forth. The Science Advisory Committee agreed forthwith to consider the dimensions of the problem to be studied and soon to provide me with their outline.

Certainly, one part of such a study should deal with some mechanism to relate together, at a very high level, and keep under continuing surveillance, the manifold aspects of science relating to our governmental needs. Because of the very great ramifications of scientific endeavor in the national government, it is a sound course to await receipt of the highly qualified advice to which I have referred. You will agree that whatever may be done should point to constructive solutions of future problems and not, in an already scarce field, take top scientific ability from the requirements of the vital work now being done for our people.

Incidentally, it may interest you to know that in the conversation referred to above, my scientific friends identified as probably the most serious and difficult phase of our situation, not the proved current competence and advances of Soviet scientists, but rather the difficulties we in the United States face in strengthening, over the coming years, our personnel trained in science and attracting to this pursuit of science an increasing number of individuals of quality and promise. To this part of the problem, also mentioned in your letter, they feel we should devote efforts calculated to enlist nation-wide support. One expressed it, "I'm not frightened concerning the present, for we have the capacity

PERSONAL

to destroy any nation on earth; but I am frightened as to the prospect we would face ten years hence if present trends continue." We must start recruiting and educating scientists now.

Possibly you will give some thoughts to this phase of the matter.

It is encouraging to me to know that you are approaching these questions so seriously and studiously.

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Charles E. Potter
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

October 21, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Herewith a letter from a retired Admiral and a copy of my reply. While I am unclear as to exactly what the Admiral has in mind, I think you might want to have his letter examined by some of your Assistants.

I request that any further reply to Admiral Badger be made directly by the Defense Department. When you have finished with this letter, will you return it to my files?

D.D.E.

Eisenhower Library

DDE
dic.

October 21, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Herewith the identification of a lawyer whom I have known since 1911. His name is Burton Mason, and his card shows that he is General Counsel for the Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco. He was sixty-three in September, 1957.

In about 1914 he left West Point under a bit of a cloud, accused of getting unauthorised help in an examination but, as I remember it, the only evidence against him was circumstantial.

In any event, I should like to have a thorough FBI report made upon his possible qualifications as a United States Judge. I realise that he is about a year older than individuals should be in accordance with the policy on which we have agreed. But over the years I have thought of him and heard of him as a man of the highest character. Even if we should decide that his experience does not qualify him on a judgeship, I should like to know if the FBI examination would substantiate my opinion. I know that he has argued cases before the Supreme Court, and he is now in Washington representing all the Class I railroads in some controversy before the Interstate Commerce Commission. This being so, I should think there is no doubt as to his general competence in the legal field.

Since Mr. Mason is already sixty-three, will you kindly push the FBI investigation?

D. D. E.

Dr
Dulles

October 18, 1957.

Dear Lew:

In the attempt to write a message that I thought suitable for your meeting I have possibly overstepped myself and made it too long. If so, cannot you extract some parts as you may consider suitable?

As ever,

DE

Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Lewis W. Douglas,
c/o English Speaking Union,
16 East 69th Street,
New York, New York.

Dict file
~~Book~~ file

October 18, 1957.

Dear Mr. Douglas:

I am grateful for your invitation to join, by means of this message, with the Pilgrims of the United States and the English Speaking Union in a salute to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

Throughout those regions where English is spoken, there has long been realization of the need for increased free world unity and cooperation and, indeed, for greater pooling of human and material resources if we are successfully to champion on a global scale the cause of human freedom and peace based on justice.

There has possibly been less understanding of the unique opportunity possessed by these English-speaking peoples to provide for the rest of the free world a concrete pattern for the achievement of this greater cohesion among nations. Common heirs of great political concepts and traditions, using a common language and all of us believing in the equality of rights among men in recognition of the universal fatherhood of God, the several nations of the British Commonwealth, the United States and wherever the language is spoken, have unequaled opportunities and reasons for setting an example of the greater strength that can be achieved through greater unity.

In the work of providing this understanding, no one has labored more diligently or more effectively than have The Queen and her husband, The Prince. Their current visit to this country is but the latest example of a continued effort that I earnestly believe is daily showing results, results that

reflect the charm and graciousness of these two whom you honor this evening, as well as their dedication to the noble cause of a just and lasting peace for all the world.

With warm regard,

As ever,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable Lewis W. Douglas,
c/o English Speaking Union
16 East 69th Street,
New York, New York.

DDE
dic

October 17, 1957.

TO THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

I am complimented by your request to have a letter from me to add to your collection, and delighted to comply.

The State of New Hampshire has a special place of honor in the Administration's roll call. Your former Governor, Sherman Adams, is serving with distinction in one of the most complex and difficult positions in the governmental service -- as The Assistant to the President. As you know, he is sometimes called "The Rock," a name that seems eminently suitable for a native of New Hampshire, especially for one who typifies, as he does, sturdiness, forthrightness and integrity. I am personally deeply indebted to him and to his native State for his invaluable contribution to our country.

Sincerely,

National Archives Library

The New Hampshire
Historical Society,
Concord,
New Hampshire.

Dictated

October 17, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. McCAFFREE

Since the beginning of my Administration the people named below have been accorded rank with, but immediately following, the Cabinet:

The Assistant to the President
The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission
The Director of the Bureau of the Budget
The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization

Normally when one of these is asked to any Washington function, all should be asked. The only exception would be when any individual is absent from the city, or where a series of social events are coming up and it is more convenient to ask them one at a time. In this case when the first one is asked to a function, the others should be asked to reserve a particular evening later in the season for a social event (describing its nature).

Another possible exception is when we give an intimate, formal dinner for the Cabinet alone, in which case it would be proper to ask only Governor Adams from among these four.

Next in line following the above are Under Secretary of State Herter and Deputy Secretary of Defense Quarles. Following in order are Chairman Saulnier of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Secretaries Brucker, Gates and Douglas, of the several Armed Services. In the case of this second group, it is not necessary to ask all merely because one is

invited to a function unless the function is a very large one such as a reception. However, rotation should be observed among them so that each is entertained in due course.

Here an exception could easily arise in the case of visiting foreign dignitaries, since it would be more logical to ask Under Secretary Herter than the others, especially if the Secretary of State should be absent on any particular occasion.

D.D.E.

October 17, 1957.

Dear Milton:

When you found yourself unable to attend the meeting of the Inter-American Press Association, we staged a frantic hunt around here to find an adequate substitute. This proved to be impossible, so I, buttressed by the dignity of my official position, volunteered to carry a message of greetings and welcome to the assembled editors and publishers.

It seemed to me to be a fine meeting and my welcome was most cordial. In opening my little talk I gave the reasons why I felt particularly privileged to be present. Among these I pointed out that for once I was able to act as a representative of my brother, thus reversing the procedure that I suspected sometimes grew irksome for you. This observation got me my biggest laugh and the ensuing applause was obviously for you and their memory of you.

Another time, when they seemed to enjoy a chuckle was when I noted that among my numerous failings had to be listed my inability to express myself in the language that none of the delegates used. In connection with this point, I remarked that if they should read the press of our country they would find that this was not considered by any manner of means my most glaring fault.

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower

October 17, 1957.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Some time ago your predecessor reported to me that there was a great deal of overtime work involved in the production of various types of weapons and vehicles for the Army, including all types of guided missiles. He stated that he believed that this practice, except for testing stations and certain production bottlenecks, was not only very expensive but, in his opinion, rather ineffective. Since overtime requires premium pay rather than employment of others for similar hours at regular rates, he felt it was entirely proper to eliminate the overtime as stated.

As far as my memory goes, one, or perhaps two, missile projects were excepted from this program.

Recently Mr. Wilson recommended that these restrictions be removed on certain missile items where he felt they might possibly cause some delay. I approved.

The purpose of this note is to say that if the elimination of overtime is serving to slow up the testing and production of missiles, then I believe that if at all possible the prior order should be revoked, at least on a selective basis.

Would you look into the whole matter and give me a report? Since this is written from memory it is possible that there may be some slight error, but I am sure that the intent of the order will be found to be about as I have described.

D.D.E.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 DOCUMENT # 67
By [illegible] Date 11-17-76

October 14, 1957.

Dear Foster:

Here is the most thoughtful document I have received from any volunteer adviser or group of advisers in the country. (My opinion as to the soundness of it is in conformity with the old saw, "He is a great man, he agrees with me." I also say this in spite of two other comments: (1) I do not agree with the apparent appraisal of the extent of the deterioration in the relative situation of the free world vis-a-vis the Soviets; (2) there are members listed on the National Planning Association who command something less than my complete admiration.)

With a truly effective speech covering the points (or at least most of them) that the attached document makes, I would be more than delighted to find the proper platform to make such a speech -- a platform that would give to it the widest possible publicity.

If such a draft could be quickly prepared, I think it would be well to make a general speech even before I deliver the one on mutual aid which is now in the works.

I would not, of course, agree to the implication in the attached letter -- although it is not specifically stated -- that we can continue to spend money at home for all the things that our hearts may desire and at the same time do the things that they recommend in the foreign field. I think that the kind of talk they are advocating should be a "guns or butter" proposition, and that this should be made very clear.

What is your reaction?

As ever,

The Secretary of State

P.S.: Another point that they don't happen to mention is that there is a limit to the amount of defense that money can buy.

recd
DE
Dct

October 10, 1957.

Dear Henry:

Thank you very much for carrying my message to your Trustees. I don't know exactly where I shall now turn, but I do not intend to give up on an idea which envisions an effort which I am quite sure is essential to the world today.

The two Trustees visiting me both complimented you on the vigor of your representations on behalf of the project and I assure you of my gratitude.

What was a bit of a shock to me was their identification of the members of your Trustees group. Because so many of them have been my warm friends, I was a bit taken aback by the knowledge that not one of them seemed to be impressed by my personal conviction that the project is worthy of real support.

Anyway, the golf game was fun. I am sorry you could not stay for the trip on the submarine. I think it was the most interesting visit I ever had to a military facility.

With warm regard,

As ever,

AE

Mr. Henry Ford, II,
Dearborn,
Michigan.

P.S. to letter to Ralph McGill, October 9, 1957

PERSONAL

P.S.: Some day, if I am so fortunate as to have the opportunity, I shall tell you the story of how I learned, the hard way, to practice patience and conciliation in human affairs. For a man of my disposition it was not easy.

D.D.E.

PERSONAL

I think this went to Ralph McGill

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 9, 1957.

Dear Gordon:

A year or so ago we had a Transportation Committee of Cabinet members, who concluded their work with a series of findings and recommendations.

As I recall, the report showed that the railroads of the United States were operating under obsolete laws and regulations, and that for a number of other reasons our railway system was steadily deteriorating in quality, at least as compared to the improved types of transportation in other fields. At the same time, the report emphasized the vital need of keeping our network of railroads operating efficiently and effectively throughout the country. I am trusting entirely to memory in writing this note, but I believe that among other things the Committee suggested it should be made easy and legal for certain of our railways to merge.

My interest was renewed this summer by a number of statements from personal friends to the effect that most of our railways were really getting in desperate shape. I think that in general they were referring to railways east of the Mississippi, although some of the others may be in a similar situation.

I wonder whether the Committee report should not be examined again by the ODM, from the standpoint of the responsibility of that office, with a view to preparing

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

definite recommendations to be undertaken during this coming session of the Congress. While I realize that some of the regulations applying to railways are generated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, I imagine that any extensive authority for major reorganization would require new legislation.

In any event, let me have your brief comments on this suggestion.

With warm regard,

As ever,

D. E.

The Honorable Gordon Gray,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization,
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc - General Goodpaster (to be returned, just for info.)
Mr. Gray's file
October dictation file

October 8, 1957.

Dear Aks:

Yesterday afternoon I returned from a weekend at the farm, to find on my desk not only proof that your hunting trip to Montana was highly successful -- but also of the actual existence of "Eisenhower Drive" in Fraser. Many thanks for keeping me visually, at least, in touch with your many activities.

I am sure that John has no intention of selling out Pine Acres until you tell him he should. As I mentioned before, the only project concerning which I should like to talk to you sometime is University Hills Shopping Center.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen,
1711 California,
Denver, Colorado.

October 8, 1957

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Forbes:

I have pondered carefully your letter of October first, since in it you state clearly and, I know, sincerely your personal convictions as to the problem now troubling so many of us. May I ask you, in return, to concern yourself for a moment with the decision facing me when the National Guard of Arkansas was ordered by its Governor to block the execution of the orders of a Federal Court. The question then became solely that of supporting or failing to support that branch of government which, in the last analysis, is the one that protects each of us against capricious action by government.

Eisenhower Library

As President of the United States, I have taken an oath to uphold the Constitution. That Constitution, due to the wisdom of our forebears, is subject to the interpretation of one of the three separate branches of our government, the Supreme Court.

A situation arose in Little Rock that distresses me as much as it does you. Many thoughtful Americans agree with you as to the unwisdom of the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court. But those Americans, and in this group I include the Governors of the four Southern States who, with me, have worked hard to try to find a solution to the Arkansas question, respect our laws and know they must be obeyed. Those Governors emphatically agreed that I, as President, had a duty of making certain that the Court's order was not obstructed.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

From the beginning, in 1789, there have been individuals in our nation who have publicly and emphatically disagreed with particular laws. Parenthetically I might say that America would not be the nation of freedom of thought and expression that it is, and of which we are so proud, were not such disagreements possible. But such disagreements must not be translated into open defiance of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Courts. If we allow that, we have anarchy.

With portions of your letter I entirely agree, and I would most earnestly hope that you would understand the position of the Administration and would, in your area, do everything possible to further the good race relations that have been achieved in your own company. Time and again I have personally and publicly urged patience, education and understanding as the real cure to this problem and have pointed out the difficulties that arise from extremism on any question.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

National Archives and Records Service

Mr. Walter T. Forbes
President
Walter T. Forbes Company
Twelfth and Chestnut Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

PERSONAL

October 7, 1957

PERSONAL

Dear General Wright:

I appreciate greatly your note regarding the actions that were necessary in the Little Rock situation. And, my thoughts turned, as did yours, many times during the last few weeks to the Bonus March of 1932. It has always been something of a mystery to me that the actual facts of that day have never been exposed to the public.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Brigadier General Clement H. Wright, Ret.
Apartment 5L
Thornycroft Apartments
Garth Road
Scarsdale, New York

PERSONAL

October 7, 1957.

Dear Gene:

Sorry as I am to confess it, the name of that Aberdeen Angus family that you so much admired at one of the Iowa sales keeps slipping from my memory. Would you be so kind as to write me a note with that name in it, so that I can make it a matter of record; hereafter I will not have to bother you with this particular question.

I enjoyed my golf at Newport; it was entirely different from anything I had ever done before. The only drawback was that I was pulled and hauled at by problems and demands in Washington, so that I never did seem to concentrate as I should. Nevertheless, here and there I played better than I had any right to expect and I had lots of fun, in spite of the fact that there are 136 traps on the course, all situated to bother the duffer and never the pro. There are several really fine holes on the course.

Many thanks for the trouble I am causing you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Gene Sarazen,
Mountain Range Farm,
Germantown,
New York.

October 4, 1957.

Dear Foster:

I have written a few paragraphs which I think would be helpful in introducing the talk on mutual security. I send you a very rough draft herewith. Would you look it over and tell me whether you think that something like this would be helpful in making such a speech?

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dic 7

October 3, 1957.

Dear Bob:

This morning I was visited by Mrs. Jessie Sayler, Collector of Customs at Savannah. Her current appointment expires early next year and she came to see me to state that she was a candidate for reappointment. I informed her that changes of this kind were rarely made except for some evidence of inefficiency or other failure in office and that consequently, if her record of efficiency so justified, I felt sure she would be reappointed.

At your convenience, would you let me have some indication as to the Department's opinion of her competence in her post?

As ever,

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

October 3, 1957

STRAIGHT MESSAGE

Mr. W. M. Shepherd
President of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce
Little Rock, Arkansas

I have just seen a press notice of the petition sponsored by leading business and civic leaders of Little Rock, urging upon your neighbors calmness in the present situation and traditional respect for law and order.

I think your action to be in the finest traditions of American citizenship. I cannot help but believe that under this kind of leadership, the City of Little Rock may rapidly return to normal patterns of peaceful living.

Would you please express, on my behalf, these sentiments to all who joined with you in signing the petition?

Library

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

DD
File

October 2, 1957.

Dear Dick:

I had been hoping to play golf this afternoon, but will probably not know before 12 or 1 o'clock whether it will be possible for me to be absent from the office.

In the event I do go, I wonder whether you would play with me. We could get Tom Belshe and anyone else you might suggest.

If you already have a game, please don't think of changing your plans because mine are necessarily so uncertain because of the stupidity and duplicity of one called Faubus.

As ever,

The Vice President

pondence (1)

SIGNATURES
October 31, 1957

1. For: Chuck von Fremd with best wishes and warm personal regard, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

2. For Mary Cutler O'Shaughnessy with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower.

3. Ivan Schmutz, reference problems of Hungarian refugees settling in US; desire to start own business

4. Hon. Gardner Cowles, thanks for support of Mutual Aid Program.

5. Hon. James B. Conant, same as 4

6. Hon. Philip D. Reed, same as 4

7. Hon. Clarence Francis, same as 4

8. Mr. Arthur B. Sachs, thanks for commendation of American Ambassador to Liberia.

9. Mrs. Leona Summers, thanks for birthday greetings and extends same - mutual birth date.

10. Mrs. James W. Mull, thanks for support of United Church Women of Illinois of action taken in Little Rock situation.

11. Mr. J. P. Craig, thanks for golf ball retriever.

12. Mr. Robert W. Shields, thanks for letter of commendation of Governor Adams.

13. Mr. N. David Keefer, Jr., thanks for report of progress on projects at Gettysburg farm.

14. F. Douglas Lawrason, thanks for comments on talk - views on Federal, state, and individual responsibilities for higher education.

SIGNATURES (cont.)
October ~~30~~ 31, 1957

15. Hon I. Lee Potter, approval of Administration decison Little Rock

16. Hon. W. B. Shartzer, same as 15

17. Hon. Robert R. Snodgrass, same as 15

18. Mr. Ed. Turville, same as 15

19. Hon. Claude O. Vardaman, same as 15

20. Hon. Thad Hutcheson, same as 15

21. Hon. Ben C. Henley, same as 15

22. Mrs. Frank E. Williams, same as 15

23. Mr. Lucien Strong, re Mutual Aid Program

24. Mrs. John Dalrymple, re Mutual Aid Program

25. Mr. Dewey Stone, re Mutual Aid Program

26. Mr. Eustace Seligman, re Foreign Policy Assn plans for expanded national program of citizen education in world affairs.

27. Commander Henry T. Brian, Ret., thanks for two books

28. Mr. Fred T. Greene, thanks for citation fm Federal Home Loan Bank Presidents.

29. Robert J. Donovan, congratulations upon appt as Bureau Chief for Herald Tribune in D. C.

30 Herbert Bayard Swope, thanks for commendation of President and First Lady as hosts to Royal family

31. Ralph Korngold, thanks for copy of biography of Thaddeus Stevens

32. Mr. E. J. Seiler, get well wishes

33. Col Henry McE. Pendleton, expresses regret for inability to meet Lieutenant Hilgartner.

34. Mr. H. LeRoy Whitney, re missiles and recommendation of Mr. Greenewalt for research work in this field

SIGNATURES (cont.)
October ~~30~~ 31, 1957

35. Mrs. George E. Leach, thanks for copy of address of Mr. Leach, based upon his experience in Gettysburg during Civil War.

36. Mr. Rudolph Levko, thanks for horoscope chess-coffee table.

37. Joseph Frank, re Mutual Aid Program

38. Mr. Philip M. Klutznick, re Mutual Aid Program

39. Dr. John C. Baker, re Mutual Aid Program

40. Mr. Harry W. Zinsmaster, re Mutual Aid Program

41. Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Sr., re Mutual Aid Program

42. Mr. Mendel Silberberg, re Mutual Aid Program

43. Mr. Juan T. Trippe, re Mutual Aid Program

44. Mr. John A. Sibley, re Mutual Aid Program

45. Mr. Irving Salomon, re Mutual Aid Program

46. Mr. Clair Nelson, re Mutual Aid Program

47. Dr. Kenneth Maxwell, re Mutual Aid Program

48. Mr. Philip L. Graham, re Mutual Aid Program

49. Hon. Lamar Fleming, Jr., re Mutual Aid Program

50. Mrs. Betty Jacobs, re Mutual Aid Program

51. Mr. John S. Coleman, re Mutual Aid Program

52. Mr. Fred Bohen, re Mutual Aid Program

53. Hon. Edward L. Ryerson, ~~re Mutual Aid Program~~ regrets appt to Commission on Civil Rights.

54. Mr. S. Abbot Smith, re Mutual Aid Program

55. Mr. William Rosenwald, re Mutual Aid Program

56. Mrs. Oscar M. Reubhausen, re Mutual Aid Program

SIGNATURES (cont.)
October ~~30~~ 31, 1957

57. Mr. E. H. Lane, re Mutual Aid Program

58. Mr. Irving M. Engel, re Mutual Aid Program

59. Mr. Charles S. Jones, get well wishes (had Asiatic Flu)

SIGNATURES
October 30, 1957

1. Mr. Stanley High re incorporation into President's future talks to the Nation mention of the necessity for moral and spiritual values.

2. Mr. D. L. McArthur, thank you for supply of sorghum syrup.

3. Mr. Gerard W. Curtis, re shortage of scientists - age being a factor.

4. Mr. George W. Mass, re increase in cost of living, milk for example.

5. Mr. J. Gordon Beatty, thanks for greeting members of the International Congress of Actuaries.

6. Mr. Nicholas Rajkovich, thanks for shoulder patch of 802nd Tank Destroyer Battalion which will be sent to Museum at Abilene.

7. Mr. Ted Koop, greetings to members of Radio Television News Directors Assn at Annual Convention.

8. Hon. Thor C. Toollefson, re calling special session of Congress.

9. Casmir F. Dzielenski, thanks for cribbage board

10. Hon. Thomas E. Martin, thanks for seconding invitation to participate in centennial celebration Lincoln-Douglas debate, October, 1958.

11. Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., birthday greetings

12. Hon. Orie L. Phillips, support of President's action in Little Rock; approval appointment Wm Rogers as Attorney General.

13. Maj Gen Henry B. Sayler, Ret., birthday greetings

14. Hon. Robert B. Anderson, thanks for bound copy of history of US Coast Guard in WW II.

15. Commander John S. Gleason, Jr., re work of American Legion

16. Mr. John Sloan Smith, thanks for copy of film of voyage of Mayflower II fm England to America.

SIGNATURES (cont.)
October 30, 1957

19. Mr. Donald J. Russell, thanks for service in support of Mutual Aid Program.

20. Mr. George F. Smith, same as above.

21. Mr. R. S. Stevenson, same as above.

22. Hon. Robert T. Stevens, same as above.

23. Chancellor Ethan A. H. Shepley, same as above.

24. Mr. Carrol M. Shanks, same as above.

25. Mr. John Stuart, same as above.

26. Mr. William C. Stolk, same as above.

27. Mr. E. C. Sammons, same as above.

28. Ellis D. Slater, same as above.

29. John P. Stevens, Jr., same as above.

30. Harper Sibley, same as above.

31. Miss Dorothy Shaver, same as above.

32. Harry Scherman, same as above.

33. Miss Anna Lord Strauss, same as above.

34. Dr. Frank Stanton, same as above.

35. Mr. Allen Sproul, same as above.

36. Mr. Philip Sporn, same as above.

37. Mr. Kenneth A. Spencer, same as above.

38. Mr. H. Christian Sonne, same as above.

39. Mr. Joseph P. Spang, Jr., same as above.

SIGNATURES (cont.)
October 30, 1957

40. Mr. John Cowles, thanks for service in support of Mutual Aid Program.

41. Hon. Roy E. Larsen, same as above.

42. Mr. Aksel Nielsen, same as above.

43. Mr. L. F. McCollum, same as above.

44. Mr. Thomas B. McCabe, same as above.

45. Mr. George Whitney, same as above.

46. Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., same as above.

47. Mr. Fred Lazarus, Jr., same as above

48. Hon. R. Douglas Stuart, same as above

49. Mr. Ralph McGill, same as above.

50. Hon. Eric Johnston, same as above.

51. Hon. Paul G. Hoffman, same as above.

52. Hon. Peter Grimm, same as above.

53. John C. Cornelius, same as above.

54. Louis A. Novins, same as above.

55. Mrs. Oswald Lord, same as above.

56. Hon. Oveta Culp Hobby, same as above.

57. Mr. James F. Brownlee, same as above.

58. Hon. Sigurd S. Larmon, same as above.

59. Robert J. Kleberg, same as above.

60. Hon. Eugene Holman, same as above.

61. Roland Redmond, re exhibition of Sir Winston's paintings at Metropolitan Museum of Art in NYC

SIGNATURES (cont.)
October 30, 1957

62. Honorable Ben West, re construction of adequate sewage waste treatment plans for rapidly growing cities.

63. Professor J. I. Miller, thanks for help in selection of Cornell Barbara 20, 2319739

64. Mr. V. Leon Levitt recommends "Public Relations Cabinet Post"

65. Mrs. Adrian M. Massie, re alleged ~~cruel~~ cruel treatment of Marine prisoners by superiors.

66. Mr. John A. Lafore, Republican nominee Pennsylvania 13th District, ltr recommending election of of Republican for this vacancy

67. Mr. Erick Kauders, thanks for continuing interest in problems of military research and engineering.

68. Mr. George H. Love, thanks for service in support of Mutual Aid Program.

69. Hon. Stanley Marcus, same as above.

70. Hon. Robert A. Lovett, same as above

71. Mr. J. M. Symes, same as above.

72. Mr. W. A. Patterson, same as above.

73. Mr. C. H. Percy, same as above.

74. Mr. Howard C. Petersen, same as above.

75. Mr. Thomas D. Cabot, same as above.

76. Dr. Everett N. Case, same as above.

77. Mr. Walker L. Cisler, same as above.

78. Mr. M. W. Clement, same as above.

79. Hon. William Benton, same as above.

80. Dr. John S. Dickey, same as above.

81. Mr. Walter D. Fuller, same as above.

SIGNATURES (cont.)
October 30, 1957.

82. Mr. John V. Herd, thanks for service in support of Mutual Aid Program

83. Mr. H. J. Heinz, II, same as above

84. Mr. T. V. Houser, same as above

85. Mr. Elliott V. Bell, same as above

86. Miss Sarah G. Blanding, same as above

87. Mrs. Elizabeth Heffelfinger, same as above

88. Hon. Charles P. Taft, same as above

89. Hon. Neil H. McElroy, re stag dinner for top Defense chiefs on Monday, Nov 4th - acknowledgment of acceptance - reminder of time.

90. Hon. Donald A. Quarles, same as above - #89

91. General Nathan F. Twining - same as #89

92. General Maxwell D. Tayler - same as #89

93. General Thomas D. White - same as #89

94. Brigadier General Andrew J. Goodpaster - same as #89

95. Hon Sherman Adams - same as #89

96. Maj Gen Wilton B. Persons - same as #89;

97. General Randolph McC. Pate - same as #89

98. Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, same as #89

99. Vice Admiral Bernard L. Austin, same as #89

100. Hon. Wilber M. Brucker, same as #89

101. Hon. James H. Douglas, same as #89

102. Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr., same as #89

SIGNATURES (cont.)
October 30, 1957

103. Mr. Joyce C. Hall, re exhibition of Sir Winston Churchill's paintings at Metropolitan Museum of Art, NYC

104. Mr. Samuel Leidesdorf, thanks for service in support of Mutual Aid Program.

105. Mr. Harry A. Bullis, thanks for service in support of Mutual Aid Program.

SIGNATURES
October 29, 1957

1. Sidney J. Weinberg thanks for service in support of program President endorsed. (Mutual Aid Program)

2. Reuben R. Robertson, Jr., thanks for service in support of program President endorsed.

3. T. S. Petersen, thanks for service in support of program President endorsed.

4. Charles F. Moore, Jr., same as above

5. Earl M. McGowin, same as above

6. Rod Markley, same as above

7. C. D. Jackson, same as above

8. F. G. Gurley, same as above

9. Henry Ford, II, same as above

10. Benjamin F. Fairless, same as above

11. Charles Ellington, same as above

12. Donald K. David, same as above

13. Colgate W. Darden, same as above

14. Charles E. Daniel, same as above

15. John J. Corson, same as above

16. Ralph Cordiner, same as above

17. John L. Collyer, same as above

18. Robert Clark, same as above

19. W. Harold Brenton, same as above

20. James B. Black, same as above

SIGNATURES (cont)
October 29, 1957

21. S. D. Bechtel, thanks for service in support of Mutual Aid Program

22. Barney Balaban, same as above

23. Maj Gen Kenyon A. Joyce, USA, Ret., birthday greetings

24. Sgt. Joseph B. Vaughn, thanks for birthday greetings and news of General Griffin

25. Mr. Pratt Remmel, re Little Rock situation

26. Harry A. Bullis, regret that Nate Crabtree unable to accept chairmanship of Citizens for Eisenhower Committee due to ill health

27. Gary Black, regret invitation for pheasant shooting Nov 10th.

28. Walter Maclyn Conlon, re Operation Bootstrap and economic pessimism throughout nation.

29. Meyer Kestnbaum, birthday greetings

30. Lou Benepe, re support of Secy Agriculture and suggestion Dept of Agriculture be moved to interior US

31. John L. Spafford, re Small Business Administration and Conference on Technical & distribution Research for Benefit Small Business

32. Edward T. Folliard, thanks for commendation of Mr. Hagerty's handling of Queen's visit and for press handling same

33. Sidney J. Weinberg, best wishes on 50th anniversary with Goldman, Sachs and Company

34. J. Parker Garwick, re business economy of nation and thanks for for comments on President's speech in NYC re same

35. Ralph T. Richardson, re economic situation in Middlesboro, Ky

36. Henrt Cabot Lodge, commendation on presentation in UN in debate on Syrian complaint against Turkey

SIGNATURES (cont)
October 29, 1957

37. Mr. Larry Crosby, commendation of work done to create interest in National Pro-Amateur Golf Championship tournaments. (letter to be included in album honoring Crosby Bros for this work.

38. Mr. Bing Crosby -- same as above.

39. Lt Col Edythe Turner, ANC, birthday greetings

40. Arthur K. Watson, re President's speech in NYC Oct 22d.

41. Reverend H. H. Green, re support President's decision Little Rock

42. Mr. Thomas E. Coll re possbility President visiting Europe & MidEast

43. Dr. E. W. Perry, support President's decision Little Rock

44. Elie N. Khouri, thanks for crystal elephant

45. Charles J. Graham, re President's talk NYC October 22d.

46. Mr. Robt. W. Markham, Jr., re President's decision Little Rock

47. George R. Wallace, thank you for Phez-hens

48. Rev. Fred Hoskins, re Little Rock and support of clergy there

49. Rev E. L. Hickman, support of West Ky Conf, Episcopal Church of President's decision Little Rock

50. Ray Gibbons, re President's decision Little Rock and support of clergy

51. George M. Humphrey, thanks for copy of Columbus talk, comment on GM prices.

52. Horace C. Flanigan re Federal Reserve Board and President's speech plans

53. William C. Lutz, re concept and function of JCS

54. C. Minot Dole re unification of Armed Services

SIGNATURES (cont)
October 29, 1957

55. Mr. Arthur H. Motley, thank you for contribution to recent Conference on Technical & Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business.

56. Dr. Charles N. Kimball, same as above.

57. Dr. Eric Walker, same as above.

58. Prime Minister Macmillan, thank you for note prior to departure fm Washington, re friendship of two nations

SIGNATURES
October 28, 1957

1. For Major General Robert A. Schow with affectionate regard from his old friend Dwight D. Eisenhower. (Request forwarded by Col Schulz)

2. Signatures only 2 photographs for P. Bernard Young, Jr. Publisher Journal and Guide (Negro paper), Norfolk, Virginia

3. Howard S. Cullman, re dedication International Building, International Airport.

4. George C. Hannaway, get well wishes

Eisenhower Library

5. Hon. Omar Burleson, re invitation to address West Central Texas Oil and Gas Association on Nov 7th.

6. Arthur K. Atkinson, congratulations on 33d Degree Mason and re George Hannaway's illness.

7. Honorable Jesse L. Winters, re invitation to address West Central Texas Oil and Gas Assn on Nov 7th.

8. Signature only in album for Col Percy O. Brewer, USAF, Ret.

9. Arthur S. Nevins, re angus heifer, Cornell Barbara 20, 2319739

10. Mr. S. P. Flowers, thanks for birthday gift, walking stick.

11. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keel Minneci, thank you for spreads and birthday wishes

12. Mr. J. M. Bennett, Jr., re commendation of Secy Benson

13. Mr. Howard W. Sears, re resolution commending the President by Town Meeting of Barnstable

14. Mrs. Grace H. Graul, thank you for birthday wishes and baseball for David Eisenhower

15. Mr. Charles S. Thomas, re reaction to President's plans for several talks to the nation.

16. Mr. David L. Giroux re honorary membership in Los Angeles County Chapter of Young Republicans of California and Univ So Calif pennant

SIGNATURES (cont)
October 28

17. Mrs. Gerald Neils thanks for card sent from dinner honoring the President on his birthday

18. President Judge Chauncey M. Depuy thanks for commendation of President's decision with reference to Little Rock.



CORRESPONDENCE
October 26, 1957

1. Hon William C. Cramer concerning deactivation of 77th Troop Carrier Squadron at Pinellas International Airport

2. Col Lynn F. Woodworth concerning release to inactive duty of Col Charles P. Greyer and attempt to explain process by which officers are released

3. Mrs. Lillie Parker, thanks for copy of Precious Bible Promises"

4. "For William Stern. Dwight D. Eisenhower". Colored photo of DDE taken when he visited North Dakota during campaign of 1952.

5. "For General Graves B. Erskine, with best wishes from an old comrade-in-arms. Dwight D. Eisenhower."

6. Hon Lawrence H. Smith re his endorsement of Mr. Timothy J. Murphy for appointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission

7. Hon August H. Andresen re endorsement of Joseph H. DeWitt for appointment to the staff membership of the Civil Rights Commission

CORRESPONDENCE
October 25, 1957

1. Hon Chester E. Merrow - appreciation for his congratulations on decision to talk to nation from time to time on current issues

2. Miss Abnerian Tyson - advises HEW will get in touch with her reference possibility of receiving child's insurance benefits

3. Mr. Charles Whitt - advises HEW studying his case as to possibility of receiving SS benefits due to physical disability

4. Walter P. Reuther - sends greetings to Second Constitutional Convention of Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO and comments on serious problem today of full utilization of manpower

5. "For Zosimo T. Monzon, SD3, U.S.N., with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower."

6. "For S/Sgt Mark G. Markovic with much appreciation of efficient service as a member of the guard detachment of the Columbine, and with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower."

7. "For S/Sgt Marvin E. Long, with much appreciation of efficient service as a member of the guard detachment of the Columbine, and with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower."

8. George C. Eppinger - expresses thanks for his letter of praise and confidence

9. Dr. Franklin D. Murphy - thanks for sending statement made upon his retirement as Chairman of American Council on Education

10. A. T. Spaulding - thanks for sending report of interracial meeting held in Durham and expresses hope for greater understanding
(Mr. Ford)

11. Henry Ford, II - expresses regret that he had to miss presentation of award to Dr. Bohr and gratitude of the members of Ford family in making this award possible

12. His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman comments on brief visit at dinner in New York and nice chat.

13. W. Alton Jones - expresses disappointment of not being able to chat with him on Tues. evening and hope that he will be coming to Washington soon. Also comment on investing in stock market and dark outlook of American people

14. "For Manuel Hidalgo, now a cadet at the U.S.M.A., with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower. October, 1957."

CORRESPONDENCE
October 25, 1957

15. "Dwight D. Eisenhower". Signed death certificate for Pvt First Class Kenneth L. Davis, requested by son of man who died in WW II, in General Patton's command.

16. "For Stephen Caligas, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower."

17. Sid Richardson - thanks for steaks, roasts, and lamb racks

18. Col Clifford Cabell Early concerning integration problem

19. Hon Stephen P. Kennedy - comments on contribution to P.A.L., and expresses thanks for extra burden on the force caused by his visit Tuesday, 22nd.

20. Tom Pappas - expresses gratification of remark that upturn of stock market attributed to his talk of 22nd, and comments on series of speeches planned before opening of Congressional sessions

21. Lewis Carter Burwell, Jr. concerning invitation to play golf at Pinehurst, N. C.

22. Hon David G. Quinn - expresses thanks for small son's heart-warming and enthusiastic support and for good wishes of Quinn family

23. Richard Tedder concerning birthday greeting

24. Mrs. Osborne Beall - thanks for sentiments expressed in resolution adopted at Annual Convention of Federation of Republican Women

25. Dr. Willard C. Rappleye - thanks for his approval of the speech to the National Fund for Medical Education

26. Dr. Aaron N. Finegold - expresses thanks for being made an Honorary Fellow in American College of Surgeons society

27. Mrs. Leah Harris Dahl - expresses condolences on brothers death and regret that body of soldier was unnecessarily delayed being returned home

CORRESPONDENCE
October 25, 1957

28. Jose R. Pandato concerning his desire to attend USAF technical school in order to qualify as permanent Civil Service Employee

29. Bernard M. Baruch - thanks for sending in succinct form basic suggestions made during brief visit on Tuesday, 22nd.

30. Hon. John W. Byrnes re naming Second Lock of St. Lawrence Seaway after William George Bruce.

31. Hon Carroll D. Kearns concerning 3 pamphlets on Palestine from Miss Hilda Meyer

32. Miss Hilda Meyer expresses appreciation for 3 pamphlets on Palestine forwarded thru Congressman Kearns

33. Jackie Robinson concerning invitation to testimonial dinner on Nov 22 in honor of Branch Rickey, Sr. and Duke Ellington

34. Wiffy Cox - expresses felicitations on 60th birthday and the twentieth anniversary of his service at the Congressional Country Club

35. Frank Altschul - expresses thanks to the Committee on International Policy of the National Planning Association for their letter of Oct 15th and the document attached.

36. Frank Altschul - comments in detail on Mr. Altschul's letter of October 15 concerning the world situation and its trend and mood

37. Walter Hoving expresses thanks for offer of help in selection Christmas gift for MDE but turns down "medal" of himself.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 24, 1957

1. Mr. Donald S. McChesney re reorganization of the Army, Navy and Air Force into one organization -- The Armed Services of US

2. Ralph J. Fairley concerning separation of Air Force friend from the service

3. Mrs. Chang Sze Sou-fang - thanks for embroidered portrait

4. Paul Nickas concerning "science academy" similar in concept to three military academies

5. Commander Dominick L. Strada concerning birthday greeting

6. C. Walter Allen concerning birthday greeting

7. Walter L. Cisler re invitation for the First Lady and President to attend Civic Dinner in honor of Charles Wilson, 11 Nov.

8. Dr. Sonya Weber re morale among scientists and administrators of government research projects in basic science and technology

9. Donald H. Brodie concerning part individual citizen must play in "peace effort"

10. Mrs. Addie Mae Bennett concerning claim for social security benefits

11. Hon Everett McKinley Dirksen concerning suggestions regarding the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission

12. Hon Fred Schwengel re invitation to centennial celebration of Lincoln-Douglas debate, 13 Oct 48

13. Hon Albert P. Morano re Government defaulting on contract obligations to defense contractors

14. Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Miley concerning 2 spruce trees they wanted to give for Gettysburg farm

15. Kenneth D. Wells re appointment with W. Beverly Carter, Jr., concerning integration

LIBRARY

CORRESPONDENCE
October 24, 1957

16. E. Leslie Sefton - thanks for his letter of support & confidence

17. Walter Hoving - concerning his letter of thanks for invitation to "The Queen's Dinner", comment on definition of "America's Goal"

18. John W. Brigham - thanks for copy of resolution by Unitarian Churches and comment re Little Rock

19. Gen Thomas D. White re Philippine man's desire to attend technical school in AF to qualify as permanent Civil Service Employee

20. Jackie Robinson re invitation to attend testimonial dinner on Nov. 22 in honor of Branch Rickey, Sr.

21. .Mr. Justice Harlan expresses condolences on death of his mother

22. H. D. Strunk concerning open letter which appeared in McCook Nebraska paper - expresses birthday greetings and support of the President is trying to do to solve world's problems to the best of his ability

23. Dr. Lewis R. Rogers - thanks for copy of resolution adopted by Dynod of Oklahoma, Presbyterian Church in USA, comments on Little Rock

24. Lawrence M. Judd (Telegram) expresses best wishes on the success of the Hawaii Resident's Association to advance principles of American citizenship



CORRESPONDENCE
October 23, 1957

1. Frederick G. Payne concerning spring clothespin tariff case

2. Edwin C. Johnson - comment re Defense Highway across Colorado

3. William H. Ayres concerning birthday "toast" and greeting

4. Joe Foss concerning incident during Sec. Benson's trip there in South Dakota

5. John R. McCrary, Jr. - Happy birthday to him.

Eisenhower Library

6. Philip Thomas - thanks for card of approval on stand taken with reference to integration

7. Thurgood Marshall - thanks for forwarding card from Mr. Thomas on integration

8. Fred Waring re appreciation of performance for The Queen & Prince Philip at White House

9. Dr. Murry H. Fly re birthday greeting and comment on Little Rock'

10. Lt Gen Sir A. M. Cameron - thanks for his message of good will from SHAEF and best wishes for their 12th reunion in London

11. Dr. Leo J. Hahn re Hahn's concern on Department of Defense economy program

12. Thomas W. Hopper concerning Veterans Adm help in getting employment

13. C. E. May concerning economy in government

14. Dr. & Mrs. Jorgen Frausing-Borch - thanks for their sending the specially designed plate

15. Mrs. Cora A. Moody - thanks for crocheted afghan sent for birthday anniversary

16. Earl Eisenhower concerning judgeship for Mr. Barbera

CORRESPONDENCE
October 23, 1957

18. Mr. & Mrs. Edward Marshall Boehm - thanks for making the ceramic "Polo Player" for gift to The Queen and Prince Philip

19. Thomas F. Wales (Mrs.) concerning encouragement of young people in scientific field

20. William K. Ergen concerning our scientific research and development efforts re satellite program

21. Stephen E. Laurens concerning military expenditures and areas where non-defense spending can be reduced

22. SP/3 James Price - thanks for part he played in the presentation of the beautiful table made from cedar tree, and congratulates him on representing US so favorably while on duty in Taiwan

23. James Scott Kemper concerning birthday greeting

U.S. Treasury Department Library

24. George K. Marshall concerning his suggestion that Governors' Conferences be called more frequently

25. Larry Crosby - letter to be included in scrapbook commemorating his activities on behalf of "National Pro-Amateur Golf Championship"

26. Bing Crosby - letter to be included in scrapbook commemorating his activities on behalf of "National Pro-Amateur Golf Championship"

27. Mrs. Rae V. Biester concerning birthday greetings

28. Mr. Solie Frye - suggests contacting VA representative to help obtain employment

29. Charles E. Chamberlain concerning White House conference on problem of inflation

30. Rev. Haldane Duff - thanks for rememberance in prayers

31. Hyman Ginsberg - sends note to add in collection along with best wishes

32. Mrs. Anna B. Dalaski concerning birthday greeting

33. Vrest Orton - thanks for tape recording of "America Speaks"

CORRESPONDENCE
October 23, 1957

35. Park E. Gregory - concerning encouragement of students and teachers in scientific fields

36. Edgar Faust - expresses thanks for his confidence and support

37. Bernt Balchen - thanks for watercolor painting

38. Katherine Sebastian - thanks for copy of "Five Star Journal", first copy of school paper



CORRESPONDENCE
October 22, 1957

1. Governor and Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt concerning the U.S. efforts to expand their satellite and guided missile programs.

2. Mayor Daniel F. McDevitt concerning a picture of Mayor Eisenhower and the first police force of Reading, Pa....might possibly be a relative.

3. Henry M. Wriston re report on Business Council for International Understanding Meeting

4. William Langer concerning Maj Gen John S. Seybold for appointment as the Federal Representative on Little Missouri River Compact

5. Albert P. Morano concerning appointment of Mrs. Jeannetta H. Clark to Commission on Civil Rights

6. Ray M. Gidney re personalized copy of Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for '56

7. Rev. Andrew Fowler concerning action taken in Little Rock

8. Mrs. Edwin Lefevre concerning birthday greetings

9. Mrs. Robert B. Mouat concerning birthday greetings

10. Miss Monique LaRocque concerning birthday greeting and Lincoln portrait made by brother

11. Bryant Myers re education in science field

12. Donald M. Mumford re gift of oysters

13. Miss Anne LuBera - thanks for support in both political campaigns

14. Dr. Andrew G. Truxal re invitation to Graduation Exercises of Hood College on June 8th

15. Richard E. Emery - thanks for his letter on impression of demonstrations involving air and land forces of Marine Corps at Quantico

16. Mr. Fred W. Johnson - pleased to learn that his talk recorded for the Republican Precinct Hour was so well received

CORRESPONDENCE
October 21, 1957

1. Ezra T. Benson re gift of two boxes of New Hampshire apples

2. J. Willard Marriott re gift of 2 boxes of New Hampshire apples

3. Mrs. Ina S. Swan - belated Happy Birthday to her

4. Mr. and Mrs. Mads Nielsen concerning birthday greeting

5. Mr. & Mrs. V. W. Petree concerning birthday greeting

6. Cyrus L. Sulzberger - Happy Birthday to him.

7. Raymond Pitcairn re birthday greeting and comment on Little Rock

8. Dr. S. T. Alexander concerning position taken in Little Rock difficulty

9. Richard Meyerson concerning birthday greeting

10. Lt Col Craig Cannon - Happy Birthday to him.

11. Miss Eliza P. Huntington - greetings on her 100th birthday

12. Commander Charles D. Lane concerning gift of booklet, "Three Days at Gettysburg"

13. Leroy Johnson concerning birthday greeting

14. Mr. Maurie Luxford re birthday greeting

15. Susan Duckstad re action taken in Little Rock situation

16. Dr. Isidor S. Ravdin re honorary fellowship in American College of Surgeons (for DDE)

17. Dr. Don Joaquin Jose Vallarino re birthday greeting

18. Richard Spencer re Tregor bust of DDE in American Embassy, Paris, to be given to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship, Inc.

19. Mr. & Mrs. Charles I. Wilson re birthday greeting

CORRESPONDENCE
October 21, 1957

20. Sister Mary Daniel, R.S.M., concerning meeting her and Sisters of Mercy in Newport

21. Lt Gen John C. H. Lee, USA(Ret) re birthday greeting

22. Harry A. Bruno re birthday greeting

23. Jim Fannin re birthday scroll signed by students of Ohio Wesleyan University

24. H. Clifford Northcott (Mrs.) re birthday greeting and comment re their assignment in Bolivia

25. Col & Mrs. A. P. Kitson re birthday greeting

26. Maxwell M. Rabb re personal greetings to the International Businessmen's Conference in Tokyo

27. Charles E. Wittenmeyer re birthday greeting

28. Mrs. Elmer E. Tolley - 90th birthday greetings

29. Lewis L. Strauss re article in NY Times announcing recent British and American tests in controlled thermonuclear reactions

30. Secretary of Defense forwarding reply to Admiral Oscar C. Badger, and copy of incoming to the President, concerning organizational and functional needs in Dept of Defense

31. Admiral Oscar C. Badger re organizational and functional needs in Department of Defense

32. Maj Gen I. T. Wyche, Ret., re birthday greetings and Little Rock

33. Col Lynn F. Woodworth re raincoat for David similar to one they had given to Prince Charles

34. Ernest R. Lee re birthday greetings

35. Mrs. Alfred A. Hickox - condolences re death of her husband

36. C. D. Jackson concerning how much DDE would like to have someone with his imagination, energy and refreshing point of view around to come up with new point of view and plan of attack.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 21, 1957

37. "For Johnny Siciliano with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower".

38. "For Raymond Goldstein with a salute to one who has sacrificed much in his country's service - and with best wishes. Dwight D. Eisenhower."

39. Prime Minister Diefenbaker expresses comment how The Queen and Prince Philip captivated people of America, and that he hopes there will be a chance for another talk soon

Eisenhower Library

CORRESPONDENCE
October 19, 1957

1. Father Joe H. Crosthwait concerning Little Rock

2. Brig General Kenneth C. Royall concerning birthday greeting

3. Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Schrepferman concerning birthday greeting

4. Sister Mary Evangelist, S. C. N., concerning birthday cake that was given to Georgetown University Medical Center

5. J. Weldon Jones concerning birthday greeting

6. Thomas C. Egan concerning birthday greeting and comment re appointment of Judge Egan as U. S. District Court for Eastern District of Pa.

7. John A. McNulty concerning birthday greeting

8. Maj Gen Robert M. Littlejohn, Ret. re birthday greeting

9. Harry A. Bullis re birthday greeting

10. Mae Peters re birthday gift and greeting

11. Sarah A. Ferguson - thank you for copy of recent lecture

12. Dr. Worth B. Daniels re report on first year of operation of Board of Regents of National Library of Medicine

13. Mr. & Mrs. F. Trubee Davison re birthday greeting

14. Robert A. Grant re birthday greeting

15. The President signed his name on the palette belonging to the late Douglas Chandor, for Mrs. Chandor.

16. Winthrop Rockefeller concerning a gift to The Queen of the Carleton Collection of the British Headquarters Papers.

17. Dr. Frederick Seitz re dedication of new headquarters for the American Institute of Physics, and awarding of Karl Taylor Compton Gold Medal to Dr. George B. Pegram.

18. Col J. Walter Currier - thanks for barometer.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 18, 1957

1. Lester B. Pearson re award of Nobel Peace Prize

2. Hal S. Davies re testimonial dinner given in appreciation of his many years of community service.

3. Col Emory C. Cushing, thank you for book "History of Entomology in World War II"

4. John Hay Whitney, thank you for "The Bronco Buster"

5. ~~Meade Abcxxxx~~ George A. Bal re old-age insurance benefits

6. Robin Woods concerning birthday message from high school students in Little Rock

7. Buddy Cone concerning birthday message from high school students in Little Rock

8. Cathy Remmel concerning birthday message from high school students in Little Rock

9. Owen Blacklock concerning birthday message -- Little Rock student.

10. Glennys Oakes re above.

11. Ted Treadway re above.

12. Anne Gates re above.

13. June Williams re above.

14. Ann Williams re above.

15. Mr. Ira Lipman re above.

16. "For Judge John S. Hastings, with best wishes to a distinguished American. Dwight D. Eisenhower."

17. "For Vice Admiral Stuart H. Ingersoll, with best wishes and warm personal regard. Dwight D. Eisenhower."

18. Mrs. B. S. Loewenstein re exhibit of DDE paintings.

19. Commander Frank M. McCabe concerning birthday greeting and golf glove.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 18, 1957

20. M. Hartley Dodge concerning birthday greeting

21. Brig Gen & Mrs. Benjamin F. Caffey re birthday greeting

22. Mrs. Katherine Howard re birthday greeting

23. Gordon E. Hyde re birthday greeting

24. Chaplain Sidney R. Crumpton re birthday greeting

25. Hon. Addison Mallory re birthday greeting

26. Dean S. M. Dell re birthday greeting

27. Abraham Ribicoff re birthday greeting

28. Peter W. Smith re birthday greeting

29. Miami Young Republican Club, Oxford, Oh. re birthday greeting

30. Martin L. Straus, II, re birthday greeting

31. Mrs. E. W. Ercklentz re birthday greeting

32. John Ewing Archibold re birthday greeting

33. Theodore R. McKeldin re birthday greeting and barrel of oysters.

34. W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., re Muscari bulbs

35. Willis Sargent, re birthday greeting

36. Lewis W. Douglas - message of salute to Her Majesty Queen ElizabethII. and Prince Philip from the Pilgrims of the United States and the English Speaking Union

37. Mrs. D. C. Wetzel re birthday greeting

38. Sidney E. King re album depicting graphically the Jamestown settlement.

39. "For Monroe L. Nute with best wishes to the former President of Lions International, Dwight D. Eisenhower."

Correspondence (2)

CORRESPONDENCE
October 17, 1957 -- CONCERNING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

1. C. C. Croke
2. Ralph T. Reed
3. James S. Copley
4. James S. Copley
5. Hon. & Mrs. John D. Lodge
6. Ray Robbins
7. Emanuel Goldman, also thank you for birthday coin.
8. Beryl G. Blackwell, also thank you for birthday flowers.
9. Mrs. Reuben G. Hale, also comment concerning Little Rock.
10. William F. Quinn
11. Frederick G. Payne
12. Gordon Allott
13. Chapman Revercomb
14. Mr. & Mrs. Julius Pell Miller, also thank you for "Ball of Fame".
15. Clifford Roberts
16. Mr. & Mrs. Edward F. Colladay
17. Mabel Mellor
18. Peter Grimm, also comment re Press conferences.
19. B. G. Byars
20. Bertha Adkins
21. Elbert Peabody
22. Edgar N. Eisenhower

CORRESPONDENCE
October 17, 1957 -- CONCERNING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

23. Robert Lehman

24. Horace C. Flanigan

25. Joseph Campbell

26. Roger W. Jones

27. James A. Farley

28. Helen Harris

29. Walter Swan

30. Admiral H. R. Stark, USN-Ret.

31. Milton M. Meyer

32. Ann Morgan Goodpaster

33. Henry Ford, II

34. Lillian Gish

35. Robert W. Matthews

36. Effingham T. Irvin (Mrs.)

37. Gen Maxwell D. Taylor

38. Capt & Mrs. Richard W. Streiff

39. Governor J. Hugo Aronson

40. Charles H. Russell

41. Eric A. Johnston

42. Mr. & Mrs. Fred G. Gurley

43. Joyce Hall

CORRESPONDENCE
October 17, 1957 - - CONCERNING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

44. Dr. David O. McKay

45. Hon. & Mrs. Val Peterson

46. Mr. & Mrs. Fred Manning

47. Maj Gen George A. Horkan

48. Mrs. Oliver J. Bryan

49. Mr. & Mrs. Jack Warner

50. Spyros Skouras

51. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman F. Gosden

42. Hon. Murray Snyder

43. Harry M. Warner

44. Edward J. Bermingham

45. Lt Gen Willis D. Crittenberger, Ret.

46. Bob Hope

47. Dean P. Taylor

CORRESPONDENCE
October 17, 1957

48. Dr. Robert T. Taylor concerning presentation of Bible to DDE commemorating start of the second half-billion volumes of Scriptures.

49. Hon. A. S. Herlong, Jr. concerning Little Rock. Congressman reports apprehensions of parents of boys in service that their sons will be be required to enforce public school integration.

50. Mrs. E. W. Cambell - get well wishes after bad fall.

51. Herbert Finn re legislation to be passed at next State Legislature session.

52. Bishop Richard Robert Wright, Jr. re text of resolution recently adoptedby Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

53. Tom Clack re experiences at Boy Scouts' Jubilee Jamboree.

54. George L. Davis re proposals made at the Governors' Conference in Williamsburg.

55. Miss Celestia Raulerson re closing of Ft. Stewart

56. Mrs. J. Jarman concerning Little Rock.

57. Laura K. Noble concerning launching of satellites.

58. Gen G. B. Erskine, USMC, concerning get well wishes.

59. Albert Rains re crop damage in Alabama.

60. Dr. Alan T. Waterman re booklets on "Basic Research-- a National Resource"

61. Mrs. D. Temple re work at Boys Town.

62. Helen A. Binz re International Bio-Physical Year.

63. August J. McClary re prayer attributed to Geo. Washington.

64. Mrs. A. W. Lippert re articles on sale of Belle SpringsChurch.

65. Mr. Zoltan Strasser re canteen used by refugees fleeing from Hungary.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 17, 1957 - CONCERNING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

66. George D. Clyde

67. Col & Mrs. Humbert L. Riva

68. Mrs. John Sheldon Doud, and thany you for gift.

69. Hon. Herbert Hoover

70. Dr. Albert C. Jacobs

71. Brig Gen & Mrs. Hubert W. Beyette and for gift.

72. Leonard V. Finder

73. Hon. Lewis L. Strauss

74. Howard S. Cullman

75. Howard Young

76. Henry Cabot Lodge and comment re Little Rock.

77. Baroness Silvercruys

78. Brig Gen David Sarnoff

79. Mrs. Marjorie Grant

80. Hon. & Mrs. Frank G. Clement

81. Samuel Goldwyn

82. Hon & Mrs. Dan Thornton

83. Lewis W. Douglas

84. Capt C. E. Koger

85. Len Hall (Mr. & Mrs.)

86. Bradshaw Mintener

87. Lt Gen Cornelius W. Wickersham, Ret.

88. T. Richard Carlington

CORRESPONDENCE
October 17, 1957 -- CONCERNING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

89. Mrs. M. L. Crippen

90. Mr. & Mrs. James C. Black

91. Mrs. Maria A. Da Costa - also birthday gift

92. Captain Marie L. Gross, AMSC

93. Mrs. Warren Snider - also birthday gift.

94. Capt Margeret M. Williams

95. Wayne and Keith Rickenbacher

96. Mr. Willard R. Cox

97. Daniel A. Reed

98. Thurston N. David

99. Mr. & Mrs. Gene Raymond

100. Ralph R. Arnold

101. Maj Gen Leland S. Hobbs, USA

102. William P. Goldman

103. William D. Kerr

104. Arthur Hays Sulzberger

105. C. L. Sylzberger

106. Hon. Scovel Richardson

107. Col Thomas M. Belshe

108. Major Florence E. Judd

109. Mr. Harry J. Carman, also comment re Little Rock.

110. Aksel Nielsen

CORRESPONDENCE
October 17, 1957

111. H. Alexander Smith concerning birthday greeting.

112. Richard Wigglesworth concerning birthday greeting.

113. Sam Rayburn concerning birthday greeting.

114. Douglas M. Black concerning birthday message and Columbia University report.

115. Harold Boeschenstein concerning birthday greeting.

116. Meade Alcorn - greetings on his birthday.

117. Carl R. Woodward concerning birthday greeting and regret on not having been able to visit University of Rhode Island during vacation.

118. Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Eisenhower concerning birthday greeting.

119. Staff of the Republican National Committee re birthday greeting.

120. Mr. Nicholas Di Tieri concerning birthday gift and greeting.

121. Nathan Hack concerning birthday gift (golf shoes).

122. W. C. Hammel, Sr. concerning rug for the East Room.

123. Thomas A. Pappas re speech at a fund-raising dinner in Vermont.

124. To Frank K. Sanderson, with deep appreciation of his long and faithful service in the U. S. government -- including almost three decades on the White House Staff -- and with best wishes and high esteem. October, 1957. Dwight D. Eisenhower."

125. Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower re meeting of the Inter-American Press Association.

126. Neil McElroy - expresses hope that he will serve at least two years in post as Secretary of Defense and thanks him for joining Cabinet.

127. Neil McElroy re "Manhattan District" type of organization to overcome problemof interservice rivalry.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 17, 1957

Republican officials who joined in presentation of birthday cake on Monday, 14 Oct 57

128. Lewis T. Breuninger

129. George L. Hart, Jr.

130. Hon. Andrew F. Schoeppel

131. Michael Gill

132. Clyde D. Garrett

133. Bertha Adkins

134. Charles S. Thomas

135. Mrs. Howard A. Coffin

136. Mrs. Peter Gibson

137. Hon Richard M. Simpson

138. John Ashbrook

139. Mrs. Julie Kirlin

140. Hon. Richard Nixon

141. Hon. Meade Alcorn

142. J. W. Marriott

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143. "For Leslie Ann Patterson, who shares with me a common birthday anniversary. Dwight D. Eisenhower"

144. "For Major General Leo A. Walton from his classmate and old friend. Dwight D. Eisenhower."

CORRESPONDENCE --- CONCERNING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS
October 16, 1957

1. Brig Gen Walter Wood Hess, Jr., USA-Ret.
2. Brig Gen John Fuller Davis, USA-Ret.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Claude L. Draper
4. Maj Gen Paul J. Mueller, USA-Ret.
5. Col Raymond Marsh, USA-Ret.
6. General Walter Krueger, USA-Ret.
7. Maj Gen Edwin B. Lyon, USAF-Ret.
8. Brig Gen John F. Conklin, USA-Ret.
9. Maj Gen Vernon Evans, USA-Ret.
10. Brig Gen John Easter Harris
11. Mr. & Mrs. Sigurd S. Larmon
12. Mrs. John L. Hennessy
13. Hon. & Mrs. John A. McCone
14. Col & Mrs. Sam White
15. Archbishop Michael
16. Lt Col George J. McNally
17. Gen Nathan F. Twining
18. Sid Richardson
19. Edward D. Lane
20. Col George M. Powell
21. Edward D. Nicholson
22. Maj Gen John Stewart Bragdon, USA-Ret.

CORRESPONDENCE -- CONCERNING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS
October 16, 1957

23. Hon. Louis A. Johnson

24. Hon. Ezra T. Benson

25. Major Hobart W. Francis

26. Edward M. Burnham (also contains note about docking of Barbara Anne)

27. Mr. E. R. Quesada

28. Hon. Harold E. Stassen

29. White House Ushers

30. Prince Bernhard, The Netherlands

31. Perle Mesta

32. Mrs. George Tyson

33. W. A. Moncrief

34. Meade Alcorn

35. William G. Stratton

36. Bernard M. Baruch

37. Milton S. Eisenhower

38. Maj Gen & Mrs. R. M. Littlejohn

39. Charles R. Yates

40. Armand Sommer (and gift of tie)

41. Maj Gen Howard McC. Snyder

42. Mary Jean Eisenhower

43. Susan Elaine Eisenhower

44. Barbara Anne Eisenhower

CORRESPONDENCE -- CONCERNING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS
October 16, 1957

45. Dwight David Eisenhower, II

46. Maj and Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower

47. Mr. & Mrs. Richard Gill (also thank-you for gift)

48. Lt Col & Mrs. Gordon Moore (also thank-you for gift)

49. Hon. & Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan (also thank-you for gift)

50. Hon. & Mrs. Arthur E. Summerfield (also thank-you for gift)

51. Employees of the White House Garage

52. Walter Winchell

53. Robert Murphy

54. Mr. and Mrs. John Culbreath

55. Harvey V. Higley

56. Mrs. Walton Walker

57. Sinclair Weeks (also for birthday gift)

58. Mrs. Alfred Gruenther (also for birthday gift)

59. Floyd D. Akers

60. Brig Sir James F. Gault

61. Mrs. Ruth Dister

62. Brig Gen & Mrs. Jesse A. Ladd

63. James Douglas

64. Hon. & Mrs. Douglas McKay

64. Brig Gen & Mrs. Arthur S. Nevins (also for birthday gift)

65. Gen Lauris Norstad

CORRESPONDENCE -- CONCERNING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS
October 16, 1957

66. General Lauris Norstad for personnel of SHAPE

67. Janet Bowen

68. Rose Woods

69. John W. Cross, Jr.

70. Mamie Moore

71. Mrs. Eli Ciarrochi (Mrs. Walker)

72. Preston Bruce

73. Enrique Aflaque

74. Thomas E. Stephens (Artist)

75. Dr. E. L. Schaaf

76. Ellen Moore

77. Victor Emanuel (also for birthday gift)

78. Maj Gen Henry C. Hodges, Jr. (Ret)

79. Arthur K. Atkinson

80. Mrs. Robert F. Archibold, Jr.

81. Mrs. Myrtle Sheahan

82. Brig Gen Charles M. Busbee, USA-Ret.

83.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 16, 1957

83. Ray Eyman re integration and Little Rock situation

84. Joe Foss re availability of Army National Guard funds for employment of mechanics

85. Howard Mitchell concerning National Symphony Orchestra tickets -- Box 13, & tickets for Mrs. Eisenhower to the performance of NYC ballet on Jan. 20th.

86. George M. Leader re commemorative stamp for 150th Anniversary of the first burning of anthracite coal at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

87. Charles A. Halleck re impressions during his tour of Europe.

88. Brig Sir James F. Gault re progress of The American Memorial Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral

89. Robert Montgomery concerning thanks for representing DDE in Pulaski Day ceremonies in NYC

90. Stuart Little concerning adding Gen Hodges on Christmas card list

91. Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Rietzke concerning birthday message and pink rosebud boutoniere

92. John G. Jackson, Sr. concerning birthday message and gift

93. John G. Jackson, Jr. concerning birthday message and gift

94. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Cox re hope for Republican Congress as a result of 1958 elections

95. Kenneth A. Roberts concerning crop damage in Alabama

96. Brig Gen William L. Lee concerning birthday message

97. David Marx concerning birthday message and gift

98. Lt Gen Garrison H. Davidson concerning football games (Army/Navy)

99. Joseph Murray Hayse concerning tickets for The Queen's reception

CORRESPONDENCE
October 16, 1957

100 "For The Honorable Homer M. Byington, Jr., with best wishes and high esteem for a distinguished citizen of the U.S.A., Dwight D. Eisenhower"

101 Calvin R. Griffith - condolence on death of his mother.

102. Col William G. Draper concerning birthday greeting.

103 Max E. Wyzanski concerning birthday message and personalized copy of "The Psalms"

104 August Frevert concerning birthday baskets, hand-made

105 Emma H. McMickle concerning birthday message and painting of Country Club at Palm Springs

106 Evelyn Borrelli concerning birthday greeting and recorded piano selections

CORRESPONDENCE
October 15, 1957

1. M/Sgt & Mrs. John Moaney concering birthday gift.

2. Hon. & Mrs. John Hay Whitney concerning birthday message.

3. Francisco Lim concerning birthday message.

4. Ellsworth Alvord concerning birthday gift (5 doz golf balls).

5. Geo D. Aiken re his support of Tariff Commission recommendations on pending spring clothespin tariff case.

6. Loyal Phillips concerning integration problem.

7. Alice Snyder concerning birthday message and gift.

8. Harold Hill Titus, Jr., concerning birthday message.

9. Members of the White House Staff concerning birthday gift of holly trees and some twenty assorted shrubs.

10. Kevin McCann concerning birthday message.

11. Earl D. Eisenhower concerning birthday message.

12. Col & Mrs. Robert Schulz & Children re birthday message and gift.

13. Harry & Edith Darby concerning birthday message.

14. Linda and Carol Stack concerning birthday message.

15. Gen Leonard Heaton concerning birthday message.

16. Angelo Loffreda re message sent to President on behalf of members attending convention of The Independent Sons of Italy of the States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

17. Maj Gen J. W. Bowen concerning birthday message from 82d Airborne Division.

18. Milton R. Young concerning appointment of Maj Gen John S. Seybold for appointment as the Federal Representative on the Little Missouri River Compact.

19. Russell B. Long concerning appointment of Rupert L. Murphy for reappointment to Interstate Commerce Commission.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 15, 1957

20. Harold Macmillan concerning birthday message, excitement in anticipation of the visit of The Queen, and a hope that "we" could occasionally meet together.

21. General of the Army George C. Marshall to express hope that Gen Heaton and Staff do not detainGen Marshall at Walter Reed too long.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 14, 1957

1. James J. Rowley - happy birthday.

2. Mrs. Jame Blakeney re thank-you for book, "Heroes, U. S. Marine Corps 1861-1955" and appreciation of her help in connection with Congressional Medal of Honor Awards.

3. Lupton Patten - get wellwishes.

4. Ralph J. Muller re personalized glasses.

5. Mrs. Arthus S. Nevins - happy birthday.

6. Rev. R. J. Danhof re plans of the Christian Reformed Church for National Day of Prayer.

7. Mr. L. R. Sanderson re Little Rock.

8. Maj Gen Melvin J. Maas, USMC-Ret. - greetings to fellow veterans attending Seventh General Assembly of the World Veterans Federation.

9. Hon. L. Mendel Rivers re European press reaction to Little Rock.

10. Hon. Carl Elliott re crop damage in Alabama.

11. Hon. Jim Wright re Little Rock.

12. B. W. Hirsh re money and credit situation and its effect on small business.

13. Hon. John Foster Dulles - thank-you for birthday note.

14. James E. Jones concerning Social Security benefits for his wife.

15. Hon. John V. Beamer re Little Rock.

16. Rev. Charles C. Waterman - thank-you for his letter and good health wishes for his wife.

17. George C. Flanagan re difficulties encountered by small lumber companies in the Pacific Northwest.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 14, 1957

18. Mrs. Millicent C. McIntosh - regret for reception on Oct. 23, and congratulations as President of Barnard.

19. Adm. Arleigh Burke - thank-you for birthday note.

20. Gen R. McC. Pate - thank-you for birthday note.

21. John Merrill Olin - thank-you for birthday note.

22. Rear Admiral Henry Crommelin - thank-you for his letter.

23. Brig Gen & Mrs. Arthur Nevins re birthday gift -- yellow apples.

24. Alexander Rose - thank-you for "Pay the Two Dollars" book.

25. Hon. Arthur F. Burns re business trends for the future.

26. Maj Gen & Mrs. Henry Sayler re birthday handkerchiefs.

27. Sam R. Heller re "Keeper of the Keg" (birthday gift for the President containing 67-year old Cognac)

28. John M. McCann re gift of an automatic silo unloader and automatic bunk feeder for farm.

29. Lt Gen Floyd L. Parks - thank-you for birthday wishes and congratulations on hole in one!

30. Wm. E. Robinson re birthday gift of suede windbreaker.

31. George C. Hannaway - thank-you for birthday card.

32. Roscoe E. Ingalls re discussion regarding inflation.

33. Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson re essential expenditure controls necessary to keep spending within debt limit.

34. Mr. H. Coquillaud re birthday gift of 67-year old Cognac.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 14, 1957

35. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Krueger - praise concerning Dr. Well's appointment to the United Nations Delegation.

36. Dr. I. S. Ravdin - birthday wishes.

37. Dr. Joseph Simonson - birthday wishes.

38. Hon. Wilber M. Brucker - birthday wishes.

39. John Vedde R. Edwards, Jr. - common birth date - birthday wishes.

40. The Defiance College Family - congratulations and best wishes at the formal dedication of the Anthony Wayne Library.

41. Hon. Douglas MacArthur, III, re Ellsworth Alvord attending International Golf Tournament in Japan, and two dozen golf balls, which Mr. Alvord will be carrying with him, for the Prime Minister Kishi.

42. Cyrus S. Eaton concerning developments made by Russian and Red Chinese scientists and metallurgists as observed through conferences sponsored in Nova Scotia by Mr. Eaton.

43. John J. Slentz - thank - you for gift, "The American Heritage" from The Exchange Club of Gettysburg.

44. Employees of the White House Office - thank-you for 67, dark-red birthday roses.

45. General Walter Bedell Smith - birthday note.

46. Frederick R. Kappel re paperweight souvenir marking completion of underwater telephone cable system between US-Hawaii.

47. Mrs. Arthur W. Davis re husband seeking employment after illness.

48. Hon. Charles E. Wilson re birthday wishes and expresses hope that he will keep in touch.

49. Mr. & Mrs. Walter B. Smith re assurance that all members of the Administration are dedicated primarily to preserving freedom.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 14, 1957

50. Walter Gentry Buckner concerning birthday wishes and appreciation of comments regarding Administration's actions in some of late crises.

51. Robert W. Woodruff concerning birthday "rose" and possibility of seeing him during The Queen's dinner.

52. Frank S. Evans concerning birthday wishes and gift, "The Annuals of Horsemanship".

53. Maj Gen Kenyon A. Joyce concerning birthday wishes.

54. "The Eight Flohrs" concerning birthday wishes.

55. Emmett S. Graham concerning birthday wishes.

56. General Thomas D. White concerning birthday wishes.

57. Reverend Paul C. Reinert, S.J., concerning invitation to 1958 convention on 28 March of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

58. Hon. Neil McElroy concerning birthday gift from Cabinet of "tall, young white pine" planted on Gettysburg farm.

59. Hon. Robert B. Anderson concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

60. Hon John Foster Dulles concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

61. Hon Richard M. Nixon concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

62. Margaret M. Brock re success of Bertha Adkins at meeting of Women's Division of the United Republican Finance Committee.

63. Deane E. Ackers concerning birthday wishes.

64. Ray N. Spooner concerning birthday wishes.

65. Mr. C. W. Marsh concerning condolences on death of his wife.

66. Donald A. Quarles concerning birthday wishes.

67. C. D. Jackson re article in Herald Tribune, Monday, Oct 14 re Eisenhower.

68. Gen Alfred M. Gruenther concerning birthday wishes.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 14, 1957

69. W. Atlee Burpee, Jr. re Little Rock, and gift from Mr. Burpee of 2,000 Muscari bulbs.

70. Percival F. Brundage concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

71. Harold E. Stassen concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

72. Gordon Gray concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

73. Henry Cabot Lodge concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

74. Marion B. Folsom concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

75. James P. Mitchell concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

76. Sinclair Weeks concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

77. Ezra Taft Benson concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

78. Fred A. Seaton concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

79. Arthur E. Summerfield concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

80. Herbert Brownell, Jr., concerning Cabinet birthday gift - pine.

81. Sir Winston Churchill concerning birthday message.

82. Ellsworth Alvord re death of his mother.

83. Mr. and Mrs. Homes Bannard re birthday message.

84. Maj Gen Anthony J. Drexel Biddle re birthday message.

85. Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Lee re birthday message.

86. Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery re birthday message.

87. Mr. Walter S. Severseen re birthday message and thank-your for lovely red rose boutonniere.

88. Richard C. Leib re birthday message.

89. Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Kaplan re birthday message.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 14, 1957

90. Gordon Gray re birthday message.

91. Robert Cutler re birthday message and appreciation for his undertaking the message to the American College of Surgeons.

92. Robert W. Burgoyne re birthday message.

93. Kurt Heilbron re birthday message.

94. Charles Ficklin re birthday message.

95. Herbert C. Blunck re birthday message.

96. Mr. & Mrs. William D. Simmons re birthday message and angel food cake baked by Mrs. Simmons.

97. Charles A. O'Toole concerning two dozen steaks and birthday message.



CORRESPONDENCE
October 12, 1957

1. Mr. J. S. McFadyen re integration.

2. Dr. William Kaufman re his idea of a "United States Science Academy".

3. Mrs. Ralph Bills, Sr. re hardship discharge for son from Navy.

4. A. T. Spaulding re hope that America will solve prejudice and antagonisms between races.

5. Dr. John A. Morrison re Charles E. Wilson Library at Anderson College, Indiana -- greetings.

6. His Majesty King Olav V - letter of condolence and thank-you for personal note from the King.

7. Hon. Wm. C. Cramer re deactivation of Air Reserve unit at Pinellas International Airport.

8. Dezi Arnaz re excerpts from Ibanez's novel written in 1920 containing impressions of America.

9. Chaplain H. P. Abbott re death of Mr. Brittain.

10. Andrew C. Kuhles re plans of the Arizona Junior Chamber of Commerce for combined meeting with Jaycees from 3 Mexican states.

11. For Richard I. N. Weingart, with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

12. For General Sir Brian Robertson, Bt., GCB, GBE, KCMG, D.S.O., M.C., from his comrade in arms of World War II, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

CORRESPONDENCE
October 11, 1957

1. Albert H. Christenson - thank you for Lincoln plaque.

2. Mr. & Mrs. John Dooling re meeting son on SEAWOLF.

3. Irving Geist, thank-you for birthday gift - white golf sweater.

4. Eleanor Lansing Dulles re new Congress Hall in Berlin built because of Mrs. Dulles' efforts.

5. Lloyd W. Lambert re Middle Creek Project, and get-well wishes.

6. Howard G. Cushing re honorary membership in Newport Country Club.

7. J. E. Schaefer re letter from Jesse Harper and Army-Notre Dame game.

8. Algot J. Bowman re report made on proceedings of President's Conference on Tech. and Distribution Resh. for Benefit of Small Businessmen.

9. James P. Mitchell re summary of steel labor costs drawn from a report of international trade union group.

10. Lester Goodson re quarter horses, purchase of stallion colt, and decision to have colt gelded.

11. George Huddleston, Jr. re disaster declaration for peanut farmers of Alabama.

12. Mrs. T. R. Schmidt re Little Rock decision.

13. Mrs. Merle L. Mills re Little Rock decision.

14. Mr. Vernon H. Holloway re Little Rock decision.

15. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays re Little Rock decision.

16. William C. Cramer re Little Rock decision.

17. Edward L. Sullenberger re desire to reenlist in armed services.

18. Kevin McCann - birthday message.

19. Harry A. Bullis re Nate Crabtree and Little Rock.

20. Gene Sarazen - thank you for prize winning apples., & Little Rock.

21. Sisters of Providence and Students at the Providence Convent re National Day of Prayer.

22. Douglas M. Black re thank you for books.

23. Rev. Henry H. Heins re Proclamations of National Days of Prayer.

24. Roger S. Firestone concerning report on funeral of King Haakon and message from King Olav.

25. Maj Gen Henry Terrell, Jr., note of condolence re sister's death.

26. Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Hobbs re their telegram of support & loyalty.

27. Mr. & Mrs. Kruno Ursich re mutual birthdates.

28. Lilace R. Barnes re Little Rock.

29. Brig Gen & Mrs. Edwin B. Howard - thank-you for birthday gift.

30. Maj Gen Luis R. Esteves re adjustment in pay as retired officer.

31. John Stennis re Little Rock.

32. Hon. Donald W. Nicholson re Timothy J. Murphy for appmt. to Interstate Commerce Commission.

33. Hon. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., re apmt. of Adolph K. Schwartz to the Civil Rights Commission.

33. Robert McLean re resigning as President of the AP.

34. Gen Robert L. Eichelberger re Little Rock.

35. Edward F. Arn re apmt of Timothy J. Murphy to Interstate Commerce Commission.

36. Lewis B. Maytag re thank-you for birthday note.

37. E. H. Heckett re not being able to attend sale on Nov. 4th. at Heckmeres Highlands.

38. Wilbur A. Bishop concerning View Master and color picture reel of Prime Minister Nehru's visit to U. S.

39. Mrs. Stephen V. Benet re Little Rock.

40. Mrs. Henry B. Sayler re her acceptance of the Chairmanship of the Women's Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Savannah.

41. Howard Harris re obtaining employment thru the Illinois State Employment Service.

42. John L. Marsh re letter written by his eleven-year old daughter during the Inauguration to DDE but never mailed.

43. Mrs. Leola Allen concerning her request for welfare assistance for herself and small baby.

44. Joseph G. Ferrier re request that his two sons be returned from overseas assignments to be near sick mother.

45. Henry Bell re older people seeking employment.

46. Mrs. Leoti Riley re mutual birthday, Oct 14th.

47. Kenneth D. Johnson re inability to attend dinner for the Rockefeller family.

48. Mrs. Alexander B. Pierce re handknit sweater and socks she made for the President's birthday.

49. Hon. K. A. Gbedemah re breakfast with the Vice President at the White House and thank-you for inscribed photo.

50. Hon. George Grant re disaster area declaration for peanut farmers of Alabama.

51. Hon. Walter Rogers re construction of the Canadian River Dam in Texas.

52. Hon. J. Hugo Aronson re National Geographic Magazine article on Glacier National Park.

53. Maj Gen Ray W. Barker re dinner in his honor for his decade of service to The Manlius School.

54. Hon. Ted Dalton re Little Rock.

55. Truman T. Pierson re telecast on various problems of the Post Office Department.

56. Adm H. R. Stark re visit to Newport, R. I.

57. Hon. Joseph C. Zavatt re assignment as a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

58. Ralph G. Newman re Gov Stratton's remarks at the Civil War Round Table meeting and a comment re Little Rock.

59. Stewart Beach re gift of thirty systery and suspense stories.

60. Hon. Wm. K. Knowland re apmt of Sherrill Halbert to the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.

61. Mrs. John H. White re condolences on husband's death.

62. Mrs. Roy Eisenhower - thank-you for birthday card.

63. Mrs. Ivan C. Fetterman re prayers sent in by Sunday School class.

64. Mrs. Victor Bonsall re prayers written by pupils at the Nyack Boys School.

65. Mr. Norman Thomas re Little Rock.

66. Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., re apmt of Rev. Wm. F. Jenks to the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

67. Hon. Frank W. Boykin re damage to peanut crop in Alabama.

68. Hon. Armistead I. Selden, Jr., re damage to peanut crop in Alabama.

69. Miss Florence M. Noll re sweater and golf club covers gift.

70. Capt Wm. Randall re Little Rock.

71. Wm. E. Robinson re steaks.

72. Bruce M. Lansdale re thank-you from the students of the American Farm School for the gift of cattle from the Aberdeen Angus Breeders Assn.

73. Henry Ford, II, re message to "your trustees" and the golf game in Newport.

74. Gen Carlos P. Romulo, letter of condolence re son's death in airplane accident.

75. Kevin McCann - birthday greeting.

76. Gen M. E. Griffin re birthday greeting.

77. Dr. Herman R. Purdy re ticket to the Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition November 12-16th.

78. Mr. Leon Falk, Jr., re ticket to the Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition November 12-16th.

79. Rev. Mother Mary Clotilde McGinnis, re warmth Hungarian family was received in America and subsequent marriage of two young girls whose bridal attire was contributed by local merchants.

SIGNATURES
October 11, 1957

1. For Captain Robert G. Dose with best wishes. Dwight D. Eisenhower

2. For Jimmy Messenger with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

3. For Alonzo H. Rice with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

4. For William Gilbane with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower

5. For Lt Com. Paul Miller, Jr., with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

CORRESPONDENCE
October 9, 1957

1. Ralph McGill, re decision at Little Rock

2. R. W. Woodruff, re Little Rock

3. Charles R. Yates, re Ralph McGill's article, Little Rock

4. B. G. Byars, re invitation to Showboat Party

5. William B. Shartzer, re Little Rock

6. Thomas D. White, re visiting Air Force stations and installations

7. George A. Poole, re Little Rock

8. Mrs. J. Pell Miller, re Little Rock

9. Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, re comments on Conference on Tech. and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business

10. Mrs. Sumako Sue Aiso, re husband being assigned to Japan

11. Mrs. Margaret Branscomb, re Little Rock

12. Mrs. Edward C. Fields, re husband reenlisting in Regular Army

13. Brig Gen deLesseps S. Morrison, USAR, re reserve programs

14. Hon. John F. Baldwin, re funds 1959 budget for survey on deepening the chanel from San Francisco towards Antioch

15. Hon. Otto Krueger, re appointment of Gen Seybold as the Federal Representative on Little Missouri River Compact

16. Hon. Alexander Wiley, re greeting from Prime Minister McMillan

17. Walter T. Forbes re Little Rock

CORRESPONDECE
October 7, 1957

1. Aksel Nielsen , re photographs, re Denver

2. John Marshall Butler re recommendation Col. Heber H. Rice

3. Count Alfonso Gaetani, thanks for medal from General Confderation of Italian Agriculture

4. Walter Winchell, thanks for column on Little Rock

5. Dick Crane, blind, copy of Braille alphabet, and letter in Braille

6. Danny Thomas for photograph of television family

7. Frank Stanton re talk on Little Rock - thanks for television film

8. Mr. and Mrs. Donald Keller, thanks for fan letter

9. Porter Wyly re drought disaster loan

10. Harry Taylor, for story about Swiss liking Ike.

11. Attorney General, for Report on Oil and Gas

12. Little Rock letters - Fred Maytag

13. Ditto - Richard E. Shearer, President, Alderson-Broaddus College

14. Wayne Upton, Secretary of School Board

15. Ditto, John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Daily Defender

16. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Clark

17. Dr. Harry T. Penn, National Dental Association

18. Dr. Sydney Berzoff, Brandies University

19. Dr. Charles Wesley, Wilberforce College

20. Reverend Thomas S. Harten, Holy Trinity Baptist Church

21. W. C. Hueston, Benevolent Order of Elks

22. Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel, re National Council of Churches

23. A. Philip Randolph, Little Rock

24. Lionel Hampton, Little Rock

25. Mrs. Robert Vann, Pittsburg Courier, Little Rock

26. Reverend Monford L. Jackson, re Little Rock

27. Reverend Martin Luther King, re Little Rock

28. Mrs. Irene Gaines, President, National Association of Colored Women

29. Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, President, National Council of Negro Women

30. William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post, re Little Rock

31. Jackie Robinson, re Little Rock

32. Chancellor Daniel L. March, re Little Rock

33. Channing Tobias, re Little Rock

34. Gordon Henderon re American Assembly

35. Dr. Ravdin - re new prominence Steve Canyon column

36. Colonel Isaac Gill, re visit

37. John Hollister re report

38. Mrs. Virgil Hayden re misfortunes

39. Mrs. Leo F. Paul, re Colonel Paul's death

40. Bishop William C. Martin, re coming to Southern Methodist

41. Dr. Willis M. Tate, re Southern Methodist invitation

42. Mr. James K. Wilson, re Southern Methodist invitation

43. Bruce Alger, re Southern Methodist invitation

44. Mrs. James Reed, re epileptic

45. Mr. Earl Shobe, thanks for book, Lincoln Talks

46. Rush Limbaugh, thanks for letter about trip to American Bar Assoc.

47. Mrs. Lorraine Anagos, re views on planning for disarmament

48. Mrs. Rachael S. Kelly, re majority of Americans being guided by spiritual motivations

49. Brigadier General Wright re Bonus Marchers

50. Rudolph Moeller, re Irish setter painting

51. Congressman Curtis re recommendation Timothy Murphy for Interstate Commerce Commission

52. Benjamin Mayer re golfers ties

53. Katherine B. St. George

SIGNATURES
October 7, 1957

1. Two signatures on photographs taken at presentation of Army Flag, for Colonel Schulz, for Major Sheldin Eisnitz, and Col. Bruce Palmer, Jr.

2. For Captain George M. Cunha, with best wishes, Exeucitve officer, Quonset

4. For Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess, with admiratin and warm personal regard for a distinguished American, from his friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower

5. ForDr. James R. Killian, Jr., with admiration and warm personal regard for a distinguished scientists and patriot - from his friend Dwight D. Eisenhower

6, Busgio s/L. Green, National Fraternal Council of Churches, re Little Rock

7. Jimmy C. Comacho, Filipinio, Tolley, with appreciation of services at the White House and at Newport, and with best wishes

8. For photographer of #2, signature only,

9. For James Sutton, son of West Pointer, two years ahead of President, with ~~best wishes~~ re Little Rock

10. Mrs. Maud Armstrong, re Captain Adamonson's death

11. General Clement H. Wright, Ret. re Little Rock and Bonus March

12. Dr. George D. Flemmings, re Little Rock situation

13. Mrs. L. C. Bates, head of NAACP in Little Rock

SIGNATURES
October 7, 1957

14. Mr. William B. Olsen, re traffic safety

15. Martin Silverstein, thanks for help on delivering papers Newport

16. Reverend John Calvin Reid, support on Little Rock

17. For: Ray Granger, greenskeeper at Newport Country Club
with best wishes, DDE

18. For: The Honorable Floyd S. Bryant, with best wishes to
a distinguished American, from DDE

19. For Henry Suydam, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower

@). Message for American Council on Educat ion

21. For Carmine Auricchio, with best wishes, military picture

22. For Montgomery Harris, with best wishes

23. Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee, with best wishes and personal estteem

24. For: Arthur C. Hayes, with best wishes

25. For Henry Kearns, with best wishes to a distinguished American from

26. For Lt. Robert E. Joseph, Jr., with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

SIGNATURES
October 4, 1957

1. Messages about Little Rock
   Mr. and Mrs. Peavey Heffelfinger

2. Joseph N. Stone, Superintendent of Schools, Albia, Iowa

3. Robert C. D. Tieuel, Jr., "The Christian Call", Odessa, Texas

4. Dr. Thomas E. Jones, President, Earlham College, Indiana

5. Dr. Arthur D. Gray, President, Talladega College, Alabama

6. Mr. Henry Wolfson, New York

7. Mr. Herbert Hudnut, Detroit

8. Dr. Douglas Knight, Lawrence College, Wisconsin

9. Morgan S. Odell, Lewis and Clark Collge, Orgon

10. Whiting Russell Willauer,

11. Ben H. Weaver, Provost, Phillips University, Oklahoma

12 Mr. John Warren Giles, General Accounting Office

13. Dr. Carl O. Dunbar, Peabody Museum, Yale

14. Glen T. Goodwill, Santa Monica School superintendent

15. David Stambough, Flushing, Bulova Watch Co. re Little Rock

16. Commander Chasin, Jewish War Veterans

17. William R. Ming, American Veterans Committee

18. Reverend Edward L. Peet, California-Nevada Conference of the Methodist Church

19. J. H. Jackson, National Baptist Convention

20. Dr. Israel Goldstein, American Jewish Congress

21. John S. Wood, United Christian Youth Movement

October 4, 1957

22. Lothaire S. Green, parent of Negro child, Little Rock

23. Governor Price Daniel re telegram

24. Dr. Herman Wells re appointment to UN

25. David Marx for radio sets

26. Irving H. Beck, City Manager of Newport, for framed print

27. J. E. Broyhill regarding record

28. Ambassador Hearne re death of son

29. Sinclair Weeks re Nat. Association of Manufacturers

30. William A. Booker re flowers

31. Arthur Watkins, suggestion of Serge Nelson Benson for appointment U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

32. Arthur Tedder re offer of car from his firm

33. Winifred Pettus re letter of understanding

34. Glenn Beall re recommention Col. Heber Rice for Lincoln Sesqui. Com.

35. Harry Bullis, re release of Nate Crabtree

36. Bedell Smith re birthday

37. Louis Marx by Sporster

38. Katherine Howard re note

39. Dr. Clark Kerr, re telegram on Little Rock

40. Dr. Robert C. Clothier, re Little Rock

41. Kurt Smith, congratulations on new job

42. M. Hartley Dodge

43. Samuel James Campbell re Little Rock, re pictures

SIGNATURES
October 4, 1957 - 3.

44. C. H. Beasley, re "Golf in Latin"

45. Mrs. Gordon Moore - birthday note

46. Mrs. Juanita Walls, re Little Rock - parent of Negro child

47. Mrs. Lois M. Patillo , ditto

48. Mr. H. L. Mothershed, ditto

49. Mr. W L. Roberts - ditto

50. Mr, Ellis Thomas - ditto

51. Mr. H. C. Ray - ditto

52. Mr. W. B. Brown - ditto

53. Mr. Oscar Eckford - ditto

54. Letter to Harry Bullis re release of Nate Crabtree

55. Photograph showing President pinning medal on John Bowen

56. ~~Gaud~~ Gallaudet College diploma for Alexander Frank Balogi, Jr.

57. John L. Lundgren, with best wishes, request of Bayard Ewing

58. For Ambassador Walter C. Ploeser, with best wishes to a distinguished citizen of the U.S.A.

59. Rhode Island Jaycees

60. 3 photographs, sig. only for the Postmaster General

61.

SIGNATURES
October 3, 1957

1. C. P. Wiggins, re golf ball retriever

2. Reverend John A. Bellingham, re family, particularly John

3. B. W. Boyd, re personalized letter opener

4. For Esteban C. Roset, SD3, USN, with appreciation of efficient service at the White House and in Newport, with best wishes

5. Dr. Will Durant - thanks for latest volume in Story of Civilization

6. Ezra Taft Benson re Rural Development Program

7. Mr. Maciszewski re prayer of St. Francis of Assissi, small business conference

8. H. G. Bissonette, thanks for golf ball retriever

9. Leon Cooper, thanks for portrait in copper

10. Ep Hoyt, re golf, Ed Dudley, Little Rock

11. Thayer Lindsley, thanks for "Citadel, Market and Altar"

12. Steve Christie, re sea food

13. Right Reverend John, Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America

14. Taylor Chewning, re heart attack

15. Right Reverend Nobel C. Powell, re note on Little Rock situation

16. Henry Sayler, no bridge this week

SIGNATURES

October 1, 1957

1. Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, re appointment of Timothy J. Murphy to the Interstate Commerce Comm.

2. Honorable B. W. Kearney, endorsement of Timothy J. Murphy to Interstate Commerce Commission.

3. Honorable Charles C. Diggs, Jr. re meeting with Southern Governors on Little Rock situation

4. Major General Martin E. Griffin, re health sfter appendix operation

5. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silveracknowledgement of telegram wishing the President well in handling of Little Rock situation - and encouragement before TV broadcast re same.

6. Senator John Sparkman - acknowledgement of telegram urging withdrawal of 101st from Little Rock

7. Honorable E. C. Gathings - acknqwledgment of telegram urging withdrawal of 101st from Little Rock

8. Sir Harold Caccia, Ambassador to Great Britain, accepting invitation to State Banquet given by Queen

9. Senator John McClellan, re use of troops in Little Rock.

10. Major General Robert M. Littlejohn re support of President's stand on use of troops in Little Rbck

11. Captain George E. Tubbs, thank you for painting of President done by Tubbs from photo taken at Newport Country Club

12. Richard L. Kithcart, thank you for services at Newport. (showed motion pictures)

13. Mrs. Harold Lewis, Jr., re employment for her husband, and economic status of country vs Republican Administration.

SIGNATURES
October 2 1957 (cont)

14. Mr. Albert Fisher, thank you for "torpedo" pens as souvenirs of visit on nuclear powered submarine at Newport

15. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, in support of President's stand on Little Rock and use of troops

16. Mrs. Ralph M. Johnson, Thank you for pair handknit covers for golf woods and handkerchief for Mrs. Eisenhower. (Newport)

17. Cadet George R. Robertson, thank you for recording of WP Cadet Glee Club.

18. Mrs. Willa D. Cavanough, thank you for note of encouragement and for prayers.

19. Mr. Paul E. Dunderdale, suggestion for press conference - comparing solidarity of life in US - vulnerability - and poxx polished surface of oak table.

20. James Lawrence Murphy, graduate of Central High School, reaffirms support of President and especially in this situation, offers services.

21. Senator John Sherman Cooper, suggests several persons for Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.

22. Mrs. Violet Denman Johnson, thank you for prayers

23. Mr. Frank D. Quinn, re associate life membership in Newport Lodge #8 of Fraternal Order of Police and thank you for police services while visiting Newport

24. Senor Don Justo Sierra, Counsular, Mexican Embassy, thank you for two monogrammed guayabera.

25. Hon. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., transmits ltr fm constitutent, Mrs. Nils A. Anderson, who offers several suggestions for solution of race problem.

26. Mr. and Mrs. Lazal Ashcraft, encouragement in trying times

27. Dr. Albert C. Jacobs, support of President's use of troops in Little Rock.

SIGNATURES
October 2, 1957

28. M. Hartley Dodge, resignation fm Columbia University Board of Trustees after 50 years service.

29. Jackie Allen, caddy at Newport

30. Robert Young, thanks for use of golf cart, Newport

31. Harry Pollock, re Fort Chaffee, copies sent to Secretary of Army and General Goodpaster

32. Pat Hillings, re Vice President taking trip to Europe

33. Captain Aurand, thanking Admiral Daniel for tie clasp.

34. William Laegler, re exhibit at Saginaw County Fair

35. Lt. Col. Carl R. Sandstrom re impending release from Army

36. Grayson Kirk, re letter to Marcy Dodge

37. Congressman Billy Matthews re Arkansas situation

SIGNATURES
November 30, 1957

Acknowledgment of get well wishes to the following dispatched by State Department:

1. His Excellency
Senor Dr. Camilo Ponce Enriquez,
President of the Republic of Ecuador,
Quito

2. His Excellency
Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira,
President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil,
Rio de Janeiro

3. His Excellency
Senor Dr. Don Manuel Prado Ugarteche,
President of the Republic of Peru,
Lima

4. His Excellency
Senor Don Jose Figueres Ferrer,
President of the Republic of Costa Rica,
San Jose

5. His Excellency
Lieutenant Colonel Jose Maria Lemus,
President of the Republic of El Salvador,
San Salvador

6. His Excellency
Senor Don Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr.,
President of the Republic of Panama,
Panama.

7. His Excellency
Habib Bourguiba,
President of the Republic of Tunisia,
Tunis.

8. His Excellency,
Celal Bayar,
President of the Turkish Republic,
Ankara.

SIGNATURES
November 30th

Get well wishes -- sent by State (cont.)

9. The Honorable
Dr. Kwame Nkrumah,
Prime Minister of Ghana,
Accra.

10. His Excellency
Gamal Abdel Nasser,
President of the Republic of Egypt,
Cairo.

11. His Imperial Majesty
Mohammad Reza Pahlavi,
Shah in Shah of Iran,
Tehran.

12. His Imperial Majesty
Haile Selassie I,
Emperor of Ethiopia,
Addis Ababa

13. His Excellency
William F. S. Tubman,
President of Liberia,
Monrovia.

14. His Excellency
Yitzhak Ben-Zvi,
President of Israel,
Jerusalem.

15. His Excellency
Syngman Rhee,
President of the Republic of Korea,
Seoul.

16. His Imperial Majesty
Hirohito,
Emperor of Japan,
Tokyo.

SIGNATURES
November 30th

Get well wishes -- sent by State (cont.)

17. His Excellency
Carlos P. Garcia,
President of the Republic of the Philippines,
Manila.

18. His Excellency
Ngo Dinh Diem,
President of the Republic of Viet-Nam,
Saigon.

19. His Excellency
Chiang Kai-Shek,
President of the Republic of China,
Taipei.

20. His Excellency
Field Marshal Sir William Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.,
Governor General of Australia,
Canberra.

21. His Excellency
Adnan Menderes,
Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic,
Ankara.

22. His Excellency
Iskander Mirza,
President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,
Karachi.

23. His Excellency
Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar,
Prime Minister of Pakistan,
Karachi.

24. His Majesty
Hussein I,
King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,
Amman.

SIGNATURES
November 30th

Get well wishes -- sent by State (cont.)

25. His Majesty
Saud ibn Abd al-Aziz Al Saud,
King of Saudi Arabia,
Jidda.

26. His Excellency
Ali Jawdat al-Ayyubi,
Prime Minister of Iraq,
Baghdad.

27. His Excellency Rene Coty,
President of the French Republic
Paris, France.

28. His Excellency
~~Axel~~ Adolf Schaerf,
President of Austria,
Vienna.

29. His Excellency
Julius Raab,
Chancellor of Austria,
Vienna.

30. His Excellency
Hans Streuli,
President of the Swiss Confederation,
Bern, Switzerland.

31. His Excellency Konrad Adenauer,
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany,
Bonn, Germany.

32. His Excellency Theodor Heuss,
President of the Federal Republic of Germany,
Bonn, Germany.

33. His Holiness
Piux XII,
Vatican City.

SIGNATURES
November 30th

Get well wishes -- sent by State (cont.)

34. Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II,
London.

35. His Excellency
Nikita S. Khrushchev,
Member of the Presidium of the Supreme
Sovietof the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Moscow.

36. His Excellency
Kliment Efremovich Voroshilov,
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Moscow.

37. His Excellency
Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Moscow.

SIGNATURES
November 30th, 1957

Get well messages:

1. Senator Ralph Yarborough, a
2. Thomas M. Belshe, a
3. Hon Marion B. Folsom, a
4. Col and Mrs. Isaac Gill, Jr., a
5. Hon William G. Stratton, a
6. W. A. (Monty) Moncrief, a
7. General Carl Spaatz, a
8. Lt General Cornelius W. Wickersham, a
9. Women's Republican Club of Wilton, Conn, a
10. Hon Milward J. Simpson, a
11. William T. Broomhead, RI Republican Club, a
12. Philip G. Kuehn, Republicans of Wisconsin, a
13. Dr. W. H. Jernagin, a
14. Ambassador of Nicaragua, Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, a
15. Mr. and Mrs. Wright Morrow, a
16. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, a
17. Governor Wm. F. Quinn, a
18. Young Rpublican Club of Wilton, Conn, a
19. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, a
20. Mr. L. C. Bates, a
21. American Ambassador to Cuba, Earl E. T. Smith, a
22. General Randolph McC. Pate, a.

SIGNATURES (cont.)
November 30, 1957

Get well messages:

23. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Burns, a

24. Mr. B. G. Byars, a

25. General Maxwell D. Taylor, a

26. Brigadier General Thomas D. Campbell, a

27. Mr. and Mrs. Joyce Hall, a

28. Mrs. Stella C. Weltevreden, re dependency allotment, a.

29. Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower, a

30. Hon John D. Lodge, a

31. Mrs. Bayard Ewing, a

32. Mrs. Lois M. Patillo, a

33. Mr. L. S. Green, a

34. Brig Gen Benjamin F. Caffey, a

35. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Eckford, Jr., a

36. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ray, a

37. Brig Gen and Mrs. Walter W. Hess, Jr., a

38. Mr. and Mrs. J. Pell Miller, a

39. Mr. Les Stockard, a

40. Hon Albert J. Robertson, a

41. Mrs. Reuben Glenn Hale, a

42. Miss Gertrude A. Stewart, a

43. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Mothershed, a

SIGNATURES
November 30th

44. Mr. and Mrs. Cartelyou Walls, a

45. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Brown, a

46. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Thomas, a

47. Mr. and Mrs. William L. Roberts, a

48. Lt Gen Willis D. Crittenberger, USA, re President's participation in first Sylvanus Thayer Award presentation -- and happy birthday greetings, a.

SIGNATURES
November 26th

1. Hon James T. Patterson, re safety pin tarriff case. (a)

2. Hon J. Glenn Beall re "views of Christians Concerned" regarding testing of nuclear weapons. (a)

3. Hon. Alexander Wiley re abolishment of Office of Collector of Customs at Milwaukee. (a)

4. Mr. Philip Kappel, thanks for etching of a Weimaraner. (a)

5. Hon Gardner R. Withrow, re abolishment of Office of Collector of Customs at Milwaukee (a)

CORRESPONDENCE
November 25, 1957

1. Mr. D. Vincent Hurley, thanks for cy of resolution at 4th Annual Convention of Society of former Spec Agents of FBI.

2. Dr. Edw. T. Hall, re scientific and technological tng at High School level as well as College -- incmg passed to Killian

3. Hon John Davis Lodge, thanks for rept on Spain's economic situation

4. Stephen F. Dunn, pleasure at meeting with Natl Def Exec Reserve members.

5. Mr. Ollie E. Fink, re Louis Seltzer as chairman of drive to finance Louis Bromfield Institute and other Malabar Farm projects. Regret invitation to attend field day at Malabar Sep 58

6. Mrs. Martha C. Wheatcraft, re Louis Seltzer as chairman of campaign on behalf of Louis Bromfield Inst.

7. Mr. M. Lincoln Schuster, thanks for 6 vol set "The London Shakespeare"

8. Carter L. Burgess, re TWA's program for People-to-People Program

9. Hon Robert P. Griffin, endorsement of Timothy J. Murphy for appt to ICC.

10. Hon Oswald Ryan, backdated ltr expressing apprec ofr service first as General Counsel of FPC and then as Member CAB.

11. Rev Norman Vincent Peale, re 25th anniversary of ministry at Marble Collegiate Church, NYC

12. Mr. Anthony C. Ferri, thanks for album containing photos of Pres and Mrs. Eisenhower's vacation in Newport.

13. Signature only on color photo (Natl Geographic Society) of Pres and Mrs Eisenhower with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip for Anne Wheaton.

14. For Lieut. General Charles E. Hart with best wishes and personal regard from his friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower (Tames 11x14)

15. For Felix Weihs deWeldon with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower -- photo of Pres presenting Natl Geograph award to Prince Philip

SIGNATURES
November 25, 1957

16. For His Excellency Dr. Victor A. Khouri with best wishes and high esteem, Dwight D. Eisenhower (Tames)

17. Lord Howard de Walden
John D. Schapiro
Signature only on two photos of members of International Jockey Clubs with Pres during their Wh visit.

18. To George Widener with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower (inscribed on photo of Pres with members of Intnat'l Jockey Clubs during their WH visit)

19. Doctor of Laws Degree Gallaudet College -- signature only. degree for David Peikoff

20. signature only on Doctor of Letters degre, Gallaudet College for Eric Stanley Greenaway

21. 8x10 Tames inscribed For Carmen A. Irizarry with best wishes Dwight D. Eisenhower. Requested by Capt Aurand - his secy.

22. For Robert Wagner with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower (8 x10 Tames) Requested by Frank McCarthy.

23. For Harold C. Stuart with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower (8x10 Tames - requested by Tom Belshe)

24. Beatrice Field -- signature only on photo taken Jul 46 of President being awarded American ~~Coxxxx~~Alumni Council Award.

25. For Edith Sweeney with appreciation of long and efficient service on the White House Staff and with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower. (8 x 10 TES)

26. Signature only on scroll for Maj Hobart W. Francis to be presented on occasion of retirement Dec 57.

27. Admiral Strauss, invitation to ride to NATO meeting on Columbine (a)

SIGNATURES
November 23, 1957.

1. For Wayne Morgan -- grandson of a distinguished American, James C. Auchincloss with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower -- inscribed inside page Crusade in Europe.

2. Dr. H. Leo Eddleman, re use of Georgetown College in Ky for one of the speeches

3. Mr. Sigurd S. Larmon, thanks for Remington Rollectric Shaver

4. Mr. James C. Kirk thanks for ltr re ROTC students taking 6 mos tng immediately after graduation -- referred to Killian.

5. Mr. Ralph K. Blakeslee thanks for expression of confidence and reiterationof purpose of talks to nation

6. Major Gen Julius Klein re further education and tng of men in armed svc who demonstrate marked scientific aptitudes.

7. Manny Goldman, expression of sympathy - death of Brother Ike

8. Mrs. Effingham T. Irvin, expression of sympathy death of husband

9. Dr. Wm F. Carlson, regret visit Mt Ida for commencement exer.

10. Maj Gen S. B. Hays, thanks for 11 in series of official history of US Army Medical Dept in WW II

11. Mr. Glenn O. Carter, thanks for invitation to address 20th School Science Fair of The American Institute of NYC in Mar 58

12. Burgess W. G. Weaver, re loss of election in Gettysburg

13. Eugene C. Pulliam, thanks for tie

14. Hon Theodore McKeldin regret invitation to make commencement address at Rider College Jun 58

15. Mr. David Lawrence, thanks for copy of ideas re appeal to all nations for peace by ltr or some sortof communication.

16. Mrs. Richard Nixon, lovely dinner for Brownells, thank you. (flowers sent with note)

SIGNATURES (cont.)
November 23, 1957

17. Ltr to Prime Minister Nehru ack his ltr which thanked the Pres for courtesies extended to Indian Minister of Finance.

SIGNATURES
November 22, 1957

1. Hon Henry Cabot Lodge, re possibility speech before General Assembly

2. Mr. S. P. Rideout, re Science Fair in Augusta next year

4. Sir Winston Churchill, birthday greetings, visit April 58.

5. Howard D. Dawson, re allowance for taxpayers to turn in US Govt bonds at par value for payment of taxes.

6. Ray Farabee, re National Student Association proposal to develop in students better knowledge of issues confronting higher education.

7. Hon. Donald E. Tewes, re atomic tester in Madison, Wisc.

8. Hon. Styles Bridges re appt of Sumner G. Whittier as Adm of Veterans Affairs.

9. Mr. William Simmons, distress at hearing of hospitalization

10. Mr. Robert G. Blanchard re amendment of selective service laws

11. Hon. Timothy P. Sheehan, re utilization of German engineering students in American universities

12. Dr. William W. Edel, invitation kcommencement speaker at Dickinson College graduation exercises Jun 58

13. Mrs. Charles O. Froehlich, re appt of Spec Asst to Pres for program of moral and spiritual redevelopment

14. Douglas M. Black, thank you for book "Dust Devil"

51. Mr. Cristopher G. Janus, commendation of Gov Adams recent talk at Republican Forum in Chicago

16. Lt Col Vernon A. Walters, thank you for NATO flag in office

17. Floyd B. Odlum re George Allen's new heifer "Ermuna of Haymoun

18. Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther, birthday greetings.

SIGNATURES (cont)
November 22, 1957

19. Hon. Robert P. Griffin re research & development in Armed Forces and possible establishment Nat'l Academy of Science

20. Mr. Ernest L. Wilkinson re abondonmen t of program of federal aid to education and concentration on nat'l defense only

21. Hon. E. Ross Adair re offer by Ft Wayne, Ind constituent Sam Fletcher of land for science academy in Ft. wayne.

22. Dr. Alan T. Waterman, thanks for cy of new science textbook prepared by Physical Sciences Study Committee.

23 XXXX George M. Humphrey, re new budget for 58

SIGNATURES
November 21, 1957

1. Dave Marx re pens with DDE name

2. Mrs. William L. Kleitz re death of husband

3. Photograph taken tat Press Conference (maybe on day President announced he would run again) showing Eddie Folliard standing. For Eddie Folliard, with best wishes to a distinguished newsman, from his comrade of World War II, and friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower
Given to Eddie in Augusta, today

4. Richard Spencer (gave Tregor bust to Eisenhower fellowship home - For Richard Spencer, with best wishes

5. First day cover of Inauguration signed for Captain Frank Bayne at special request of Emmet Graham

6. For: Frank Armstrong (worked with Charlie Hook, Jr., - worked in 1952 campaign): For Frank Armstrong, with best wishes

7. For: Adolph Zukor, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower

8. Copy of Inaugural address of 1953 and 1957 autographed for Robert Fisher

9. For: Colonel H. H. Railey, with best wishes,

10. The Honorable Marion B. Folsom, birthday Nov. 23

11. For Mrs. Ogden Reid, birthday anniversary, Nov. 23

12. Governor Joseph B. Johnson, thanks for cheese and crackers

13. Errett P. Scriver, re Supplemental Report of Board of Visitors to Air Force Academy

14. Hope Whitney, wishes her well in Brownie Basketball team

15. A. S. McMahen, Edinburgh, re coming to U.S.

16. Senator Case re Defnese Organization

SIGNATURES
November 20, 1957.

1. M. J. Thomas, Denison Texas - re changes in City.

2. Dr. B. T. Whitaker re Dr. Friley comment on speech, physician of Joel Carleson, Boone

3. Robert G. Mayfield, Chairman of Conference of Lay Work Secretaries, re television talk

4. Thomas Campbell, re his health

5. Sec. of Defense re Supplement Report of Board of Visitors to Air Force Academy, from Errett P. Scrivner

6. Senator Javitz re Arnold Gates for Civil War Centennial Com.

7. Milton Eisenhower re tea for American Association of Universities and guests

8. Major Jack Rollins, Chief, Oklahoma State Highway Patroll thanks for help in Oklahoma

9. Sydney H. Carter re project of Temco Aircraft Corporation - enginners also working part time teaching phsycis and engineers in high schools

10. Dr. Edward L. Michaels, Fulbright fellow in Finland

11. Harry M. Coyle re plan to address high school students alone in daytime

21 George Waugh, Scarsdale, re problems people are asking

22. Brother Luke, re faith in President, St. John's College

13. Dr. Peter Sammartino, re invitation to Fairleigh Dickinson University

14. George Humphrey re cracker barrel

15.

Signatures
November 20 - 2:

15. Admiral Hawes, cannot come to place to shoot

16. Dean Sturgis Riddle, doubt if can attend services American Cathedral, Paris, on 15th

17. Governor Alan Street, visit to Oklahoma

18 Chuck Percy, re Bell and Howell scholarships

19. Dr. Gibboney, minister of church here in Augusta

20. Governor Gary, re commemorative plate

21. Christmas message to Men and Women of Armed Forces

22. Christmas message to Veterans in Hospitals

23. Margaret Chase Smith re letter from Vernon W. Everett

24. Robert F. Rich re scientific and defense problems confronting us.

Augusta, Signatures, November 19, 1957.

1. Robert C. Sprague, re idea to have committee to plan for peace during the time that has been "bought" -- sent to Sec. Dulles for comment

2. Chief of Police Oklahoma City, thanks for cooperation

3. Equal Opportunity Day - message

4. Letter to George Patton Waters, re M-47,

5. Secretary of State re suggestion of Robert Sprague for top level committee to consider peace.

6. Fred Dearborn, re his suggestion of cutting out non-essentials in budget.

7. Telegram to sister of Colonel Chataignon on his death

8. Long letter to Swede Hazlett

AUGUSTA
Signatures
November 17, 1957

1. William Benton - re seeing physics course filmed

2. Ralph McGill re welcome to Georgia, re column about Dr. Killian

3. Edward Perry, acceptance of honorary membership R. I. Golf Assoc.

4. John Lodge, re speech from office Nov. 7

5. Logan Serles, re seeing him in Paris

6. Tom Stephens re filling in as appointment secretary

7. L. D. Lockwood re claims of American citizens in Pacific in World War II.

8. Mayo4 Hugh L. Hamilton re meeting President

9. Mayor - elect Millard A. Beckum

10. Mr. J. Weltch, President, Chamber of Commerce, thanks for welcome

11. Robert Walton, County Commission, thanks for welcome

12. Colonel Justin Stoll, Fort Gordon, thanks for welcome

13. Dr. James E. Wagner, Pres. Evangelical and Reformed Church, re Little Rock

14. James E. Van Zandt, re Timothy J. Murphy for Interstate Com. Commission

15. Ralph Morton re strength of family unit

16. Reverend Leonard L. Boston, Augusta, re double eagle

17. J. Bennett Nolan, Esq. re going through Reading

18. Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, re assignment as special representative to Liberia.

19. Byron Doenges - re Scholarship Qualifying Test program of Indiana

20. Streeter Flynn, re visit to Oklahoma

21. Mrs. A. Kiefer Mayer re Oklahoma talk

22. Lou Marx, re little rubber golfer

23. Hal Holmes, re recommendation of Robert O. Sylvester, Walter Polution Board

24. Thomas Kuchel re recommendation Judge Halbert for Lincoln Com.

25. Francis E. Walter re recommendation General Gavin for satellite-missile program

26. Mrs. George Merck, re death of husband

27. Mr. Walker Gentry Buckner - thanks for pocket diary

28. Dr. Kenneth W. Prescott, re use of Museums for exhibitions of missiles and satellites.

SIGNATURES
November 16, 1957

1. Fred C. Houser, thanks for dates

2. Arthur Burns re curriculum of high school students, quality of teachers, etc.

3 Ralph Reed, thanking for Bob Mathews' help in Oklahoma City

4. Bob Mathews, thanks for helping do advance for Oklahoma City

5. Dr. Donald Pillsbury re Society of Medical Consultants of World War II

6. Ward Canaday re action of Federal Researve Board

7. Photograph for Louis F. Delavigne, with many thanks for your helpfulness, and with best wishes

8. Acknowledgment of invitation to Eugene Junior Chamber of Commerce

9. For Tommy Robertson, with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

10. John L. Sullivan, re story of Royal Worcester Doughty Birds

11. Helen, Walter and Jackie Tkach, thanks for bookends

12. Carl Frederick Schulz, birthday note

13. Mayor of Burlington, C. Douglas Cairns, re spending 1959 vacation there

14. Preston Hotckiss re his suggestions; Bobby Cutler to follow up

15. Hap Flanigan, re tomato juice

16. Reverend W. H. Alexander, re acting as master of ceremonies, O.C.

17. Clayton Anderson, Chamber of Commerce, thanks for book.

18. Shel Stirling, City Manager, O. C.

189. E. K. Gaylord, reception in Oklahoma City

20. Joe Jerkins, help in connection with O. C.

SIGNATURES
November 16, 1957

21. Dan James, President Skirvin Hotels, thanks Oklahoma City

22. Stanley Draper, Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, thanks

23. Lou Allard, Drumright, Oklahoma City, thanks

24. Stan Pate, Thanks for help O. C.

25. Don Kennedy, thanks for help O. C., nice to see you

26. Colonel A. P. Kitson, thanks for photograph

27. Cabot Lodge, re speech at UN prior to Nato meeting

28. Governor Raymond Gary, re Oklahoma trip

29. Message Army-Navy game

30. P. A. Wallace, telegram to Oklahoma City

31. Dr. Meredith Wilson, thanks for invitation to Jr. Chamber of Com. Oklahoma City

32. Raymond L. McGaffey, Eugene Jr. Chamber of Commerce

33. For John W. Coffin, with many thanks for your helpfulness and with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

34. John B. Ogden, re putter given him in O. C.

34. Sergent Alex Drabik, re thanks for Bridge at Remagen

35. Tex McCrary re suggestions missile hearings

36. Mrs. Robert Stoffel, re girl scouts of O. C. making honorary member

SIGNATURES
November 14, 1957

1. LeRoy M. Edwards, Esq. , thanks for suggestion that industry lend their leading scientists and engineers to colleges and univs for short period to train younger men and women.

2. Honorable James M. Hull, thank you for copy of booklet, "South Carolinians Speak."

3. Dr. A. Blair Knapp, regret for invitation to address Senior Class of Denison University June 9, 1958 and to receive from the University an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

4. Honorable Melvin R. Laird, re Reopened Trans-Pacific Renewal Case. -- Airlines, NW's application to serve San Fran. and Los Angeles.

5. Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittinberger, expression of disappontment that the General was not sufficiently well to attend Crusade Luncheon and brief rundown on activities at Luncheon.

6. Mrs. Stanley B. Metcalf, personal chatter, request for inscribed photo (Will be sent later)

7. Mr. Floyd D. Odlum, re heifer he is sending fm Scotland to George Allen.

8. Mr. Richard Wilson, congratulations on assuming Presidency of AVCO Mfg Corp.

9. Mr. and Mrs. H. Lutcher Brown, congrats on speech Nov 7th.

10. Hon Adlai E. Stevenson, re working on NATO Conferences for December meeting.

11. Mr. Kenneth H. MacDonald, thank you for birthday ball held in President's honor at Ann Arbor Michigan.

12. Mrs. John S. Dobson, thank you for designing birthday card signed by Washtenaw County Republicans at special birthday ball for the President.

13. Hon Owen D. Young, get well wishes

14. Dr. Everett Case, re pleasure at seeing him at West Point and requesting transmittal of ltr to Owen D. Young.

SIGNATURES (cont)
Nov 14, 1957

15. Mr. Lewis S. Rosensteil: Pledges Schenley Industries cooperation in effor to "sell" peace, especially abroad, in day by day working.

16. Memorandum for Attorney General re possibility anti-trust against oil companies for control in pipe lines.

SIGNATURES
November 14, 1957

1. Hon Robert D. Holmes, Gov of Oregon, extends invitation to come to Eugene for speech .

SIGNATURES
November 13th

1. Photographed with Congressman Rhodes and inscribed: For Congressman John J. Rhodes, with best wishes and warm personal regard, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

2. For: William B. Richardson -- with best wishes to an opponent in the last football game I ever played - 1914. Dwight D. Eisenhower. (Requested by Col Schulz)

3. Mr. George H. Philson, comments on speech S&NS, 11/7

4. Edgar Eisenhower, comments on speech S&NS, 11/7

5. Hon Louis A. Johnson, comments on President's and Gov Pyle's speeches on Nov. 7th.

6. Mr. Harry C. Butcher, re anniversary of North African landing.

7. Mrs. Samuel Moor Shoemaker, expression of confidence in the President and anger re criticisms of the President.

8. Dr. Alan T. Waterman, re ideas on science expressed during meeting of Science Advisory Committee and then forwarded in note.

9. Honorable Homer E. Capehart, re speech on Science 11/7

10. Hon. John Hay Whitney, re Us-UK leadership and appreciation of President's leadership in talks during Queen's visit.

11. Hon and Mrs. Frank H. Weitzel, comments on speech 11/7

12. Mr. Charles H. Baker, Jr., thanks for 2 volume set "The Gentleman's Companion." Also "The Exotic Cookery Book"

13. Miss Emma Rowe, forwards letter fm 12 year old blind child done in braille entitled "How to Stop Trouble"

14. Hon Leroy Johnson, re speech Nov 7th.

15. Mrs. Wrigth Morrow, urges stressing peace rather than Sputniks and war or anything destructive. Delete fm papers all such refs.

16. Mr. James Parker, suggests "dramatic treatment" for American scientific accomplishments.

SIGNATURES (cont.)
November 13th.

17. Mr. John Alex McCone, congratulations on speech of Nov 7th.

18. Mr. Spyros P. Skouras, congratulations on speech of Nov 7th.

19. Hon Joseph M. Dodge, birthday greetings.

20. Mr. A. Kiefer Mayer, congratulations on speech and thanks for remembrance.

21. Mr. Wesley A. Kuhrt, suggests President use visual aids in TV talks on defensive strength, etc to the nation.. (cys incmg and reply to: Gen Cutler, Jim Hagerty, Arthur Larson, and Bob Montgomery)

22. Mrs. Glenn Balch, recommends televising presentation (two weeks course) by Industrial College of the Armed Forces for advancing support for mutual security and foreign aid program.

SIGNATURES
November 12, 1957

1. Mr. Charles F. Johnson, Jr., thank you for shoes. (rewrite)

2. Honorable Howard S. Cullman, re Brussels ~~xxxx~~ World Fair fiscal appropriations.

3. Mrs. John B. Cooley, re speech on Science & National Security

4. Rev. Forrest N. Anderson, note of confidence in the President and assurance for daily prayers

5. Field Marshall the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, birthday greetings.

6. Mr. Donald W. Douglas, assurance of support of personnel and resources of Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc. in fllowup to speech on Science & National Security.

7. Sister Regina Celeste, thank you for illuminated scroll

8. George A. Edes, thank you for prayers for and confidence in the Administration.

9. Mrs. O. A. Beech, informs the President of talk by Captain Smitt, at Marble Collegiate Church, regarding the President's meeting with NATO Chaplains.

10. Mrs. Wesley M. Dixon, re speech National Security & Science

11. Mr. George D. Widener, thanks for comments on speech S&NS and delighted to meet members of Jockey Club of NY

12. Honorable Lewis Strauss, thank you for silver trowel in commemoration of dedicatory svcs' of new AEC Building.

13. Mr. M. C. Stewart, expression of confidence in the Pres & Admin.

14. Lt Gen Harold L. George, re speech S&NS

15. Mr. Donald S. Kennedy, re speech S&NS

16. Mr. Wilson Searles (WH Usher) birthday greetings

SIGNATURES (cont)
November 12th

17. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gutowski, congratulations 65th wedding anniv.

SIGNATURES
November 11, 1957

1. Secretary of the Air Force, efficiency rating, Colonel Draper

2. Honorable Gerald R. Ford, Jr., re appt of Civil Rights Commission and Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights.

3. Honorable Leon H. Gavin, rfe impression of President's speech last Thursday.

4. Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey re ban on nuclear weapons tests.

5. Honorable Albert Gore re submission of policies to be presented at NATO conference to a Joint Session of Congress first.

6. Honorable Richard B. Russell, recommendation of Prof Bell Irvin Wiley

7. Mr. James R. Adams re Civil Defense

8. Mr. Carl B. Anderson, thank you for offer of hospitality while in Oklahoma City.

9. Lt General W. S. Paul, re Symposium on Civil War at Gettysburg College.

10. Mr. Harold R. Dowd, re FBI graduation exercises

11. Mr. William Roy Stone, re FBI graduation exercises

12. Mr. Charles F. Johnson, Jr., thank you for shoes.

13. Mr. George Whitney, re Mutual Aid Program

14. Justus Baldwin Lawrence, re President's talk Thursday night; utilization of General Gruenther in post similar to Gov Adams only dealing exclusively with military matters, and continued plans for talks to the Nation.

15. Douglas M. Black, thank you for book "The Valiant Ones"

16. Mrs. Reuben G. Hale, thank you for comments on speech and Dr. Killian.

17. Messrs John & Henry Ringling North, re President's speech Thursday

18. Mr. B. G. Byars, re speech Thursday and George Allen's new heifer fm Scotland

SIGNATURES
November 11, 1957

19. Mr. Paul Hoffman, thanks for telegram commenting on speech

20. Mr. E. P. Griffin, thanks for confidence in Administration and re foreign oil policy.

21. Honorable Frank Carlson, re speech last Thursday evening.

SIGNATURES
November 10, 1957

1. Photograph for Bishop Frederick B. Newell, Bishop of Methodist Church in New York area, with best wishes

2. Etching signed for James A. Hyde

3. Photograph for E. Stanley Goodell, Oregon Finance man, with best wishes

4. Students at University of Michigan re their people to people program

5. Earl Price - classmate - chatter

6. Archibold Carey re Government Employment Policy meeting

7. Picture for William B. Macomber, Jr., with best wishes

8. Copy of Crusade for Florence Alexander, Denver, with best wishes

9. Copy of Crusade for Goddard Light (American Bookseller,) with best wishes

10. Copy of Crusade for Emerson Chester, at request of John McClure, with best wishes

CORRESPONDENCE
November 9, 1957

1. Red Blaik answering letter about Army team not getting recognition it should have

2. Eric B. Lomax re Treasure chest of feed and chest itself also painting of Mayflower II

3. Phil S. Taber, cannot play golf in Oklahoma City

4. Warren S. Atherton re National Security Training Commission, and offer of services

5. Barry Goldwater re faith in S cretary Benson

6. Frank Staples, American Mollas es Co. re what President hopes to accomplish by talks

7. Mrs. John Lee re husband's hope to enter Army

8. Lithgow Osborne re recent decision to go to NATO conference

9. Lt. Col. Sandstrom re discharge from Army

10. Charles Sligh, grateful for support of NAM

11. George Martin - thanks for door knocker

12. Mrs. James W. Lee re golf score keeper

13. Major Judd re not going to dedicate hospital at Fort Riley

14. Dr. Lawrence Kimtpon re not going to University of Chicago

L%. H. Alexander Smith re legislative program for next year

16. John Marshall Butler re General MacArthur to head missile and rocket programs

17. Hubert Humphrey re special session

18. General Lauris Norstad - re long letter on NATO

L9. Bertha Adkins, acceptance of date for March 18th

20. Mrs. McCall Handerson Imes, grateful for message of DC Federation of Women's Clubs

21. David Lawrence - re speech

22 Mrs. DeForest Willard, re death of husband

23. George A. Newton re need for scientific educaton

24. Dr. Henry L. Birge, re treatment accorded son at Fort Benning Hos

25. Photograph for James A. Van Benthuysen, friend of Mrs. Moores, with best wishes

26. Dr. Robert L. Stearsn, with best wishes and personal regard

27. Phil Levine, photograph - photograph taken on President's trip up Fifth Avenue, 1945

28. Two children named Dwight and David Franke

29. For Governor LeRoy Collins, with best wishes and high esteem for a distinguished American

30. For M/ Sgt Manasseh M. Barmack, picturenof Columbine over Capitol

31. For Lawrence T. Hess, White House Secret Service

32. For Thomas Tomeo, through Bern Shanley

33. For Captain Paul Reeder, United Air Line Pilot, sig. only,

34. For K. L. Scott, Dept. of Agriculture

35. Sig. only on photograph for Richard N. Brown (of TES portrait at Jamestown)

36. For Lew Shollenberger, with best wishes from

37. For Col. Rosewll Perry Rosengren

38. For Channing Walker, signature only

7208 9th

39. For General Nathan F. Twining, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff with the high esteem and deep affection of his devoted friend. Colored Begley

40. Maurice Ungar, Providence jeweler

SIGNATURES
November 8, 1957

1. Mr. Arthur Eisenhower, birthday greetings, general personal note.

2. Mr. John M. Budinger, re stag dinners -- previous discussion, letter is follow-up

3. Jay Gould - birthday note

4. Mrs. Margaret McAnally, what an average citizen can do to help

5. Prime Minister of Ghana re Volta River Project

6. Mr. William Middleton

7. Bill Flenniken re support

8. General Crittenberger

9. Harold Handley, Governor of Indiana re Young Farmers meeting

10. Fred Jones re staying at home in Oklahoma City

11. Professor Leslie Nelson, re common language

12. Senator Butler re building up of merchant marine

13. J. Edgar Hoover re appearance at FBI academy

14. Herman Purdy - cannot come to Livestock Exposition

15. American Society of Tool Engineers re offer to help

16. Mrs. Martha Curry re unemployment of husband

17. Clarence R. Penton re husband's illness and unemployment

18. Mrs. Nelson Hay re disability provisions of social security act

19. Mrs. Charles A. Cleveland re a Mrs. Petersdorff visiting round lake before she returns to Germany

Nov 8th

20. Mr. Johnson Garrett, re luncheon at American Club in Paris

21. Mr. James Outler re unemployment insurance benefits

22. Honorable J. W. Whitlock, re copy of May's Treatise on Law

33. Bryant G. and David Pake

34. Richard B. Russell re Rupert L. Murphy for Interstate Com. Commission

35. Robert C. Byrd re special session



Nov 7th

20. Earl of Wemyss and March re annual report of National Trust for Scotland

21. Harry Bullis - speech suggestions

22. H. O. Mason, Ohio Baptist General Association, re Little Rock

23. R. Douglas Stuart

24. Lindsey Faulkner re responsibilities of single people

25. Chief Justice re acceptance of chairmanship of Armed Forces Institute or something of the kind

26. H. Rowan Gaither, Jr. re presentation of reprt of Security Resources Panel at NSC meeting.

27. Robert C. Sprague, appreciation of presentation of report of Security Resources Panel at NSC meeting.

28. William C. Foster, appreciation of presentation of report of Security Resouces Panel at SNC meeting.



SIGNATURES
November 7, 1957

1. Admiral Harold R. Stark, birthday greetings

2. Lt Colonel Frank J. Kobes, Jr., thank you for escort through West Point Gymnasium on recent trip there.

3. Mr. William M. Allen, regret for luncheon and offers travel expenses to Crusade for Freedom which amounts to $1000.

4. Secretary Neil McElroy, birthdary greetings and apology for slip of tongue at recent press conference - Secy McNeil.

5. Mrs. Robert W. Woodruff, invitation to address the 10th Anniversary Commemorative Session of the World Health Assembly to be held in Minneapolis in May 58.

6. Senator Lyndon Johnson, re tidelands oil in Texas



SIGNATURES
November 6, 1957

1. Letter on Congressional relationships with memoranda by Cabot Lodge and General Persons (as enclosures) sent to the following:

Attorney General Designate Rogers
Director of the Budget Brundage
Secretary Folsom
Secy Mitchell
Secretary Weeks
Secretary Seaton
Secretary McElroy
Director, Defense Mobilization Gordon Gray
Secretary Benson
Postmaster General Summerfield
Secretary Dulles
Secretary Anderson
Director, International Cooperation Administration, Smith.

2. Letter re achievement of maximum political coordination of American-British policies with copy of Communique issued jointly by The President and Prime Minister Macmillan at the conclusion of the Prime Minister's visit to this country. (Letter done by General Cutler's office -- copy in DDE Dictation File) Letters sent to the following:

Secretary McElroy
Secretary Brucker
Secretary Gates
Secretary Anderson
Secretary Douglas
Secretary Weeks
Chairman Strauss
Director, CIA, Dulles
Actg Director, USIA, Washburn

3. Major General Edward H. Underhill, appreciation of courtesies extended at Stewart AFB on weekend visit (Nov 1st) to West Point.

4. Mr. James Futch, thank you for pamphlet of regulations for current hunting and fishing season in Georgia.

5. Colonel Vincent J. Esposito, appreciation of visit to West Point Military History classroom during weekend visit; special thanks to Major Boatner, instructor at the time.

6. Colonel Craig Cannon, get well wishes (hospitalized w/back injury).

SIGNATURES (cont)
November 6, 1957

7. Mr. Hamilton D. Schwarz, thank you for note of reaffirmation of confidence in the President and his ability to handle today's problems.

8. Mr. Andrew McNally, III, thank you for copy of "Atlas of World History."

9. Mr. A. Dudley Ward, thank you for copy of statement adopted by General Board of Social and Economical Relations of The Methodist Church in connection with Little Rock situation.

10. Representative James T. Patterson, re calling of Special Session of Congress to adopt defense budget geared to "realities of inter-continental ballistic missile and to pass a Federal Aid to education bill with provisions for University Scholarships"

10. Mr. Philip M. Guba, Jr., re deduction of transportation expenses for income tax purpose for physically handicapped individuals.

11. Honorable Dan Thornton, re Interstate & Defense Highway to be constructed across Colorado.

12. Revered Alexander C. Meakin, thank you for copy of Sermon on October 20th and comments about the President.

13. Mrs. William E. Borah, declination of invitation to address Borah Conference March 1958.

14. Mr. Paul Mann, thank you for notes on 99th birthday anniversary of President Theodore Roosevelt. Celebration in Dickinson, N.D.

15. Honorable Jacob K. Javits, re rejection of increased duty on safety pin imports.

16. Honorable Alvin R. Bush, thank you for copies of "A Century of National Elections, 1856-1956" by Daniel T. Finkbeiner.

17. Mr. Thomas R. Edwards Jr., re creeping socialism and possible correction by series of talks to the nations such as FDR's fireside chats.

18. Commander Paul J. Nicholson, thank you for invitation to football game in Abilene on November 11th between 16th and 28th Infantry Regiments.

SIGNATURES (cont.)
November 6, 1957

19. Commander Ben Arnold, thank you for invitation to football game in Abilene on November 11th between 16th and 28th Infantry Regs.

20. Colonel Earl "Red" Blaik, congraultations on Army-Colgate football victory.

21. Lt Col Norman J. Boots, personal note re continuing West Point reunion at Colonel Boots' Connecticut home.

22. Mr. Walter Hoving, re spiritual values rather than materialistic being goals of America

23. Mr. Thomas Kelly, thank you for tie pin.

24. Hon. William E. Jenner, re invitation to address Young Farmer Awards Banquet in Indianapolis Apr 16, 1958.

25. Miss Dorothy McBride, thank you for birthday card and interest and support in policies and principles of Republican Party. Card fm High School Young Republican Club, Butte, Montana.

26. Dr. Elmer Ellis, invitation to participate in 50th anniversity of the Univ of Missouri's School of Journalism.

27. Mr. John M. Olin, thank you for work done on model 21 gun.

28. The Hon. Gordon Allot, urging funds in '59 budget for Frying Pan-Arkansas construction.

29. Mr. Frederick M. Stern, re wage and price policies of labor contributing to inflation - suggests simultaneous and voluntary moratorium on same.

30. Mr. John A. Evans, ~~expresses appreciation~~ expresses appreciation of President's speech to College of Surgeons and re place of small business.

31. Mrs. Isabelle Summers, thanks for message fm Women's Divisin of Passaic County Republican Committee re health, happiness and confidence in ability.

32. Secy Weeks, re airlines subsidy

SIGNATURES (cont.)
November 6, 1957

33. Mr. Merle Prunty, thank you for quotation from Henry Ward Beecher

34. Gen George C. Marshall thank you for copies of newest pamphlet published by American Battle Monuments Commission.

35. Hon Howard S. Cullman, thank you for notes re need for funds for Brussels Exhibition.

36. Mr. David Marx, thank you for paint brushes

37. Mr. Channing S. Walker, thank you for UGF worker's pencil and kind words about President's part in campaign.

38. Mr. Larry Hansen, suggests invitation be extended to Marshal Zhukov to visit US.

39. Mr. Harold W. McGraw, greetings (night letter) to West Side Assn of Commerce upon occasion of honoring Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and Dr. Howard A. Rusk.

SIGNATURES
November 5, 1957

1. The Hon Gordon Allott re bipartisan representation on Ntl Labor Relations Bd

2. Colonel Wm. C. Clark, thank you for hospitality at Stewart AFB on weekend of Nov 1st visit to West Post

3. Mr. Tom M. Impelittiere, thanks for West Point pennants, seals and other gifts for grandchildren

4. Miss Marian V. Brennan, thank you for prayer by Florence Scripps Kellogg and courtesy while visiting at Hotel Thayer, West Point, NY

5. Joseph E. Kosakowski, thank you for courtesies and hospitality while visiting at Hotel Thayer, West Point.

6. Lt Gen Blackshear M. Bryan, expression of pleasure at seeing General Bryan on recent trip to West Point.

7. Lt Gen Garrison H. Davidson, thank you (host on recent trip to West Point)

8. Major W. H. Schempf, commendation of band music at Saturday West Point Football game.

9. Inscribed photo: For William Garrett with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower. Photo requested by Meade Alcorn, approved Mr. Hagerty'

10. Inscribed photo: For James V. Coyner, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower. (photo made at Gettysburg farm)

11. Signature only on photo with Marshal Montgomery taken at Gettysburg battlefields for Frank T. Zervos, INS Photos. Approved by Mr. Hagerty

12. Signature only on photo taken at Newport Country Club for James P. McKenna, photographer. Approved Mr. Hagerty

13. For Gleen Ford with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower. Request by George Murphy, approved by Mr. Hagerty. Photo purchased by Mr. Ford at photographic shop in Denver.

14. Dr. Arthur F. Burns, re subject matter for President's forthcoming talks to the nation.

15. Mr. Ralph J. Fairley, re retention of cousin Capt James Morgan in USAF

SIGNATURES (cont.)
November 4, 1957

16. Mr. Thomas Kelly, thank you for personalized tie clasp.

17. Mrs. G. F. Jewett, thank you for copy of addresse given by August Heckscher.

18. Edward B. Dudley, Jr., thank you for birthday gifts.

19. Dr. Carl F. Cori, condolences on death of wife.

20. Comdr. Willard W. Allen (Mason) thanks for support of action in Little Rock situation.

21. General Alfred Gruenther, personal note re bridge and visit to West Point.

22. Mr. Ralph McGill, thank you for comments on and copy of editorial on Little Rock and merits of conference of Southern Governors with President.

23. Mr. David E. Ratcliff, re DOD policy re payments to contractors.

24. Mrs. Ervin D. Colvin, re joinint her husband in Germany (request for assistance)

25. Mr. Marshall McNeil, re slip-of-tongue -- referring to last week's press conference and referral to Secy of Defense as Secy Neil.

26. Lt Gen Sir Frederick Browning, autographing of war time photo of President.
Old photo reinscribed: To Lt Gen F. A. M. Browning, France '44
Dwight D. Eisenhower
New Photo inscribed: For Lt General F. A. M. Browning
from his wartime comrade and friend
Dwight D. Eisenhower

27. Photograph of President, Indian Ambassador and Finance Minister inscribed: For His excellency T. T. Krishnamachari with best wishes and high esteem. Dwight D. Eisenhower
Washington 1957

SIGNATURES

November 4, 1957

1. To Miss Lola Fisher with best wishes Mamie Doud Eisenhower -- Dwight D. Eisenhower

2. For National Commander John S. Gleason American Legion with best wishes and high esteem, October 1957, Dwight D. Eisenhower

3. For Major General Douglas 'L. Weart, from his classmate and friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower, November 1957

4. Mr. Charles Allen Thomas, re talk made at presentation of Atoms for Peace Award to Niels Bohr

5. Mr. Frank Stanton, thanks for recordings of address at National Fund for Medical Education dinner.

6. Jeanean Harvey, Marcia Tonkel, Cynthia Chambers, thanks for invitation to visit them at Colorado Woman's College in Denver

7. Mrs. Lillian Levy, thank you for book.

8. Mrs. Walter B. Kerr, thanks for copy of American Abroad (magazine, to be sent later) and begging off from comment on same

9. Hon. Edward H. Rees, re employee security program

10. James V. Neel, M.D., re American educational philosophy

11. The American Red Cross -- statement urging contributions to be used in forthcoming campaign.

12. Colonel Percy W. Thompson, Ret., birthday greetings

13. Mrs. Clarence Reider, re securing Social Security disability payments for husband.

14. Mr. W. W. Overton, Jr., offer of assistance and invitation to the President to visit Dallas

SIGNATURES (cont.)
November 1, 1957

16. Hon. Charles S. Gubser, recommendation of Robert Barkhimer for Highway Safety Committee.

17. Mrs. William Thomas Mason, re impressions of Europeans of Little Rock situation and urging the President to call a conference of women of leading organizations to acquaint them with Civil Rights Commission and secure their support for same.

18. Hon. John Foster Dulles, memo fwding copy of Mrs. Butler's letter re refraining from name calling ref Communist leaders.

19. Hon. John Foster Dulles, re possibility of economic aid cut by Congress to supplement military appropriations and possibly military aspects of mutual security.

20. Gen Robert Cutler, verification of time, Stag dinner, Nov 4th.

21. Hon James P. Mitchell, thanks for paper on general economic situation.

22. Mr. Edward Bermingham, get well wishes.

SIGNATURES
November 1, 1957

1. For Dr. Eric A. Walker with best wishes and deep admiration for a distingushed American, Dwight D. Eisenhower

2. For Charles N. Kimball, with best wishes and high esteem, Dwight D. Eisenhower

3. For Arthur H. Motley, with best wishes and high esteem, Dwight D. Eisenhower

4. Hon. Homer E. Capehart, invitation address banquet National Outstanding Young Farmers Awards Organization, Indianapolis April 16, 1958.

5. Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller, re story in Sunday NY Times that budget would be reduced to $70,000,000.

6. Mr. Henry C. Koch, support of Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ re Little Rock situation.

7. Secretary-General, NATO, Paul-Henri Spaak re pleasure of meeting again and future of NATO.

8. Mr. F. X. Olanie, re successful competition of USA with USSR in matters of military-scientific development.

9. Irving Michelson, Ph.D., re policy of DOD concerning payments to contractors.

10. Mr. Harry E. Johnson, re policy of DOD concerning payments to contractors.

11. Mrs. Henry F. Butler, suggestion to refrain from name-calling in references to Communist leaders.

12. Mr. Harold Boeschenstein, thanks for work in support of Mutual Aid Program.

13. Hon Robert E. Smylie, invitation to visit Idaho for Borah Foundation Conference March 1958

14. Mr. R. E. Hosack, invitation to address Borah Conference in Mar'58

15. Mr. M. Albert Linton, pleasure at greeting delegates to International Congress of Actuaries.